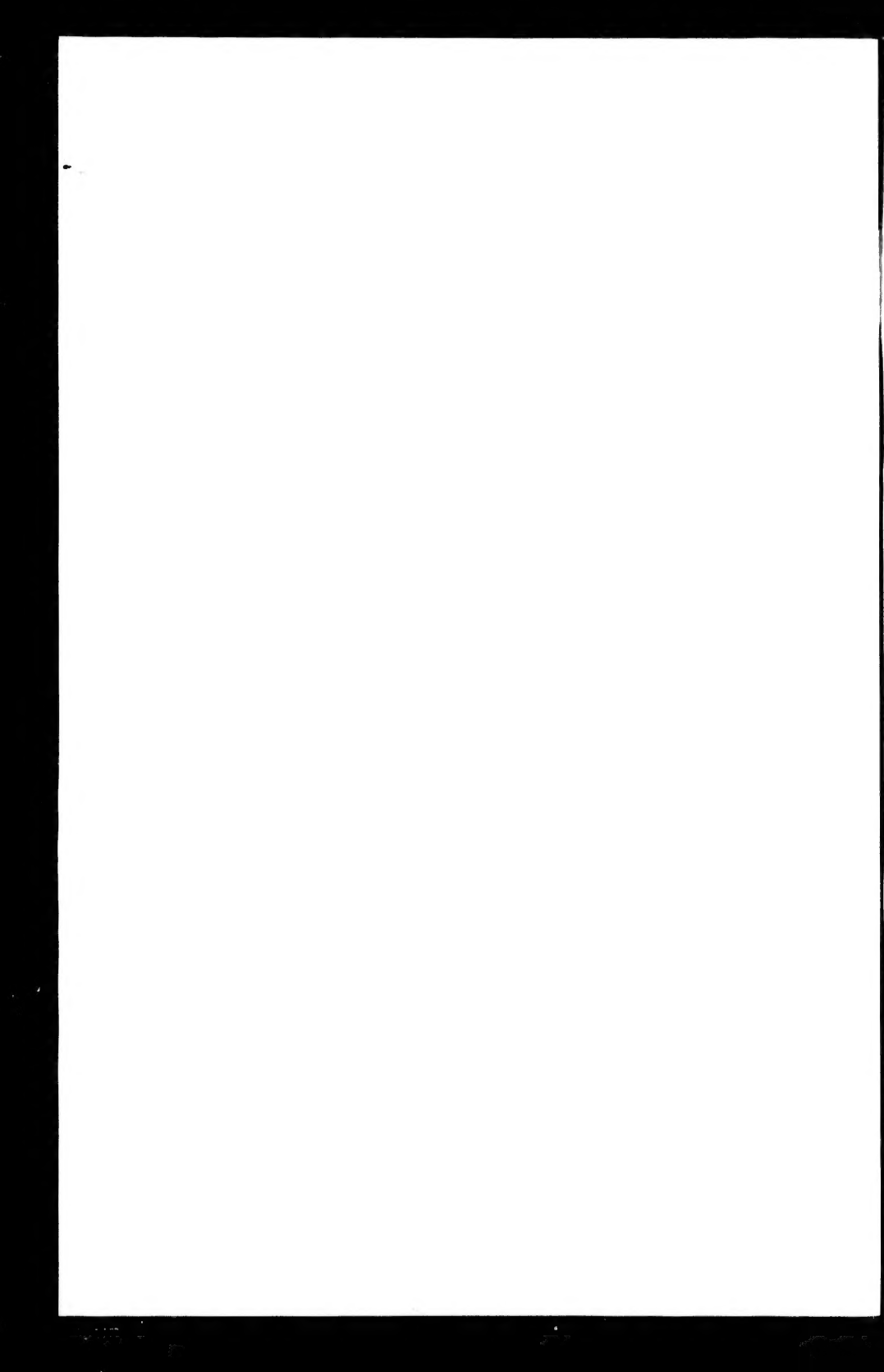


A

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

Representing the *Present* and *Antient*

NAMES and STATES

OF ALL THE

Countries, *Kingdoms*, *Provinces*, Remarkable *Cities*, *Universities*, *Ports*, *Towns*, *Mountains*, *Seas*, *Streights*, *Fountains*, and *Rivers* of the whole WORLD;

THEIR

Distances, **Longitudes**, and **Latitudes**,

WITH

A short HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the same, and a general INDEX of the Antient and Latin *Names*.

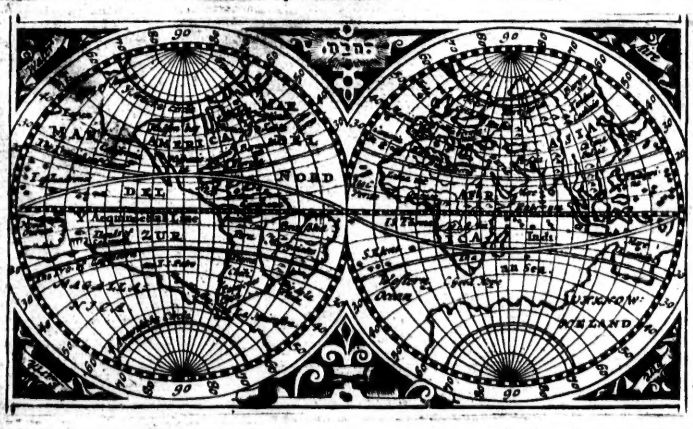
Very necessary for the right understanding of all *Antient* and *Modern* Histories, and especially of the divers Accounts of the present Transactions of *EUROPE*.

Begun by EDMUND BOHUN, *Esquire*.

Continued, Corrected, and Enlarged with great Additions throughout, and particularly with whatever in the Geographical Part of the Voluminous *Morery* and *Le Clerk* occurs observable,

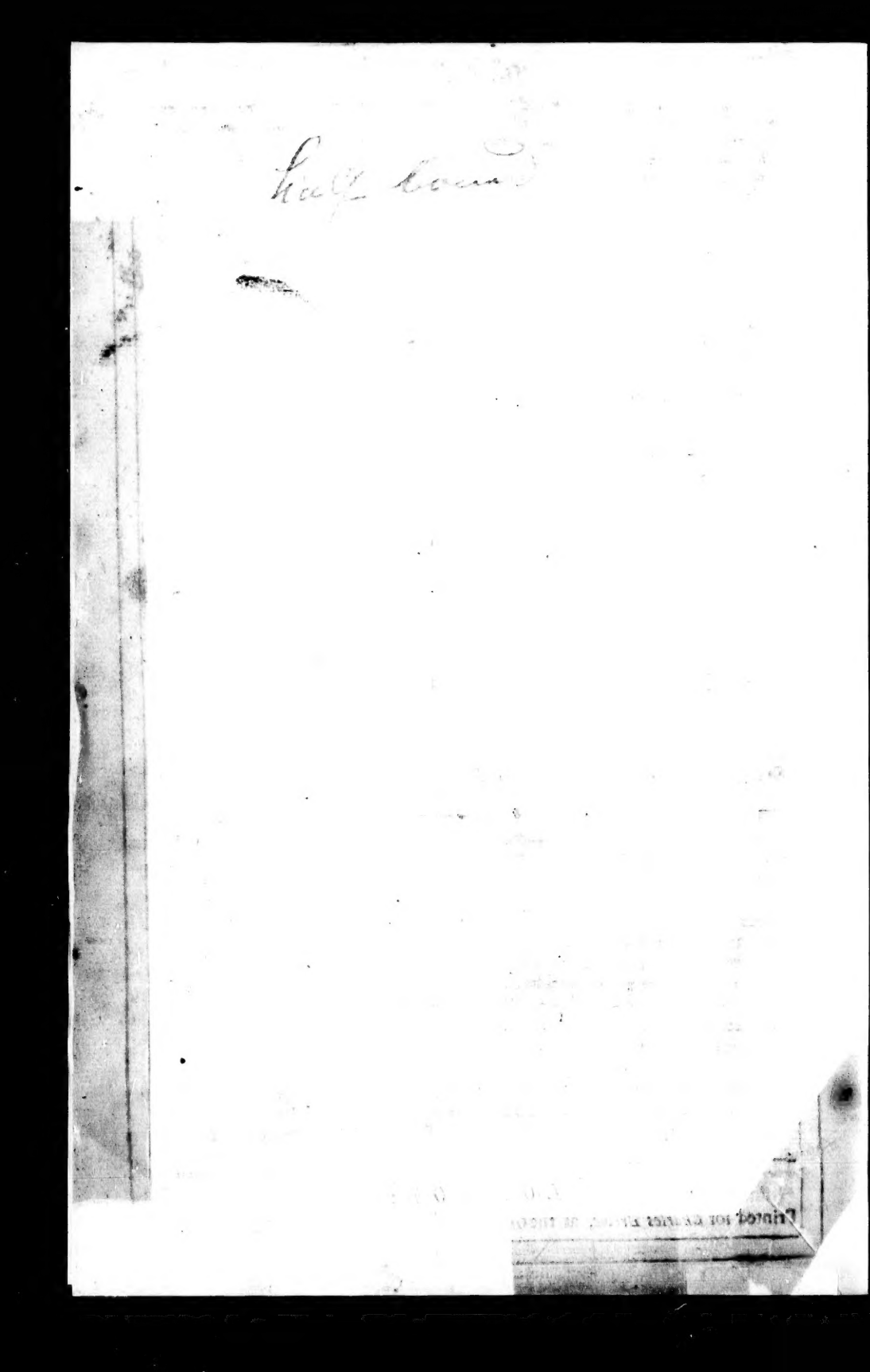
By Mr. BERNARD.

Together with all the **Market-Towns**, **Corporations**, and **Rivers**, in *England*, wanting in both the former Editions.



180 *LONDON*:

Printed for *Charles Brome*, at the *Gun* at the West End of S. *Pauls*. MDCXCIII.



A REFLECTION upon

Le Grand Dictionaire Hiſtorique, &c.

OR, THE

Great Hiſtorical Dictionary

Of LEWIS MORERY, D. D.

Printed at UTRECHT 1692. with the *Supplement* of *J. Le Clerc*, D. D. in Four TOMES in *Folio*, *French*;

AND

An Account of this Edition of the following BOOK.

THE Great Hiſtorical Dictionary of *Monſieur Morery*, was an unexpected Work to come from a Perſon, who underſtood not any *Greek* or *Hebrew*; and had but an indifferent knowledge of *Latin*. For it will be allowed, amidſt ſuch a multiplicity of Subjects, to contain many very ingenious things. Yet I deſire not to commend him for the Invention he aſcribes to the *Chineſe* of the Province of *Xamſi*: *who boyl their Victuals* (he ſays) *over Pits of Subterraneous Fires, proceeding from the Bowels of the Earth*: *Which, to make the Fire burn the quicker and ſtronger, they contract at the Mouths in ſuch a manner, as only to leave room for the Caldron to ſtand.* For though the *Chineſe* are famous over the World for their *Inventions*; yet the Wit of *this* hath ſo little in it of the Wiſdom of their *Other*, or Common Senſe, that it ſuperſedes the Civility of the leaſt pretence to approve of it. Neither yet is it poſſible for me to be reconciled to his Account of a Tribe of the *Troglædytes*; dwelling continually in the Caverns of a Mountain, in the Iſland of *Malta*; near to a Houſe of *Pleaſure*, belonging to the *Great Maſter* of the Order of the *Knights* there. A tall, robuſt, long-liv'd, inhoſpitable people, as he deſcribes them: *Who ſpeak altogether the pure* Arabick *Language, in which they are inſtructed, as to matters of Religion, by the* Maronites *that come to* Malta. For there appears no more Probability of an *Arabian* Race of *Chriſtian Troglædytes* at *Malta*, than of a Nation of *Pygmies* in the Neighbourhood of the *Nile*. Therefore in a word, *Monſieur Morery*, as he hath his Excellencies, ſo he hath his great Faults too: And it ſeems to be none of the leaſt remarkable of the Latter, That let a thing be never ſo Fabulous in *Pliny* and *Herodotus*, or the Hiſtories of the old *Greeks*; never ſo extravagantly reported by the Modern Books of Voyages and Diſcoveries, or the Common *Memoires* of the Times; yet he mixes it with his purer Geography. Which hath given me continual reaſon to admire the Patience and Labour of his *Pen*: but I diſagree with his Fancy, if he thought ſuch Collections pleaſing to Men of Senſe; and with his Judgment, if he thought them true.

In his Geography of the Kingdom and Counties of *England*, there is no body but muſt be offended with him upon other Accounts. The principal of our Rivers (next the *Thames*) the *Severn*, the *Trent*, the *Humber*, the *Medway*, the *Derwent*, &c. None of them have their Names with Deſcriptions in his Work. *Peterborough*, *Wells*, *Cambridge*, *Shrewsbury*, *Richmond*, and *Rippon*, are wholly omitted out of our Chief Towns and Cities. *Cambridgeſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, out of our Counties. And all the Deſcription that he gives to *Eleven* of our *Counties* more, with the Capital Towns thereunto belonging, will be juſtly rehearſed in about Eleven Lines. *To* South-

hampton, he ſays, *a Town and County in the South of* England, *with a Port to the Sea. To* Stafford, *a Town and County of* England, *towards the middle of the Kingdom. To* Surrey, *a County in the South part of* England. *To* Suſſex, *a County in the South of* England, *whereof* Chicheſter *is the Capital. To* Warwick, *a Town and County of* England. *To* Weſtmorland, *a County in the North of* England, *which was a part of the Country of the ancient* Brigantes. *To* Huntingdon *and* Leiceſterſhires, he adds the Names of the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Stower*, with two or three Towns. *To* Middleſex, *a ſmall County in the Eaſt of* England, *included in the ancient Kingdom of the* Eaſt Saxons, *and only conſiderable for* London *its Capital. To* Rutland, *a County in the middle of* England, *but little conſiderable, having no more than one Town called* Oakeham *in it. To* Suffolk, *a Town and County in the Eaſt of* England. This is *Monſieur Morery*'s way of deſcribing a next Neighbor Kingdom, and one of the moſt Powerful in the World. Which is the leaſt that a *Geographer* ſays, of the moſt diſtant and obſcure Provinces of *China* and *Japan*, or the unknown Regions of the *Aſiatick Tartary*. And though he may be ſomething larger upon *London*, *Rocheſter*, *Briſtol*, and now and then a County; yet he does it with ſo little Care and Art, ſo *ungeographically* in compariſon to his Illuſtration of other Countries; that take his Accounts of *England* all together (with which thoſe of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*, are done after the like manner) and they will be found the crudeſt and meaneſt and the moſt Contemptible part of his Volumes.

I need take no Notice of his *Miſtakes* about *Rutland* and *Suffolk*; which occur even in thoſe *diminitive Sketches* that he gives them, and are already ſenſible to every running Eye. He is no leſs miſtaken about the Biſhoprick of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*. *A Biſhoprick* (ſays he) *about the year* 656. *was eſtabliſhed at* Lichfield. *And there being another Biſhoprick afterwards eſtabliſh'd at* Coventry, *thoſe two Biſhopricks in time became united in one.* Whereas it never from the beginning was otherwiſe than *one and the ſame* Biſhoprick; primarily eſtabliſhed at *Lichfield* in 656: Next removed to *Cheſter* in 1067; or as others, in 1075. From *Cheſter*, removed to *Coventry* in 1088: and from *Coventry* returned to *Lichfield* again in 1186. Whereupon followed an Agreement under Biſhop *Alexander de Savensby* (who ſucceeded to the See in 1220), that the Epiſcopal Style ſhould be derived from both *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, yet with the Precedence to *Coventry*. *Monſ. Morery* is no leſs miſtaken in the ancient Seat of the Biſhops of *Lincoln*; which was *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*, ſituated at the Confluence of the *Thame* and the *Iſis*. For he hath the fortune, not only to attribute it to *Dorcheſter* in *Dorſetſhire*, upon the River *Frome*; but to quote *William* of *Malmsbury* for the ſame, to aggravate the matter, in miſtaking both his Author and the place together. It is very pleaſant to obſerve in his Account of *Northumberland*, what an extent he gives to it. *All* Northumberland (ſays he) *comprehends ſix Counties*; York, Durham, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cumberland *and* Northumberland. To which he ought to have added the South parts of *Scotland* too, as far as *Edenborough*; if he knew no other, than that the Limits of *Northumberland* now remain in the ſame State, as they were eleven hundred years ago, in the time of *Saxon Heptarchy*. Perhaps a Stranger will continually admire at the meaning of ſuch Words as *Lerbie*, *Barthe*, *Lanclaſtre*, *Torriger*, &c. He may be pleaſed to know therefore, that *Monſieur Morery* is not much to be truſted for the Right *Proper Names* of Places or Perſons (Antient or Modern), out of his own Country. Yet neither can our Nation blame him for it, more than another. His *Miſnomers* are moſt Univerſal: and the meaning of thoſe mentioned, is *Irebye* in *Cumberland*, the *Bath*, *Lancaſhire*, and the antient Britain *Vortiger*. It is more ſtrange to ſee him *Miſplace* the Houſes of *Lords* and *Commons* in the *Abbey* of *Weſtminſter*; and to ſee Dr. *Barrow* of *Cambridge* attributed throughout his Character to the Chairs and Preferments of *Oxford*; and Dr. *Stillingfleet* quoted with the Title of the preſent Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Yet there is a ſtranger and a more admirable Paſſage ſtill, expecting to be alſo remembred here; which ſays, in illuſtrating the occaſion and manner of the Deſcent of the Troops from *Holland* in 1688. *that they were landed at* Torbay *in* Wales.

It is true, theſe particular Defects and Errours import no more, than the unskilfulneſs of the Author, in the Geography and Hiſtory of *England*; whereof the diſparagement redounds to himſelf only, with *Monſieur Le Clerc* his late Editor at *Utrecht*, who certainly is the Father of a ſhare. But if *M. Morery* hath happened to be as unfortunate as *Maimbourg* and *Varillas*, in miſtaking in Particulars relating to *England*; He is alſo as *injurious* as *Scaliger* and *Sorbiere* in ſome of his General Characters of it. It is fit, I ſhould repeat his Words. Firſt, he beſtows a line or two of commendation upon the Gentry and Nobility, who perfect their Natural Parts and Educations by Travel and Converſation with Strangers, (*Voc. Angleterre*) *But on the Contrary* (he adds) *the People of* England, *are cruel, inſolent,*

lent, brutal, ſeditious, Enemies to Strangers. The abundance of all the Neceſſaries of life produced by their Country with little pain, renders them proud and negligent. They have not the ſame Induſtry, nor the ſame Addreſs to Works and Manufactures, as their Neighbours and other People; who are made to love labour, and be induſtrious, by neceſſity and the ſterility of their Country. It hath been long ſince ſaid,

Anglica Gens eſt Optima flens, ſed peſſima ridens.

To be perſuaded of the Truth whereof, one need only conſider the Evils that England *hath ſuffered theſe thirty or forty years, by the Tranſport and the Malice of its ſour, querulous, opiniative, and diſſembling Spirits. —— The Men of Letters often compoſe their Works with a Pipe of Tobacco in their hands. —— The Citizens and Peaſants delight in the fighting of Bears and Bulls, Cock-fighting, and Wreſtling; which agree with their Inclinations, which are a little cruel. —— The Women go without Ceremony to the Taverns. The Gallants carry their Miſtreſſes to them; to pleaſure whom the Treat muſt be concluded with the fighting of Bears and Bulls, Cock-fighting and Wreſtling, and many times with all thoſe three together.* By ſaying all three together, he imagines we fight the Bears and Bulls with one another. Now as my Grandfather *Heylyn* anſwers to the like Calumnies of *Scaliger*, by *the ſhooting of the Bow, we may eaſily gueſs the quality of the Archer.*

If the People of *France* lived with all the Innocency and the Freedom of the *Golden Age*, their Cenſures might have been allowed to paſs with the Authority of *Oracles*. But as it is their unhappineſs to be Slaves to the Rack, and the Wheel, and the Galleys; who have filled the Univerſe with the Outcries of their Perſecutions at Home, and their Devaſtations abroad; and can never be forgotten for the blood of *Henry* III. and IV. the *Barracades* of *Paris*, and the *Nuptials* of S. *Bartholomew's Eve*; before they begin the Cry of *Cruelty* and *Seditiouſneſs* upon another Nation; let them remember that Divine Character of a Man, who *quarrels with a Mote in his Brothers Eye, whilſt he hath a Beam in his own.* If I know any thing of the Native *Engliſh* Temper, *Cruelty* is the very *Antipodes* to it. There is nothing more odious in Hiſtory amongſt us, than the Memory of a Prince, who ſtains his Reign with Blood. As our Government is a Monarchy without *Tyranny*, it requires our Obedience without *Servility*. *Torture* is excluded our Laws with an abhorrence; not only as a Servility unfit for Chriſtians, but a Barbarity unfit for Men. And that famous ancient compariſon of *Angli tanquam Angeli*, ſhines moſt eſpecially in the beauty of their minds; compoſed of *Simplicity, Integrity, Modeſty, Mercy, Open* and *Free-heartedneſs, Peace Gratitude, Generoſity, Gallantry* and *Love*; which are all comprehended in one Word, they call *Good Nature*, ſo appropriated by God to them and their Language, that it ſcarce admits of a direct Tranſlation into any other. The *true Reading* of the Verſe, that is quoted by *Monſieur Morery*, is by an Abuſe corrupted and turned into *Anglica gens*. Otherwiſe it is

Ruſtica gens eſt Optima flens, ſed Peſſima ridens.

And underſtands the Peaſantry, not of Ours, or any Particular Nation, but all in Common. Though the Senſe and Equity of it neither ſo is any better than the Poetry: And I dare be confident the *Rhiming Monk* that wrote it, never knew in himſelf what *Labour* and *Oppreſſion* means. Whilſt the Peaſant by the condition of his Being *carries a Croſs*, to add to the weight whereof is barbarous in *Oppreſſing* the *Oppreſſed*. It is no ſmall ſign of a Diſpoſition contrary to *Brutal, Inſolent, Querulous* and *Cruel*, that *England* is to a Proverb the *Paradiſe of the Tender Sex*. For whom *Monſieur Morery* hath prepared ſuch a *Treat* of *Sports*, as hath I believe at leaſt one excellence in it, *Not to be Common*. He ought to have excuſed thoſe Sports from *Cruelty* in *their favours* too; and to have known, that the particular pleaſure of the Peaſantry therein, is only to ſee the courage of their Beaſts, or laugh at Cowardiſe even in Beaſts. But for *the Evils which* England (he ſays) *hath ſuffered theſe thirty or forty years*, or more, it is very unjuſt to forget the Praiſes of all the Perſons that were innocent of them, and to draw the Character of the whole Nation from the Crimes of the guilty only. Who ſo far as they forſook *Peace*, and *Love*, and the reſt of the *Virtues* abovementioned, degenerated from the Native Spirits of *Engliſhmen*. Whilſt fearing beyond reaſon, and immoderately perſecuting a *Phantaſme* of *Cruelty* in others, they begat the *Monſter* amongſt themſelves. So odious is the apprehenſion of *Cruelty, Slavery*, and *Brutality* here; that the *Evils of England* have been occaſioned by nothing more, than a falſe fear taken at their Names.

His other Character of the People of *England*, is, that they are *Enemies to Strangers*. For which, I never could learn a better Argument, than that of *Monſ. Sorbiere*; (ſee Dr. *Sprat's* Obſervations upon the Voyages of *Monſ. Sorbiere*;) becauſe he was rudely called *Monſieur*,

and

and not respected in the quality of *Historiographer Royal* to the K. of *France*, by the *Children and Schoolboys of Dover*. For long before the reception of the *French Protestants*, the numbers of Strangers at *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, and *London*, were computed to be more than constantly resided at any twenty Cities, either of *France*, or *Spain*, or *Italy*. Virtue, Merit and Civility in Persons of a Foreign Country, like the Commodities imported thence, charm the hearts of the *English*; and have a greater value set upon them, than the equal products of our own. So far are we from being inclined to be *Enemies to Strangers*, that we are ambitious to be Friends to Strangers, even till we are Enemies to our selves. It is for *their* benefit, that in the Court of *Admiralty* we constantly retain the use of the *Civil Law*; and have enlarged it with the addition of those admirable Laws of *Oleron*, published by our King *Richard* I. which have equalized the Fame and Justice, as to Marine causes, of the ancient *Laws* of the *Rhodians*. And how very careful both our *Common* and *Statute Laws* are, in doing the exactest justice in all *Pleas* betwixt *Strangers* and *Denizens*, or the *King* and *Strangers*; I need only appeal to the *Inquest* of *Medietas Linguæ*, given by the *Statutes* of the 27. and 28. of *Edw.* III.

Another Part of his Disgraces of the *People* of *England*, is, their *Pride and Negligence, want of Industry, and of a Genius to Works and Manufactures, occasioned by their reliance upon the fertility of their Country*. I must observe he joyns their *Pride* and *want of Industry* very ill together: For if ever they pretend to be proud of any thing, it is of the Effects of their Industry, and the Works of their Hands. Their Plantations in the *West Indies*, and Commerce thither; Their *African*, *Levant*, *East Indian*, *Russia*, *Groenland*, *Hudsons Bay*, *Spanish*, *French*, *Hamborough*, and *Merchant Adventurers* Companies, for other *Foreign* Commerce: At Home, their Inclosures and Tillage; the New Rivers of the *Fenns*, the Coal Mines of the North, the Lead Mines of *Derby*, and the Tin Mines of *Cornwall*; the Orchards of *Hereford*, and the Plough-lands of other Counties: Their Manufactures in Clothes, Stuffs, Linnen, Iron, Copper, *&c.* The Quantities of their Commodities transported yearly beyond Sea; Their Discoveries in the *Mechanick* Arts, and their Perfection in the *Learned*; Their Books in all the Faculties and Sciences, upon all sorts of Subjects; Their Restauration of *London* in three years, which was supposed to be the Work of an Age; Their Ships of Trade and War; their Riches, their Knowledge, their Power by Land and Sea: All these, as they are the undeniable Demonstrations of a most *Ingenious* and *Industrious* People from the meanest to the highest quality; so they are justly verified of the *English* in the view of the World. Who notwithstanding insult over no *Foreign State*; neither detract from the Praises of any greater Trade: But if they *value* and *cares* themselves upon the happy Effects of their Industry, it is a *Virtuous* Pride that is so well grounded.

When *Monsieur Sorbiere* travelled into *England*, he could not but take notice of the *Convenient form of the Bridge at* Rochester, *for being so contrived, that the Mens Hats cannot be blown over it*. We have altogether as worthy an Observation here of *Monsr. Morery*; that the *Men of Letters in* England *often compose their Works with a Pipe of Tobacco in their hands*. Whereby I truly, with regard both to the *English* and *French* Men of Letters, am as fully satisfied, that the Fancies of particular Persons, and sometimes of Nations are unaccountable; as when I remember that the sage and noble *Egyptians* of old (and from them the *Israelites*) set such a high value upon *Garlick* and *Onions*, as to honour them with a place in the number of their *Titular Deities*. For if any *English* Man of Letters is so addicted to the *Weed*, to write and smoak together; yet the Fancy of *Monsieur Morery* seems no less unaccountable; first to employ his Observation upon such trivial and insignificant particulars; and next to print them in a Voluminous Work, amidst the general Character of one of the most illustrious Kingdoms in the World.

If all the rest of his *Geography* had been conformable to this of *England*, there had been no occasion to use him in an unpleasing Labour that hath happened to be obtained from me. Particularly as to his own Country, he spares no Pains nor Eloquence to adorn it. And to be sure, he suppresses the ancient Glory of the Atchievments of the Victorious *English* in *France*, as much as possibly he can. Indeed the Interests of the *French* Crown, and the Use that *Monsr. Pompone* made (sometime *Secretary* of *State* to *Lewis* XIV.) of the Obligations he laid upon the Author, are visible; not in that only, but in the great care that is taken in rehearsing the Titles, Pretences and Dependences of the *Crown* of *France*, as if they did desire to entitle it to all the Ancient *Gallia*, according as it was bounded in the times of *Julius Cæsar*. I have followed him throughout his four Tomes from Place to Place; leaving his *Adulterinæ Marces*, the *Infinite Trash* that is in him, as undisturbed as *Ashes* of the *Dead*; to take what is purely Geographical and Chronological, proper, and easie, and short, according to the Quality and Genius of

the

the following Dictionary. Which is therefore in this Edition not only enlarged with the *Antient* Geography, and all such other Descriptions of Places, as occur in the *French* Work, above what was possible to contain in the Editions of this *Dictionary* in lesser Volumes; and also with some Improvements made in the Geography of *England* in the like manner: But I have further taken care to supply the Defects of the Descriptions themselves, in those Editions, with whatever accrued that was really necessary to suggest a more perfect knowledge of each Respective Places. The *Duodecimo* ascribed to Monsieur *Du Val*, (Geographer to the *French* King) and printed the fourth time in *English* 1681. with the Title of a Geographical Dictionary, was rather a Geographical *Nomenclature*, than a *Dictionary*. It was *Begun* to be made properly into a *Dictionary* by Mr. *Edmund Bohun*, at the Perswasion and Charge of the Proprietor of the Copy. And undoubtedly, whatever the Faults of Mr. *Bohun*'s Octavo are; yet it will always remain an useful Book, and a light Companion (as he proposeth), for Travellers: when, such is the Necessity and Pleasure of a piece of this Nature in the hands of all; that the very *Nomenclature* of *Du Val* is entertaining still. But the advancing of this Work to an *Absolute Perfection* is a matter of a higher Consideration: which requires the diligence of many Years, and the succession perhaps of many Hands, and must be content to proceed by Degrees. And tho the labour in encountring oftentimes a dry and difficult Soyl is unpleasing and deterring; which caused Mr. *Bohun* to declare, *he never desired to do it a second time*; yet as it is like to redound as well to the Honour of the *English* Language, as the Universal benefit of Learning amongst us; it will abide an encouragement to consider, that every *Mite* bestowed upon this *Corban* is Meritorious; and every Endeavour towards the Completing so great a Good, in the number of Publick Services; for which reason, I am not only satisfied with my own contributing a Share thereto; but am obliged also to tell the World, that the Table of *Measures* was adjusted to my Hand by the Ingenious Mr. *Halley*.

J. A. BERNARD.

ADVERTISEMENT. *Decemb.* 30. 1692.

IN *March* next will be Publisht, a complete HISTORICAL and POETICAL Dictionary, representing Alphabetically the Lives and most considerable Actions of all those Personages of both Sexes, who have at any time been illustrious in the World; as Emperours, Kings, Princes, Heroes, Captains, *&c.* Prelates, Doctors, Hereticks, Philosophers, famous Artists, learned Authors, *&c.* with the time when each Person flourish'd: Also an account of the several Sects, Heresies, Factions and Orders, either Religious or Military, that have been considerable in any Age. Compiled out of the most select Writers, whether Sacred, Profane, or Fabulous: Wherein is contain'd not only whatsoever is worthy of Notice in the bulky Labour of Monsieur *Morery*, and the Interpolations of *Le Clerc*, but also vast Additions from the best Authors by them omitted; especially great care is taken that the tedious Impertinences, the palpable Errors, and fulsom Partialities, every where apparent in the *French* Work, be corrected or pared off. This Piece having been for above Four Years preparing for the Publick by several Hands is now in the Press, and will be Publish'd in *March* next, as is said above, **without Subscription**; that so the Buyer may see what he purchases before he lays down his Money. In *Folio*. Printed for *C. Harper*, at the *Flower-de-luce* over against S. *Dunstan*'s Church, *Fleet-street*.

☞ *These Two Volumes will not only comprise every useful Matter in the pretended* Grand Dictionary; *but excel it in very considerable Improvements, as will appear; and by being Printed in Two Volumes is made more commodious as well as cheaper; the* Geographical *Enquirer being at his choice to buy, or turn over only what concerns himself; and he who searches after any matter merely* Historical, *not being oblig'd to the charge or trouble of the other.*

Of

Of Divers

MEASURES.

THE *Meaſures of differing Nations, and eſpecially thoſe of the Diſtances of Places, being very various, it was neceſſary to premiſe ſomething about them, that the* Engliſh *Reader might not be at a loſs when he meets with them in the following Work.*

The Engliſh *Mile by Statute Law conſiſts of* 5280 London *Feet, or* 1760 *Yards, and eight Furlongs. Of theſe Miles the Experiments of* Mr. Norwood *and* Mr. Picart, *do demonſtrate* 69, *and ſomewhat more, to be a Degree of the Earths Surface; tho till lately a Degree has been reckoned but* 60 Engliſh *Miles.*

A Marine League is the twentieth part of a Degree, and moſt Nations agree to reckon ſo for Diſtances at Sea.

A French *League is the twenty fifth part of a Degree, being nearly two* Engliſh *Miles and three quarters.*

A German *Mile is reckoned to be the fifteenth part of a Degree, or better than four* Engliſh *Miles.*

A Dutch *Mile, ſuch as are now uſed in* Holland, *is by the Experiment of* Snellius, *neareſt the nineteenth part of a Degree, being about three* Engliſh *Miles and a half.*

An Italian *Mile is* mille paſſus, *or a thouſand Paces of five* Roman *Feet each; and the* Roman *Foot being* $\frac{2}{3}$ *of an Inch leſs than the* London *Foot, or as* 29 *to* 30, *it follows that neareſt* 76 Italian *Miles are a Degree. And the* Turkiſh *Miles are reputed equal to the* Italian.

The Danes, Swedes, *and* Hungarians *make long Miles, being about a* German *Mile and half, or at leaſt five or ſix* Engliſh *Miles. The* Poliſh *Miles are nearly equal to the* Dutch *Miles, and reckoned about* 20 *to a Degree.*

The Scotch *and* Iriſh *Miles are longer than the* Engliſh, *by about half, and are not defined by any certain meaſure, that I can learn.*

The Spaniſh *League is eſtimated at four* Italian *Miles, and are reckoned* 17 *and a half to a Degree.*

The Ruſſians *uſe a ſhort Meaſure they call* Vorſt, *which is little more than three quarters of an* Engliſh *Mile.*

The Arabian *Mile, both Ancient and Modern, is about an* Engliſh *Mile and a quarter.*

As to the Meaſures of the Ancients,

The old Roman *Mile was nearly equal to the preſent* Italian *Mile, deſcribed already, and was divided into eight* Stadia, *or Furlongs, of* 625 Roman *Feet each.*

The Greeks *meaſured by* Stadia *only, conſiſting of* 600 Greek *Feet, or* 100 Orgyiæ; *eight of theſe made the* Roman *Mile, the* Greek *Foot being to the* Roman, *as* 25 *to* 24, *nearly.*

The Perſian *League or* Paraſanga, *was much about a* Spaniſh *League, being* 30 *Stadia, or three* Italian *Miles and three quarters.*

The Schœnus *or* Egyptian *League was of two ſorts, the greater of* 60 Stadia, *and the leſſer of* 40, *the one of five, the other ſeven and a half* Italian *Miles.*

A Geogra-

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

In which are Repreſented

The Preſent and Antient NAMES of all the *Countries*, *Provinces*, Remarkable *Cities*, *Towns*, *Ports*, *Seas*, *Streights*, *Fountains*, *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *Univerſities*, &c. of the Whole World.

A, a River of *Tranſiſſelane*, or *Over-Iſſel*, a Province of the *Low Countries*. It waſheth the Walls of *Steenwick* and the Fort of *Blockzil*, and then falls into the *Zuyder-Sea*. The Word *Aa* is an uſual Name in *Germany* for Rivers, eſpecially of the leſſer.

Aa, a River of *Weſtphalia*, falling into the *Yſſel*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Velicer*.

Aa, a ſmall River in the Canton of *Bern* in *Switzerland*, called by the Inhabitants *des Arquebuſades*, from the virtue it has for curing Wounds made by Gunſhot.

Aa, another River in the Territory of *Bologne*, called alſo *Agnio* and *Euneno*, diſemboguing it ſelf into the Sea at *Graveline*.

Aade, a ſmall River of *Brabant* which runs not far from *Boiſleduc*.

Aahuis, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, ſituate on the River *Aa*, from whence it hath its Name.

Aar, *Arola*, the principal River in *Switzerland*, it ſprings from S. *Gothards* Hill near the Head of the *Rhoſne*, and being increaſed with many Rivers, falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldſhut*, one of the Foreſt Towns. There are two other little Rivers in *Germany* thus called.

Aarbourg, or *Aarberg*, a pleaſant little Town in *Switzerland*, full of wealthy Tradeſmen, tempted to fix their Habitations there by the Pleaſantneſs of the Situation, and the frequent Marts there holden.

Aba, a Town in *Arabia Felix*, according to modern Geographers. § Alſo a Mountain in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, at the foot whereof ariſes the River *Euphrates*. § A Town in *Phocis* in *Greece*, which gave the Surname *Abæus* to *Apollo*, who had a Temple there. Being burnt by *Xerxes*, the Inhabitants retired into the Iſle of *Negropont*, formerly *Eubœa*; from them at that time called *Abantes*.

Abacaxes, a People in the South of *America* upon the River *Madera*.

Abahius, *Ababuis* and *Abambi*, different Names of the River *Nile*.

Abaimbe, *Abaibe*, *Abibe*; *Abaiba*, a Ridge of Mountains in *Peru*, in the Province of *Carthagene* near the Gulf of *Uraba*.

Abambo, a River of *Ethiopia*, it falls into the *Nile* a little above *Meroë*, it is ſuppoſed to be *Ptolomy's Aſtapus*.

Abancay, a River riſing in the Mountains of *Andes* in *Peru*, and after having waſhed a Town of the ſame Name with it ſelf, falling into the River *Maragnon* in the Province of *Lima*.

Abano, in Latin *Aponus*, a Village in the Territories of *Padua*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Birth-Place of *Titus Livius*, antiently famous for its Baths.

Abantes, the Inhabitants of *Aba*. See *Aba*.

Abanwiwar, a County of the Upper *Hungary* upon the *Tibiſcus*, the Capital of which is *Caſchaw*; it is called by the *Germans Abaviwar*.

Abara or *Abaraner*, a City upon the River *Alingeac* in *Armenia Major*. The Arch-Biſhop of *Naſſivan* frequently makes it his place of Reſidence.

Abaraus and *Aboraas*, a Town in *Guinea*, upon the River *Volta*, about twenty five Leagues from the Sea.

Abarim, a Ridge of Mountains in the *Rocky Arabia*, of which Mount *Nebo* and Mount *Piſgah*, mention'd in Scripture, are parts.

Abarimon, a Country in *Scythia*, at the foot of the Mountain *Imaus*.

Abaſſes or *Abcaſſes*, a People of Mount *Caucaſus*, bordering on *Mengrelia*, well-ſhap'd and vigorous. They cheriſh Cuſtoms much differing from the People of other Countries.

Abbefort, a Town in *Norwey* with a good Port in the Government of *Aggerhuys*, about 20 Leagues from *Anſlo*, and 25 or 30 from *Stafanger*.

Abbeville, a City of the County of *Ponthieu* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*; it is well fortified,

large and beautiful, and lies 34 Leagues from *Paris* to the North. It belonged heretofore to the Abby of S. *Riquer*, and from thence had its Name.

Aboera, an antient City of *Thrace*, famous among other things, for the Madneſs of the Inhabitants. Of latter days it was call'd *Clazomenæ*, then *Polyſtile* or *Aſtrizze*, and at this time *Aſperoſa*.

Abenſperg, a little Town of *Bavaria* three *German* Miles from *Ratisbon*, and one from the *Danube*. It gave Birth and Surname to *Joannes Aventinus* a Learned Hiſtorian, who wrote Annals of his Country from the Flood to 1460. in Ten Books.

Aberconwey, in Latin *Conovium*, a Town in the County of *Carnarvon* in *Wales* ſeated on the River *Conwey* and the *Iriſh* Sea.

Aberdeen, in Latin *Aberdonia* and *Devana*, a City of *Scotland*, built upon the River *Don*, fifty Miles diſtant from S. *Andrews* to the North-East; Here is an Epiſcopal Chair brought thither in 1100. and an Univerſity founded in 1480. The Site thereof two late times removed nearer the River *Dee*. It was yielded to the *Engliſh* without conſtraint, in 1651. Long. 18. 12. Lat. 57. 15.

Aberfraw, *Gadiva*, a Town in the Iſle of *Anglſey*, the Royal Seat of eleven Kings of *North-Wales*, whereof *Anarauld* the firſt began his Reign there, *A. C.* 877. and *Llewellin* the laſt of all the *Britiſh* Kings was ſlain in Battel, *Ann. Chr.* 1282. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 53. 10.

Abergavenny, in Latin *Gobannium*, a Town in the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*: It belonged to the *Silures* when the *Romans* conquered them; it is fortified with a Wall and Caſtle, and ſeated where the *Uske* and *Gevenny* meet. It was erected into a Barony, which in 1685. was poſſeſſed by *George Nevil*, Lord *Abergavenny*, firſt Baron of *England*.

Abernethy, a Town on the River *Tay* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*, anciently the Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, and ſince a Biſhops See, is now removed to S. *Andrews*, where we ſhall ſpeak further of it.

Abia and *Abiamus*, a great River in *Zanguebay*, coming into the *Caſpian* Sea on the Eaſt ſide; the *Oxus* of the Antients. The former Name denoting the upper part, and the latter the lower part thereof.

Abilene, a Territory of *Judæa*, ſo named from *Abila* the chief Town thereof, the Tetrarchate of *Lyſanias*, mentioned *Luke* iii. 1.

Abingdon, a Corporation in *Barkſhire*, on the *Thames*, between *Oxford* and *Wallingford*, garriſon'd for the Parliament againſt *Charles* the Firſt, in 1644. which proved a great Inconvenience to that Prince. It ſtands about 5 Miles South of *Oxford*. The Right Honorable *James Bertie* was created Earl of this place *November* 30. 1682. by *Charles* II.

Abiſſinia, ſee *Æthiopia*.

Abis, *Jatrus*, *Iſchar*, a ſmall River of *Bulgaria* which falls into the *Danube* a little below *Nicopolis*.

Ablon, a little Town with a Caſtle, about 9 Leagues from *Paris*, where the Proteſtants were for ſome time allow'd the Exerciſe of their Religion, till they had a Church at *Charenton*.

Abo, the Capital City of *Finland*, under the Archi-Biſhop of *Upſal*, upon the River *Aviaroki* in South *Finland*, near the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, 25 *German* Miles from *Revel* to the North-Weſt, and 31 from *Stockholme* to the North-Eaſt. Longit. 45. Latit. 63. This City was well nigh burnt to the ground in 1678.

Abocharama, a Town in *Arabia the Happy*, ſituate on a high Mountain, the Paſſage to which is for ſeven Miles ſo ſtrait, that not above two Men can go abreſt. Here the Grand Seignior keeps his Treaſure.

Aboras, or *Chaborras*, a River in *Meſopotamia*, ſometimes call'd *Giulap*.

Aborigines, were the moſt antient People of *Latium*, the Seat of the firſt Original *Romans*; they are mentioned by *Tacitus* Annal. 11. as one of the firſt Nations in *Italy* which received Letters from *Evander* the *Arcadian*. They are ſuppoſed to have been the firſt People which entred *Italy* after the Flood. The Word is generally uſed to ſignifie the firſt Inhabitants of any Country, of whoſe Original no account can be given.

Aboy, a Market Town in Eaſt *Meath*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Abrazer, a City of *Armenia* the Greater. See *Abara*.

Abrolhos, otherwiſe *Baxos de Babueca*; certain Rocks near the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, ſo called by the Spaniards becauſe of the great danger of them: their Name ſignifying *Open your Eyes*.

Abrolhos, a little Iſle with a Ridge of Rocks near the Shore of *Braſil*, for the ſame reaſon thus call'd by the *Portugueſe* as thoſe aforenam'd by the *Spaniards*.

Abrudbanya, *Auraria rum*, a Town in *Tranſylvania*.

Abruzzo, called by the *Romans Aprutium*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; it is bounded on the Eaſt with *Apulia*, now *Puglia*, on the Weſt with *Marca Anconitana*, on the North with the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the South with the *Apennine*; it was anciently the Seat of the *Piceni*, and the *Samnites*, which latter People by their Valor put the conquering *Romans* to the laſt refuge of chuſing a *Dictator* four times, and afforded them the Honor of XXX. Triumphs. Their laſt was in 481. year of *Rome*, 270 years before our Saviours Birth: This is one of the greateſt, richeſt, and beſt peopled parts of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Absetus, an Iſland and City on the Coaſt of *Illyriam*, mentioned by *Hyginus*.

Abugana, a Province in the Realm of *Angora*, part of the Dominions of the Grand *Ngue*.

Abuya, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*, between *Luzonia* and *Mindanao*; in this and the reſt the *Spaniards* have Forts, and drive a great Trade with their *American* Territories.

Abutich, heretofore *Abydus*, a very eminent City of *Egypt*, 22 Miles from *Ptolemais* to the North; it ſtands upon the *Nile*. Here was the Palace of *Memnon*, and the Temple of *Oſiris*, ſo much celebrated in the ancient Poetry, and Mythick Hiſtory. Long. 61. 20. Lat. 26. 50.

Abydos, a Fortreſs in *Aſia* oppoſite to *Seſtos* in *Europe* on the *Helleſpont*, both which are now called the *Dardanelli*; made famous by the Love of *Hero* and *Leander*, and by the vaſt Bridge here laid croſs the Sea by *Xerxes*.

Abyla, a Mountain in *Afric*, anſwering to *Calpe* another Mountain in *Spain* on the *European* ſide of the Streight of *Gibraltar*; they are uſually call'd *Herculis* Pillars, becauſe they were the bounds of his Travels Weſtward. This is now call'd by the Mariners *Apes-Hill*, either corruptly from *Abyla*; or, as they ſay, from the multitude of Apes there to be ſeen.

Abyſo, anciently *Orſinus*, is a River of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea between *Syracuſa* and *Pachynus*, or Cape *Paſſaro*, the moſt Southern Promontory of that Iſland.

Acca, *Acre*, *Acri*, or *Acon*, a Sea-Port in *Phenicia*, which was called by the *Grecians* and *Romans Ptolemais*, the latter fixed here a Colony: After the loſs of *Jeruſalem*, in the times of the *Holy War* it was the Capital of that Kingdom for ſome time, till being taken by the *Moors* it was intirely ruined, it lies 24 Miles South of *Tyrus*. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 33. 00. From this place the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem* removed to *Rhodes*.

Acachuma, the *Achuma* of *Ptolomy*, a Town in *Ethiopia*,

Ethiopia, which the Inhabitants take to have been the Residence of *Maqueda* Queen of *Sheba*.

Acada, *Sangarius*, a River of *Bithynia*.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, where they tried the verity of an Oath, by writing it on a Board, and throwing it into the Water, where if it funk, it betoken'd it to be falſe.

Acafran, otherwiſe *Celef* or *Quinalaf*, a River of *Mauritania*, now called *Vetxilef*.

Acamante or *Acamas*, a Promontory on the Weſt ſide of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, at this time known by the name of *Cruſocco*, or *Capo di S. Epifanio*.

Acanes, two Cities of *Guinea* in *Africa*; one called the Greater, the other *Acanes* the Leſs.

Acanthus, the antient Name of ſeveral Towns and Cities at this time unknown, except one in *Acarnania*, now call'd *Eriſſo* according to *Sophian*, and another in *Egypt* now nam'd *Biſalta*.

Acapulco, a City of New *Spain*, in the *Pacific* Sea, or *Mar del Zur*, near 100 Leagues from *Mexico*, where they uſually imbark for *Peru* and the *Philippine* Iſlands.

Acarnania, the antient Name of a Province of *Epirus*, now by *Niger* ſaid to be call'd *Deſpotato*, parted from *Ætolia* by the River *Achelous* and Mount *Pindus*; heretofore remarkable for the Luxury of its Inhabitants, and the Excellency of the Horſes there bred. § A Town alſo there was of this Name in *Sicily*, not far from *Syracuſe*, mention'd by *Tully* to have been famous for a Temple there dedicated to *Jupiter*; which Temple was afterwards deſtroy'd by the *Goths*.

Acart, a City of *Japan*, 25 Leagues from *Meaco* the Capital City of that Kingdom.

Acaxulta, a conſiderable Port in *New Spain* on the Shore of *Mar del Zur*, about ſeven Leagues from S. *Salvador*, between New *Leon* and S. *Jago de Guatimala*.

Accadia, a Province on the North-Eaſt Coaſt of *America*, part of *Nova Francia*, ſeiz'd by the *Engliſh*, and by them called *Nova Scotia*; but return'd to the *French* upon the Treaty of *Breda*, 1667. § Alſo a little City in the farther *Principate* of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Accadie, a Peninſula in *New France*.

Accara, The Name of two Towns in *Guinea*, the Greater and the Leſs, between the River *Volta* and Fort S. *George de Mina*.

Accaraig or *Accarig*, a Town in *Peru*, near the River *Parana*, called alſo the *Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin*.

Accaron, *Ekron*, heretofore a famous City of the *Philiſtins*, now a poor Village, and called by the ſame Name.

Accettura, a little City in that part of *Naples* call'd the *Baſilicate*.

Acci, *Guadix*, a City, Biſhoprick and Colony of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Granada*, nine Leagues from *Granada* Eaſt. It lies at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Head of the River *Guadalentin*; it was taken from the *Moors*, in 1489. The Biſhop of it is under the Archbiſhop of *Sevil*.

Accia, a City and Biſhoprick of the Iſland of *Corſica*, now ruined, and the Biſhoprick united with that of *Mariana*.

Accident, the preſent *Turkiſh* name of the *Egean* Sea, or *Archipelago*.

Acceldama, a Field near the Valley of *Tophet* in *Judæa*, to the South of Mount *Sion* and of the Valley of *Jehoſhaphat*, ſerving for a Burying-place for Strangers and Pilgrims that die at *Jeruſalem*. This Name ſignifying a *Field of Blood*, was given it inſtead of that of *The Potters Field*, becauſe it was bought with the thirty Pieces of Silver, which were the price of *Judas* his betraying our Saviour.

Accellaro, by ſome call'd *Abiſſo* and *Acellari*, the *Elorus* of the Antients, a River in *Sicily*, falling into the Sea near the Ruines of the old City *Elorus*.

Accerenza, or *Cirenza*, anciently known by the name of *Acherontia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the County called the *Baſilicate*, which is a part of *Calabria*; this City lies upon the River *Bradanum* at the foot of the *Apennine*, it was formerly an Archbiſhoprick, but the City being in a declining ſtate, the See is united to that of *Matcola*.

Accerno or *Acierno*, a little City in the Citerior Principality of the Realm of *Naples*, 15 Miles from *Salern* to the Eaſt.

L'Accerra, a City and Biſhoprick of the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*, and but 8 Miles diſtant from the Capital City: it lies in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Road to *Benevento*.

Acciſine, a River in *Sicily*, having its riſe on the North of Mount *Ætna*, ſaid to be now called *Cantara* and *Alcantara*. § Alſo the antient Name of a conſiderable River in *Aſia*, which falls into the *Indus*, famous for the large Canes growing on its Banks. § Another there is ſo nam'd in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus* or *Przecop*.

Acha, *Achza*, a River of *Bavaria*, it flows through the Lake of *Chiemeze*, and falls into the River *Inns*, which laſt River falls into the *Danube* at *Paſſaw*.

Achacica, *Achachica*, *Achiacica*, a Town of *New Spain*, where there are ſeveral Mines of Silver; it lies 18 Leagues North from S. *Angelo*.

Achaia, is taken in a twofold ſignification, either denoting the whole Country of *Hellas* or *Greece*; ſtill enjoying the ſame Appellation, as well as that of *Livadia*, by which Name alſo it is now call'd. It contain'd the Provinces of *Bœotia*, *Attica*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, *&c.* being bounded on the Eaſt by the *Ægean* Sea or *Archipelago*, on the South by the Gulfs of *Saronique* and *Corinth* with the *Iſthmus*, on the Weſt by *Epirus*, and on the North by *Theſſaly*: Remarkable for the great Confedracy made by the Cities hereof againſt the *Romans*. § Or elſe it denotes a little Region in the *Peloponneſus* called *Achaia propria*, between *Sicyon* and *Elis*. § It was alſo the Name of a City in *Crete*, and of another in *Rhodes*, and of a Fountain in *Meſſenia*.

Achaim, a Province of *Africa*, on the Coaſt of *Zanguebar*, in the poſſeſſion of the *Arabians*, border'd on the South by a Country inhabited by *Negros* and Heathens.

Achamba. See *Ceylan*.

Achaſſe, a River in Eaſt-*France* in the Territory of *Vivarez*, riſing in the Hills near *Viviers*, and having *Teil* on the left, ſoon after falling into the *Rhoſne*.

Achatbaluc or *Achbaluc*, by ſome *Achbaluc-Mangi*, or White Town, a little City in the Province of *Tainfeu* in *Cathay*, giving its Name to the adjacent Territory.

Achates, the old Name of a River in *Sicily*, now call'd *Drillo*.

Achbaluck, a City of the *Aſiatick Tartary*, in the Province of *Tainfeu*, not far from *Cambalu*, and built upon a Lake. The ſame with *Achatbaluc*.

Achelo, *Anchialus*, called by the *Turks Keuchis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, mentioned by *Orpheus* and *Ovid*, 24 Miles from *Develto*.

Achelous, a famous River among the Poets and fabulous Writers. It riſes in Mount *Pindus*, and dividing *Ætolia* from *Acarnania*, falls into the *Ionian* Sea. It has at ſeveral times had the Names *Geromlea*, *Catochi*, *Aſpropotame*, *Aſpri*, and now is call'd *Pachicolamo*.

Achem, a very large City, the Capital of a King-

dom of the ſame Name in the North part of *Sumatra*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The King of this City is in league with the *Dutch*, who export from hence many rich Commodities, and much Pepper.

Acheron, a River in *Epirus*, riſing in the Marſh *Acheruſia*, and having receiv'd ſeveral leſſer Rivers in its paſſage falling into the *Sinus Ambracius* in the *Adriatic Sea*. Now called *Velichi* and *Verlichi*. § Another River in *Calabria*, now nam'd *Baſſento*, *Sanuto*, or *Campagnano* according to ſeveral Authors.

Acheruſia, the name of ſeveral Loughs or Marſhes; one in *Epirus* aforenam'd. § Another in *Ægypt*. whereinto the Inhabitants were wont to put the dead Corps of their Friends in order to be tranſported to the contrary ſhore by a Ferryman there plying, in the language of the place call'd *Charon*. Hence many Fables. § Another in *Campania*, between *Capua* and *Baiæ*, now nam'd *Lago di Colluccia*.

Achilea, otherwiſe *Achillis curſus*, Δρόμος Ἀχιλλέως, a Peninſula near the Mouth of the River *Boryſthenes*. Now call'd *Cacearia* according to ſome.

Achlar, *Araxū*, a famed River of *Armenia Major*, it is called in the latter Maps *Araw*, by others *Caſacz*, by the *Perſians Araſs*: Its ancient Name is fetched from the violence of its Stream. The Fountains of this River are within 16 Miles of the Fountains of the *Euphrates*. And it divides *Armenia* from *Media Atropatia*, and falls into the *Caſpian* Sea. *Buſbequius* ſaith, that in his time (*viz.* 1545.) this River was the bound between the *Perſian* and the *Turkiſh* Empires, as I believe it is ſtill. There is another of the ſame name in *Meſopotamia*, which falls into *Euphrates* below *Thapſacum*.

Achonry, a decaying City in the Province of *Connaught* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the County of *Letrim*; it is an Epiſcopal Sea under the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*; the City is ſinking every day more into ruin.

Achrida, *Achris*, *Achridius*, *Adirida*, by the *Turks* called *Giuſtandil*, *Juſtinian* the Emperor being born here, rebuilt it, and called it *Juſtiniana*, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia*, in which it ſtands, and of *Bulgaria*; it is ſtill a ſtrong and populous City governed by a *Sangiack*, it is ſituated near the Lake of *Lychnidum*. It has been in the *Turks* hands 200 years.

Achterwaldt, *Silva Arduenna*, a famous Wood, that heretofore extended very near the whole breadth of *Germany*.

Achyz, a City of *Poland* in the *Palatinate* of *Kiovia*, upon the River *Vorskla* towards the borders of *Moſcovia*: It has a Caſtle and is well fortified; ſome few years ſince it has been in the hands of the *Moſcovites*. It ſtands 25 *Polonian* Miles beyond the *Boryſthenes*.

Aciaponda, a Town of the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the confines of the Bay of *Bengala*, and of the Kingdom of *Pegu*: it has a Harbor belonging to it.

Aciterno, a ſmall Epiſcopal City in the Citerior *Principate*, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, from whence it is diſtant 25 Miles to the South-Eaſt.

Acoionia, *Armenia* Minor.

Acqs, commonly *Dax*, *Aquæ Auguſtæ*, called heretofore *Taſta* alſo, is an Epiſcopal City of *Gaſcoigne*, under the Archbiſhop of *Buſe*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the River *Dour*, or *Adour*, which falls into the *Aquitain* Sea at *Bajonne*. This City has Baths in it, and is diſtant about five Miles from the Ocean, and about ten from *Bajonne* to the South-Eaſt.

Acquapendente, a City in *S. Peter's Patrimony*, ſeated on a riſing ground by the River *Polia*; abounding in Waters, from whence it has its name. It was made a Biſhops See by Pope *Innocent* X. in 1650. inſtead of *Caſtro* a ruined City; 40 Miles diſtant from *Senis*.

Acqui, *Aquæ Statiellæ*, a City of *Liguria*, in the Dukedom of *Montferrat*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*: it lies upon the River *Bormia* towards the *Apennine*, about 16 Miles from *Aſta*, to the North Eaſt. Here are ſeveral hot Baths, to which there is great reſort of People. This City ſuffered much damage in the laſt *Italian* Wars.

Acſa, a Lake in *Bithynia*, and a River of the ſame name.

Acſar, *Aceſarai*, *Ain-zarba*, *Anazarbus*, A City of *Cilicia*, heretofore an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; now ruined by the *Turks*: it is 18 Miles diſtant from *Flaviada* towards the Eaſt, upon the River *Pyramus*. Long. 64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. *Dioſcorides* was born here, a famous Phyſician in *Nero's* times; who wrote ſeveral things which are ſtill extant.

Actium, a moſt celebrated Promontory with a City of the ſame name in *Epirus*. It was here that *Auguſtus* overthrew *Marc Anthony* and *Cleopatra* in the year of *Rome* 722 or 23, about 30 years before the coming of our Saviour. *Apollo* had a magnificent Temple dedicated to him, and Games every five years were celebrated in his honour in this City after the manner of the *Olympicks*. *Strabo* gives us a particular deſcription of all that *Auguſtus* did to it, to eternalize the memory of his Victory. He reedified the Temple of *Apollo*, revived the Games, and called the City *Nicopolis* to carry the remembrance of his Victory in its very name. The Promontory is now call'd, *Trigalo*. See *Trigalo*.

Actzud, *Aczudia*, a ſmall Town in *Moldavia* upon the River *Miſſovo* above *Breſlaw*.

Adamah or *Admah*, mention'd *Gen.* 10. 19. One of the Cities of the Plain that God deſtroy'd by fire from Heaven with *Sodom* and *Gomorrha*.

Adavot, a People of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Adda, *Addua*, a River that parts the Dukedom of *Milan* from the State of *Venice*, it ariſeth in the *Alpes*, and falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles above *Cremona* towards *Placentia*, alſo the name of a Country in the *Milaneſe* betwixt this River and *Serio*; memorable for the Victory obtained by *Lewis* XII. of *France* over the *Venetians* May. 14. 1509.

Adea, a Kingdom of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, extended upon the Eaſtern Ocean at the entrance of the Red Sea: It was once under the Kings of *Æthiopia*, but has now a King who doth not depend upon them. *Magadoxo*, the Capital of this Kingdom and a Sea-Port, is become a ſeparate Kingdom alſo; it lies in three degrees of Northern Latitude.

Adegele, *Chryſorrhoas*, a River of *Damaſcus*, in Scripture called *Pharpar*: it flows through *Damaſcus* and its fields, where it is loſt and never reacheth the Sea: its Fountains are in *Libanus*. This is one of the Rivers mentioned by *Naaman* the *Syrian*, 2 *King.* 5. as *better than all the Waters of* Iſrael.

Adel, a ſmall Kingdom in *Africa* at the mouth of the Red Sea, heretofore called *Azania*; with a City and a River of the ſame name.

Adelſperg, *Poſtonia*, *Piſtonia*, a Town in *Croatia*.

Aden, a very ſtrong Town in *Arabia Fælix*, at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Mouth of the Red Sea. It has a very large Sea-Port, and is alſo the head of a Kingdom of the ſame name. The *Turks* in 1538. took this Town and hang'd up their King, but not long after the Inhabitants revolted and put themſelves under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, and expelled the *Turks* again. This Country was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Adana*, who had here a great Trade. § Alſo a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez*, remarkable for Mines of Silver. § There

is a City of the same name in *Cilicia*, which is an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Malmistra* or *Piramus*, and often mention'd by the antient Geographers.

Ader, or *Eder*, a Tower within a Mile of *Bethlehem*, said to be built by the Patriarch *Jacob* and that here the Shepherds were advertised by Angels of the Birth of our Saviour.

Aderbozn, a small Town in *Pomerania* upon the *Oder*, a little above *Stetin*, belonging to the *Swedes*.

Aderburg, a small Town in the Electorate of *Brandenbourg* upon the *Oder*.

Adiabene, a Province of the antient *Assyria* which for some time was itself a Kingdom; now called *Bolan*, or according to others *Mesere* and *Sarca*. Its two Rivers, *Adiabas* and *Diabas*, are mention'd by *A. Marcellinus*.

Adnirati, a River of *Sicily*. Whether this or *Bajaria* be the *Eleutherus* of the Antients is a dispute amongst Geographers.

Adon, a small River of *Bretagne* in *France*, which falls into the *Vilaine*.

Adonis, a River of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, arising near to Mount *Libanus* and dividing the Kingdom and Patriarchate of *Jerusalem* from *Tripoli* and the Patriarchate of *Antioch*, falls into the Mediterranean near *Gibel*.

Adour, a River of *Aquitain*, *vide Dour*.

Adza, a small Sea-Coast Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, with a Port and a strong Castle: it stands upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 9 Leagues to the West of *Almeria*, which has robb'd it of the Bishops Sea, heretofore belonging to it.

Adzan, *Adramon*, a Town in *Sicily*, of old famous for an Idol Temple of the name.

Adzaon, *Adraton*, a City and sometime a Bishops See in *Arabia*, mention'd corruptly by the name of Σαδεδων for Αδεδων in the 16th. Session of the Council of *Chalcedon*.

Adzaste, a Territory, and an ancient City in *Mysia*, famous heretofore for a Temple dedicated to *Nemesis*.

Adzia, *Atri*, *Hadria*, a City, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, in the *Polesine*, in the States of *Venice*; little inhabited. Some believe the *Adriatique* Ocean, which we now call the Gulph of *Venice*, derived its Name from hence.

Adzianople, *Uscudama*, *Oresta*, is a City in the midst of *Thrace*, taken by *Bajazet* in 1362. after which it became the Seat of their Empire till the taking of *Constantinople*, *An.* 1403. This City was rebuilt by *Hadrian* the *Roman* Emperor, from whom it has its Name, but is now called by the *Turks Endrem*, by the *French Adrianople*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and is distant from it 150 Miles West, being seated upon the River *Mariza*, (*Hebrus*) The late deposed Emperor of the *Turks* for the most part resided in it; he hating *Constantinople*, and loving Hunting.

Adzinza, the present Name of *Assyria*, once the Mistris of the World.

Adzobe, a River of that part of the *Asian Tartary*, which is subject to the *Moscovites*: it falls into the *Wolga* beneath *Cazan*.

Adzumete, the same with *Mahomet*.

Adula, the Name of a part of the *Alpes* from S. *Gothard*.

Adulten, *Adulis*, an antient City in *Africa* upon the red Sea, now called *Ercoco*.

Adzmachides, an antient People of *Libya* towards *Egypt*. Their Daughters, newly married, were presented to their King, who had a right to use or refuse them.

Aethiopia, is about one half of *Africa*: it is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is bounded on the North by *Egypt* and *Libya*, on the West by the Lower *Æthiopia*, as also on the South; on the East it is bounded by the Red Sea, and the *Arabian* and *Barbarian* Bays: it contains *Nubia*, *Abissinia*, the Kingdoms of *Muaci*, *Macoci*, and *Zanguebar*, *&c.*

The Lower *Æthiopia* is bounded on the North by *Libya*, on the East by the Upper *Æthiopia*, on the West and South by the *Æthiopian* Ocean: It contains the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Monemugi*, the Western *Æthiopians*, which are divided into the Kingdoms of *Congi*, *Loangi*, and *Angola*, *&c.* This more Southern Part of *Africa*, which was little known to the Ancients, was found out by the *Portugals*.

Aferat, The present Name of *Euphrates*, one of the most celebrated Rivers in the World: called by the *Arabians Frat*; it springeth from the Mountains of *Armenia Major*, and running to the West receives the *Harpage* and *Arsametes*; then it bends to the South, and divides the greater *Armenia* from the lesser. Then it washeth *Mesopotamia* on the West and South, and divides it from *Syria*, and *Arabia Deserta*; and at *Ctesiphon*, it runs into the *Tigris*, with which it falls into the *Persian* Gulph beneath *Teredon* and *Balsera*.

Afra, a strong Castle upon the Frontiers of *Zaara* in *Africa*, and stands divided into *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Biledulgerid* or *Numidia*, *Zaara* or *Libya*, *Nigritia* and *Æthiopia*.

AFRICA, one of the four principal Parts of the Earth, so called by the *Grecians*, because it seldom feels any Cold: it is bounded on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the West and South by the Ocean, on the East by the *Arabian* Gulph and the Red Sea, being only joyned to *Asia* by a Neck of Land. It was anciently known no farther South than to the Mountains of the Moon, till the *Portugueses* of late discovered the Southern Parts. The inland parts of it are generally barren, and almost Desert by reason of the Sands, and venomous Creatures, and want of Water: it is almost twice as big as *Europe*.

Afrique, *Africa*, the *Aphrodisium* of the Antients, a Town and Port in *Barbary* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, 20 Leagues from *Mahometa*. *Charles* V. took it from the King of *Morocco*, and demolish'd it.

Aga or *Agag*, a Kingdom with a City of the same Name in the Upper *Æthiopia*.

Agades, a Kingdom with a City of the Name in *Nigritia* in *Africa*; tributary to the King of *Tombut*.

Agan or *Pagan*, an Islet in the Eastern Ocean, betwixt *Chomocoan* and *Guagan*; where the famous *Portegueze*, *Magellan*, was assassinated as he was going in search of the *Moluccaes*.

Aganara or *Aganagare*, a City on this side the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*, remembred by *Ptolomy*.

Agantype, a Fountain in *Bœotia* in *Greece*, celebrated by the antient Poets.

Agaosi, a People in the Kingdom of *Bagamedri* in the Upper *Æthiopia*.

The **Agarens** or *Hagarens*, a People of *Arabia Fœlix*, descended from *Agar* and *Ismael*, who went to war with the Tribes of *Ruben*, *Gad*, and *Manasse*, in the time of *Saul*. Their capital City is called after their own Name *Agarena* or *Agranum*. When they revolted from the *Roman* Empire under *Trajan*, that Emperor attempted the Reduction of them without success: and since *Mahomet* was born amongst them, they have been of his Religion.

Agarus, *Sagaris*, a River of the European *Sarmatia*, which falls into the *Danube* in *Moldavia*, now call'd *Stiret*, according to *Ortelius*.

Agathyrse, *Agatyrsum*, *Agathyrna*, an antient City and Promontory in *Sicily*. The Promontory is the same with that they now call *Cape d' Orlando*.

Agathyrsen,

Agathyrſes, an antient People of *Scythia*, applauded by Hiſtorians for their Hoſpitality to one another.

Agde, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, the Biſhop of which is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Narbone*: It is a fine and well built place; ſeated at the mouth of the River *Eraud*, which there falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Agdus, a famous Rock upon the Frontiers of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*.

Agen, a City and Biſhoprick in *Guienne* in *France*, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, and the Capital of the County of *Agennois*, which gives the Title of an Earl. It ſtands upon the *Garonne*, where it receives on the oppoſite ſide the River *L'Egers*. It is large, beautiful, and one of the beſt Cities of *Aquitain*, being alſo the Birth-place of *Joſeph Scaliger*; about 15 Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North-Eaſt.

Aggerhuis, a Province of *Norway*, ſo called from a Caſtle in it. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the South with the *Sound*, on the Weſt with the County of *Bergen*, and on the North with that of *Drontheim*, from which laſt it is ſeparated by the Mountain *Sevone*. It reacheth in length from the North to the South 240 Miles. The chief Cities of it are *Anſloga*, *Fredericſtad*, *Saltzbeg*, and *Tonsbeg*: The whole of it is under the King of *Denmark*.

Agion Oros, *Athos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, in the Province of *Zamboli*, call'd by the *Italians il Monte Santo*, by the *Greeks* ἅγιον ὄρος, *the Holy Mount*. It runs into the *Ægean* Sea, like a Peninſula; it is joyned to the Continent by a Neck of Land, of an *Italian* Mile and half, which *Herodotus* ſaith, was cut through by *Xerxes*. It is 90 Miles in compaſs, called by the *Turks Scididag* and *Monaſtir*, by reaſon of the vaſt numbers of Monaſteries in it, being about 24 Cloiſters of *Caloirs*, or *Greek* Monks, the chief of which are *Garopedos*, and *Agias Laura*, in which two are 600 Monks, in all 5000. Moſt of theſe Monaſteries are fortified to ſecure them from Pirats. From hence the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* fetches moſt of the Biſhops he needs for his Patriarchate, it being now the School or Univerſity of all *Greece*, the Monks are all of the Order of S. *Baſil*. This Mountain lies between the Bay of *Strymon* on the North, and that of *Singo* to the South.

Agira, *Agurium*, *Argirium*, and *Agnina Urbs*, is a City in *Sicily* near Mount *Ætna*. The Birth-place of *Diodorus Siculus*, now called *San Philippo d'Argirone*.

Agile, a celebrated Caſtle in the Province of *Canavois* in *Savoy*, which gives a Name to one of the moſt illuſtrious Houſes in that Country.

Agmet, the *Emere* of *Ptolomy*, an antient City in the Province of *Marocco*, ſometime the Seat of that Empire, and very populous and ſtrong, before *Marocco* was built.

Agmundesham, a Corporation ſeated upon a ſmall River which falls into the *Iſis*, a little above *Uxbridge*, in the County of *Bucks*. It ſends two Burgeſſes to our Parliament, and is not otherwiſe remarkable to my knowledge. It ſtands 9 Miles from *Uxbridge* to the North-Weſt, and about 8 from *Maidenhead* to the North-Eaſt.

Agnabet or *Agnetlin*, one of the principal Towns of *Tranſylvania*, ſeated upon the River *Harbach*, which falls into the *Alt*. In this place Q. *Iſabella* aſſembled a Diet for the preſervation of her Son, which *Martinſius* diſſolved, and began a War upon his Maſter, which ended in both their ruins.

Agno, *Clanus*, a River of *Campania* in *Italy*, call'd afterwards *Liris*: it riſeth in Mount *Tiphate*, and flowing Weſt between *Avella* and *Nola*, entereth *Terra di Lavoro*, makes the Lake of *Linterna*, and at laſt ends in the Sea of *Tuſcany* between the Ruins of *Cuma* and the Mouth of the River *Voltorno*.

Agnone, a Town in the Province of *Abruzzo* in *Italy*, underſtood by ſome to be the antient *Aquilonia*.

Agobel, a City in the Kingdom of *Tremiſſen* in *Barbary*, underſtood by ſome to be the *Victoria* of *Ptolomy*. Alſo another in the Province of *Hea* in the Kingdom of *Marocco*.

Agoi, a City in the Upper *Æthiopia* towards the Mountain *Amara*.

Agoze, *Agorum*, a ſmall City upon the River *Cordevol* in the Dominions of the Republick of *Venice*.

Agouges or *D'Agouges*, a ſmall River of *Auvergne* in *France*, which falls into the *Allier* a little above *San Porzain*.

Agouſte, *Auguſta*, a City in *Sicily*, built by *Frederick* the Emperor in 1229. upon a Peninſula, which in the laſt Age was turned into a little Iſle with a Bridge to communicate betwixt it and the Continent. It has a very large Haven defended by 3 Cittadels to the Sea. Taken by the *French* in 1675. and abandon'd by them in 1678.

Agout, *Acutus*, a ſmall River in *Languedoc* in *France*, waſhing the two Cities of *Caſtres* and *Lavaur*, it falls into the River *Tarne*.

Agra or *Agara*, a new City ſeated in a Province of the ſame Name in *India* beyond *Ganges*: It is the Capital of the *Moguls* Empire, and his reſidence; a rich and beautiful City, built by *Ekebar*, one of his Predeceſſors, in the laſt Age upon the River *Gemini*. It is of a vaſt circuit, and adorned with a ſtately Palace; on the other ſide of the River lies another City called *Serandra*, which is well built, and but a kind of Suburb to *Agra*.

Agragas. See *Gergenti*.

Agramont, *Agramontium*, a Town in *Catalonia*, in the Plain of *Urgel*, between *Solſona* and *Lerida*.

Agreable, an Iſland in the Kingdom of *Fez*, form'd by the River *Liſſe*.

Agreda, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Popayan* in the South *America*, belonging to the *Spaniards*. Alſo a Town in *Arragon* upon the River *Queiles*, which ſome underſtand to be the *Grachuris*, others the *Auguſtobriga* of the Antients.

Agri or *Acri*, a River in the *Baſilicata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It ariſes at the *Apennines*, and paſſes by *Marſico* to the *Gulph* of *Tarentum*.

Agria, called by the *Germans Erlaw*, is a little but very ſtrong City of the Upper *Hungary*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls into the *Tibiſcus* 12 Miles beneath it. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, *An.* 1596. But after a long Blockade ſurrendred to the Chriſtians in 1687. It is 17 Miles diſtant from *Buda* to the North-Eaſt, in the Confines of *Auſtria*.

Agrimonte, *Grumentum*, an antient City, and a Biſhops See in the *Baſilicata* in *Naples*. The latter has been ſince united to that of *Marſico*.

Agriophages, an antient People towards the Weſt of *Æthiopia*, who lived, ſays *Solinus*, altogether upon the Fleſh of Panthers and Lions.

Agropoli, *Acropolis*, a Town in the hither *Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Agualua, and *Agua de Moura*, two Rivers in *Portugal* which fall into the *Cadaon* in *Eſtremadura*.

Agueda, a Town in *Portugal*, built upon the Ruines of the antient *Æmunium*. It takes this Name from a River which paſſes by it.

Aguer, at City at the foot of Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*. Taken by the *Portugueze* in 1536. and ſince retaken by an Army of 50000 Moors.

Aguila, a City in the Province of *Habat* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *D'Erguile*.

Aguilard,

Aguilard, *Agilaria*, a pretty conſiderable Town in old *Caſtile* about 14 Leagues from *Burgos*.

Aguiha, *Aenſ*, an Iſland in the *Æthiopian* Ocean, 300 Miles from *Madagaſcar* to the North.

Ahauſen, *Abuſi*, *Abuſa*, a ſmall City in *Schonen* upon the *Baltick* Sea, to which it has a very commodious Port: four Leagues from *Chriſtianſtad*. Under the *Swedes*.

Aia, *Allia*, a ſmall River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Tiber* near *Monte Rotundo* in the States of the Church. The *Gauls* under *Brennus* defeated the *Romans* upon the Banks of it.

Ajalun, a City of *Caria* upon the Borders of *Lydia*.

Ajan, or the Coaſt of *Ayan*, a Country in *Æthiopia*, which lies along the Coaſt of the Sea of *Zanguebar*, from *Magadoxo* to the Cape *Guardafuy*. It contains the Kingdoms of *Adea*, *Adel*, *&c.*

Ajas, a City of *Arabia Felix*, two days journey from *Aden*. *Thevet* calls it *Hegias*, and makes a Kingdom of it.

Ajaſſo, *Ajaccio*, *Adjacium*, *Urcinum*, an Epiſcopal City of *Corſica*, under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa*; on the Weſtern Shoar; it has a ſtrong Caſtle and a large Haven, and is a neat and beautiful City, flouriſhing now under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genoua*; the greateſt part of it is ſurrounded by the Sea, and it lies at the foot of the Mountains not above a Mile from the Old *Adjacium*.

Aichſtadt, *Aureatum*, as appears by an old Inſcription found there; a City upon the River *Altmul*, which falls into the *Danube* between *Ingolſtad* and *Ratiſbon*; it is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mogunce*: It lies in the Confines of *Bavaria*, and the Dukedom of *Schwaben*, and is under the Civil Juriſdiction of its Biſhop; two miles diſtant from *Neuburg* towards the North, eleven from *Ratiſbon* to the Weſt. There is ſome Controverſie amongſt learned Men about the old Name of this City.

Aidinelli, *Caria*, a Province of the Leſſer *Aſia*; it lies right over againſt *Rhodes*, and has had ſeveral fine Cities in it, but they are all ruined by the *Turks*, who have been a long time Maſters of this poor Province.

Aidos, *Abydus*, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, upon the *Boſphorus*; diſtant about a Mile and three quarters from *Seſto*, on the *Thracian* Shoar; heretofore a Suffragan See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cyzicum*, from whence it is diſtant 21 Miles to the South; but now the Biſhop of it is made a Metropolitan. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, well fortified by *Mahomet* II. after he had taken *Conſtantinople*; and it is one of the *Dardanels*, which has ever in it a good *Turkiſh* Gariſon to defend the Paſſage, and ſecure *Conſtantinople*.

Aidumi, *ATLAS*, the greateſt Mountain in all *Africa*; it begins in *Mauritania*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, to which it gives Name; by *Cap de Guer*, and by various windings, it extends it ſelf Eaſtward as far as the Deſerts of *Barca*; raiſing it ſelf out of barren Sands, it hides its towring Head in the Clouds; and has variety of Names. The great height of it was the cauſe the Antients feign'd *Atlas*, (whom they make a King) bore the weight of Heaven on his Shoulders. There is another Mountain call'd *Atlas Minor*, now *Anrif*, which parts the Kingdom of *Fez* from that of *Morocco*.

Aiella, a Dutchy in the Province of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, belonging to the Prince of *Maſſa*.

L'Aigle, *Aquila*, a ſmall City in *Normandy* upon the River *Rille*, which gives the Title of a Baron.

Aigueperſe, the capital City of the Dutchy of *Montpenſier* in *France*, near whereunto the antient Caſtle of *Montpenſier* ſtood, till it was demoliſhed in 1634.

Aigues Caldes, *Aquæ Calidæ*, a City with natural Baths in it, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtel*, upon the River *Minio*.

Aigues-Mortes, a City in the lower *Languedoc*, upon an Arm of the *Rhoſne* and near the Sea. The Seat of the Exciſes upon Salt.

Aiguilles, or *Capo de Agulhas*, a Promontory of *Africa* to the Cape of *Good Hope*.

Aiguillon or *Eiguillon*, a City with the Title of a Dutchy in the County of *Agennois* in *France*, upon the Confluence of the *Le* and the *Garonne*, between *Agen* and *Nerac*. It once ſuſtained a Siege of fourteen Months againſt *John* Duke of *Normandy*.

Ailesbury, a fair Market-Town, well peopled, and built upon the riſing of a Hill, by the Bank of *Tame*, in the middle of the County of *Buckingham*. Taken by *Cuthwulf* the *Saxon*, from the *Britains*, *Anno* 572. Famous heretofore for S. *Edith* here born. The Honourable *Robert Bruce*, was created Earl of this place, on *March* 8. 1684. It is a Corporation, and ſends Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Ailly, a Seigniory in *Picardy*, whence one of the nobleſt and antienteſt Families of that Province, the *D'Aillyes*, receive their Name.

Ailzall, an Iſlet, or rather a Shelf upon the Coaſt of *Scotland* towards *Galloway*.

Ainaon, *Ahinaon*, an Iſland to the Southern Coaſt of *China*. Its capital City bears the ſame Name.

Aindze, once an Iſland 3 Leagues below *Nantes* in *Brittany*, at the falling of the *Loyre* into the Sea. It had a Monaſtery in it built by S. *Hermeland*; but both that and the Iſland have ſince been ſwallowed up by the Waters.

Ains, *Ens*, *Indus*, *Indis*, *Danus*, and *Idanus*, a River of *France* which riſes in the Valley of *Meige* in *Burgundy*, and paſſes to the *Rhoſne* by *Chateau-Vilain*, *Conſtances*, *&c.*

Ainza, a ſmall City in *Arragon* upon the River *Cinga*, and the Capital of the Tract of *Sobarbe*, which has ſometime born the Title of a Kingdom.

Ainzia, a Tract in the County of *Buchan* in *Scotland*.

Aire, *Aturum*, the chief Town of *Gaſcoine*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*; it ſtands upon the River *Adour*, in the Borders of the County of *Armagnac*, four *Aquitane* Leagues above S. *Sever*, and ſixteen from *Bajonne*.

Aire, *Aria*, called by the *Flandrians*, *Arien*; by the *Spaniards*, *Ere*: it is a ſtrong City in *Artois*, ſeated in a Marſh upon the River *Leye*, which falls into the *Scheld* at *Gaunt*; taken by the *French* in 1641. and preſently recovered by the *Spaniards*; but it was retaken by the *French* in 1676. and is now in their poſſeſſion by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is 12 Leagues from *Bologn* to the Eaſt.

Aire, *Æria*, by the *Scotch Ayr*, is a ſmall City and Sheriffdom in *Scotland*, upon *Dunbritain-Frith*, on the Weſt of that Kingdom: it ſtands 22 *Scotch* Miles from *Dunbritoun*, South-Weſt.

Aire, a River of *Scotland*, which ſprings from the Mountains of *Mar*, and unites with the *Spei* in *Buchan*. The City *Aire* ſtands upon it.

Airy, *Airiacum*, a Village in *Burgundy* in *Auxerrois* near *Clamecy*. Here was a National Council held in 1020. under Pope *Benedict* VIII.

Aiſance, a ſmall River in *Normandy* which joyns the *Colſnon* below *d'Autrain*.

Aiſne, *Axona*, a River of *France*, riſeth in the Dukedom of *Barois*; and flowing through the Provinces of *Champagne*, and the Territory of *Argonne*, and that of *Soiſſons*, cuts the City of *Soiſſons* in two parts; and at laſt ends in the River *Oiſe*, a little Eaſt of *Compaigne* in the Iſle of *France*.

Aix, *Aquæ Sextiæ*, a City of *Provence* in *France*.

It

It was a *Roman* Colony, and is now an Archbiſhops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province: a fair growing Town, ſeated in a large Plain, upon a ſmall Rivolet, about 15 Leagues from *Arles*, and 13 from *Avignon* to the Eaſt.

Aix, in *Savoy*, an antient City at the foot of the Mountains, between *Chambery*, *Annecy*, and *Rumilly*, giving the Title of a Marqueſs. It is famous for Mineral-Waters.

Aix la Chapelle, *Aquiſgranum*, called by the *Germans Aacb*, by the *Dutch Aken*, by the *French Aix*, by the *Italians Aquiſgrana*; it is an Imperial free City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Juliers*, under which Prince it now is. *Charles* the Great of *France* died here *Jan.* 24. 814. and here he was buried; having been the Reſtorer of this City after *Attila* the King of the *Huns* had ruin'd it. It was almoſt intirely ruin'd by Fire again in 1656. but is now rebuilding. In 1658. there was a famous Peace made here between the preſent Kings of *France* and *Spain*. Divers Councils have been held here. This City ſtands 8 *German* Miles from *Cologn*, 7 from *Liege*, in a low place, almoſt incircled with Hills.

Aizu, a Province of *Japan*, with a Town of the ſame Name, which is one of the beſt in the Country.

Akerhuys, a Sea-port Town in the County of *Aggerhuys*, not above 15 Miles from *Chriſtianſtadt* in *Norway*.

Akerman, *Alba*, a City of *Moldavia*.

Akerſondt, an Iſland belonging to *Norway*, in the *German* Ocean, over againſt the Cape of *Shagen*.

Akertewe, a City in the Iſle of *Maragnan* on the Coaſt of *Braſil*.

Akill, *Achill*, *Achillia*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Connaught* in *Ireland*, over againſt the County of *Mayo*.

Akroczim, a City in the Palatinate of *Maxovia* in *Poland*, fortifyed with a Caſtle.

Akſteede. *Aeſteda*, a ſmall City upon the River *Lun* in the Dutchy of *Bremen* in *Saxony*, under the *Swedes*.

Aksa, a River of *Georgia*, in *Aſia*.

Al, a River of *Pruſſia*, believed by ſome to be the *Guttalus* of *Pliny*.

Alabanda. See *Eblaba*.

Alacranes, Iſlands infeſted with Scorpions, in the New *America*, 20 Leagues from *Jucutan*.

Aladuli, the *Turkiſh* Name of *Armenia major*.

Alagon, a River of *Spain*, in the Province of *Eſtremadura*, and Kingdom of *Leon*: it falls into the *Taio*, a little above *Alcantara*, as *Rodericus Sylva* ſaith.

Alaine, a ſmall River in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France*.

Alais, *Aleſia*, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Guerdon*, at the foot of the Mountain *Cevennes*, 10 Leagues from S. *Eſprit* to the Eaſt.

Alalcomene, *Alalcomenium*, an antient City of *Beotia*, famous for a Statue of *Minerva*, and the Tomb of *Tireſias*. Afterwards call'd *Ithaca*, ſays *Plutarch*, and the Birth-place of *Ulyſſes*.

Alan, a ſmall River in *Cornwal* in *England*; it falls into the *Iriſh* Sea at *Padſtow*: at the Head of it is a ſmall Village called *Camelford*, where King *Arthur* is reported to have been ſlain in Battel. *Padſtow* lies about 17 Miles Weſt from *Launceſton*.

Aland, an Iſland of the *Baltick* Sea, at the entrance of the *Bottner* Sea, under the Dominion of the King of *Sweden*.

Alar, a River of *Perſia* in *Hyrcania*, falling into the *Caſpian* Sea.

Alarcan, *Illarco*, a Town in New *Caſtile* in *Spain*.

Alarii, an antient People of *Pannonia*. *Tacit.*

Alaſchehir, *Hipſius*, *Upſu*, an antient City of *Phrygia*, and ſometime the See of a Suffragan Biſhop.

Alatri, *Alatrium*, *Alatrinum*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, and a Biſhops See, dependent immediately on the Pope. Mentioned by the Antients.

Alava, a ſmall Territory in *Biſcay* in *Spain*.

Alba, or *Albe*, *Alba Pompeia*, a City of *Monferrat*, upon the River *Tangro*; it is an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Millan*; heretofore ſubject to the Duke of *Mantua*, but taken from him in 1631. by a Treaty of Peace, and ever ſince under the Duke of *Savoy*. This City of latter times having ſuffered great changes, is reduced into a conſumptive State for want of Inhabitants. It is diſtant from *Aſte* 12 Miles to the South.

Albana, a City of *Albania* in *Aſia*, with a Port to the *Caſpian* Sea.

Albania, an antient Province upon the *Caſpian* Sea in *Aſia*, Weſtward; now call'd *Zuirie*, under the *Turks*. § Alſo a Province of *Turkey* in *Europe*, which was antiently the Weſtern part of *Macedonia*, and part of *Illyrium*, upon the *Adriatique* Ocean; reduced under the Dominion of the *Turks* by *Mahomet* 2. Its chief Cities are *Croia*, *Durazzo*, *&c.* The Inhabitants for the moſt part are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church.

Albany, *Albania*, call'd in *Scotland Braid-Albin*, is a Dukedom in the higheſt part of *Scotland*, as the Name imports; the Seat of the Old *Scots*, upon the declining Weſtern part of Mount *Grampus*, next *Lorn* and *Argile*. *Charles* I. in his Infancy at two years of age, was created Duke of *Albany*. This Title was alſo conferred on the Lord *Darnly*, his Grandfather; and given by *Charles* I. to his Second Son, afterwards *James* II.

Albano, *Alba Longa*, the Mother of *Rome*, from which it lies about 12 Miles. It has been ruin'd many Ages. It ſtood betwixt a Lake and a Mountain of the ſame Name. There has been another *Albano* built near its Ruines, which is a Biſhops See, a Principality, and the Title of a Cardinal. § Alſo a City with the Title of a Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Albanopolis, an antient City of *Macedonia* in *Greece*.

Alba Julia. See *Weiſſenburg*.

Alba Regalis, called by the Inhabitants *Ekekes Fejarwar*; by the *Germans Stool-Weiſſemburg*: Is a City of the Lower *Hungary*, once the Capital of that Kingdom, famous for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of *Hungary*. It ſtands in a Marſh upon the River *Sarwitz*. Taken by the *Turks Anno* 1543. retaken by the Chriſtians in 1601. taken again by the *Turks* in 1602. ſurrendred again to the Imperialiſts upon Articles, *May* 9. in the beginning of the Campagne of the Year 1688. The Imperialiſts found 84 Pieces of Cannon in it, with almoſt an incredible quantity of Ammunition and ſmall Arms. It is 45 Miles from *Buda* Weſt, and 60 from *Comorra* South. Long. 41. 10. Lat. 47. 8.

S. **Albans**, [*Verulamium*] is the faireſt and the beſt Town in the County of *Hertford*. It aroſe out of the Ruins of *Verulam*, a Town more ſtrong and antient, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the River *Ver*. This new Town took its Name from one *Alban* a Citizen of *Verulam*, who in the *Dioclefian* Perſecution, ſuffered Death for the Chriſtian Religion, and is eſteemed the firſt of the *Britiſh* Martyrs. To whoſe memory the *Britains* built a fair Church, which being ruin'd in the Wars between them and the *Saxons*, *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built here a Monaſtery to his honor, *An. Chr.* 795. the Abbot of which obtained from Pope *Adrian*, the Precedency of all *Engliſh* Abbots, to which an end was put,

Dec. 5.

Dec. 5. 1539. by the ſurrender of the ſaid Abby to *Hen.* VIII. Near this place *Richard* Duke of *York* overthrew *Henry* VI. and took him Priſoner *Anno Dom.* 1455. who four Years after was reſtored to his Liberty again, by a Victory obtained here too. This Town had the Honor of an Earldom beſtowed upon it by *Charles* II. *April* 27. 1660. in the perſon of *Henry Jermin*, then Baron of S. *Edmondsbury* in *Suffolk*. Since raiſed to a Dukedom by the ſame King. This Town lies upon the River *Ver*, 10 Miles from *Hertford* to the South-Weſt. The Old Town I ſhall ſpeak of in it's proper place.

Albarazin, *Albarazinum*, a City, and a Biſhops See in *Arragon* in *Spain*, under the Archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*.

Albaſequia, a City of *Sarmatia* in *Aſia*, ſuppoſed to be the *Ampſilis* of *Ptolomy*.

Albegna, *Albania*, *Almiana*, a River in *Tuſcany*, which falls into the Gulph of *Telamone*.

Albemarle, called by the *French Aumale*, is a Town in *Normandy* in *France*, near the Head of the River *Buſſine*, in the Confines of *Picardy*. It is memorable for giving the Title of an Earl to the Noble Family *De fortibus*: And of Duke to *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, after Duke of *York*. Given with the ſame Title to the Loyal, Wiſe, and Valiant *George Monk*, by *Charles* II. (*July* 7. 1660. who died *Jan.* 3. 1669.) It ſtands 14 Leagues from *Roven* Eaſt.

Alben, *Albins*, a Mountain of *Carniola*, remarkable for Mines of Quickſilver. § Alſo a River (*Alpis*) in *Corinthia*, which runs into the *Save*.

Albenga, a City and Port in the Republick of *Genoua*, antient, large, handſom, but not very healthful. In 1175. it was burnt by thoſe of *Piſa*. Pope *Alexander* 3. made it a Biſhops See in 1179. *Titus Alius Proculus* the Emperor was a Native of it. § Over againſt it ſtands an Iſlet of the ſame Name.

Alberg, a City and Biſhops See in *Jutland*. It lies not far from the *Baltick* Sea, in 58. deg. of Lat.

Alberton, a Town and Port in Barbary.

Albigeois, a ſmall Territory in *Languedoc* in *France*, with a City in it call'd *Alby*. This Province is divided by the River *Tarn*, and very much taken notice of in Church-Hiſtory, for thoſe great Oppoſitions, the *Albigenſes*, its Inhabitants, made long ſince againſt the Church of *Rome*.

Albila, *Merce*, an Iſland made by the *Nile* in *Æthiopia*, before it enters *Egypt*.

Albion, the antient Name of *Great Brittain*.

New **Albion**. See *New Albion*.

Albon, a Territory in the Province of *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, giving the Title of a Count.

Albona, *Albonea*, a River in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, which paſſes by the Province of *Novara* to the *Po*.

Albozan, or *Albuſama*, *Erroris Inſula*, a ſmall Iſland with ſome Villages in it, and a Caſtle, upon the Coaſts of the Kingdom of *Fez*.

Alborg, *Æburgum*, a City, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden* in the *Province* of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, upon the Bay of *Limfort*.

Albozno, *Alburnus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Naples*, mentioned by *Virgil*; now call'd *Monte di Poſtiglione*, and *Montagna della Petina* by the *Italians*.

Albret, a City, County, and Dutchy in *Gaſcony*, the Original of the late Royal Family of *Navar*.

Albs, the ſame with *Savio*, a River of *Italy*.

Albufera, *Amenum Stagnum*, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Albula, the antient Name of *Tiber*.

Albuquerque, a City and Dutchy in the Province of *Eſtremadura* in *Portugal*.

Alby, *Albia*, *Albiga*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*, the Capital of *Albigeois*, of great Antiquity. Sometime an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, but by P. *Innocent* XI. at the inſtance of the preſent *French* King *Lewis* XIV. tranſlated into an Archbiſhoprick. The famous *Albigenſes* took their Name from hence. § Alſo a ſmall City in the States of the Duke of *Savoy*, betwixt *Annecy* and *Aix*, upon the deſcenſion of a Mountain.

Alcairo, *Memphis*, a famous City of *Egypt*, ſeated a little above the *Delta*, where the *Nile* is firſt divided; it is call'd in Scripture *Noph*, and *Migdel*. Now wholly deſolate.

Alcala, *Complutum*, is a City of the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in *Spain*, ſeated upon the River *Henarez*. It was heretofore a Biſhops See, but belongs now to the Archbiſhops of *Toledo*. One of which *Franciſcus Ximenius Cifnerus* Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, and a Cardinal, in the year 1517. in the time of *Alphonſus Sapiens*, opened here an Univerſity: it is 6 Leagues from *Madrid*, and 5 from *Toledo*. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 41. 00.

Alcantara, *Norba Cæſarea*, *Pons Trajani*, *Turobrica*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tajo*. It is a ſmall City, and of late years has been fortified to preſerve it from the Incurſions of the *Portugueze*, being but 3 Leagues diſtant from the Borders of that Kingdom. It is ennobled by a Bridge built over the River, of 670 foot in length, and 28. foot wide, which is generally attributed to *Trajan*; it ſtands upon 6 Pillars. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* VIII. *Anno* 1013.

Alcay, a fertile Mountain, well inhabited, twelve Leagues from *Fez*.

Alcazar-Quivir, the capital City of the Province of *Aſgar*, upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*. Built by *Jacob Almanſor*, King of *Fez*. Taken by *Alphonſus* V. K. of *Portugal* in 1448.

Alcazer-Zeguer, a Town in the Province of *Habat* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the *Streights*. Built by *Jacob Almanſor*, K. of *Fez*. Taken by *Alphonſus* V. King of *Portugal*, 1458. Abandoned by *John* III. K. of *Portugal* in 1530. yet now under the K. of *Portugal*.

Alcmaer, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*, beſieged by the *Spaniards* in 1573. without ſucceſs.

Alcozar d'Oſal, *Salacia*, a ſmall City of *Portugal* upon the River *Zadaon*.

Alcyone, an antient City of *Theſſalia*. § Alſo the Name of a deep Lake in the *Morea*, near *Corinth*; where there was in antient times a Temple dedicated to *Amphiaraus*, which gave this Lake the Name of *Fons Amphiarai*.

Aldebourg, a Village in *Flanders*.

Aldeburgh, *Iſurium*, a ſmall Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, ſituated upon the Sea Shoar, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Aldego, *Adegus*, a River in the Province of *Verona* in *Italy*, which unites with the *Adige* in the States of *Venice*.

Aldenburg, *Brannefia*, a ruined City in *Holſtein*, 8 Miles from *Lubeck*, which robb'd it of its Biſhoprick in 970. This is by ſome call'd *Olden borch*. It is but 2 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea; there is now nothing but a Caſtle left.

Aldenburg, a Town of *Miſnia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Pleiſs*, which heretofore was a free Imperial City; but in 1308. was taken by *Frederick*, Marqueſs of *Miſnia*, and united to *Miſnia*. In the Caſtle of this Town was the antient Reſidence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It is 6 *German* Miles diſtant from *Lipſick* to the South, and 8 from *Miſnia* to the Weſt. Some call it *Altenburg*.

Aldernay, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*.

Ale, the Name of a Kingdom in *Africa*, belonging to the *Barbeci*.

Alegrança, a ſmall Iſland with a convenient Haven and Caſtle near the *Canaries*.

Alenteio, or *Entre Tejo Guadiana*, a Province in *Portugal*, South-East of *Eſtremadura*, divided into 5 Counties; the chief City of which is *Evora*. A part of old *Luſitania* and *Bætica*.

Alenzon, *Alenconium*, a large and well built City in *Normandy*, adorned with the Title of a Dutchy; it ſtands upon the River *Sarte*. This Title has been carried by Eight of the Royal Family of *Valois*, and has ſince been conferr'd, occaſionally, on many of the younger Princes of the Royal Family of *France*. It is 42 Miles from *Paris*.

Aleppo, *Berrhœa*, *Beroa*, is a City of *Syria*, ſeated upon the River *Marſya*, which falls into *Euphrates*; at this day the greateſt City of *Syria*, a Mart filled with innumerable Inhabitants, and *European* Merchants; being 6 Miles in compaſs, with 3 Suburbs, 10 Gates, and an oblong Caſtle, which is very ſtrong. It is the Seat and Government of a *Baſſa*, 28 Leagues diſtant from *Scanderoon* towards the *Euphrates*, and 200 Miles Northward from *Damaſcus*; the *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Venetians*, have each of them a Conſul here. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25.

Aleria, an antient City, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa* in the Iſland of *Corſica*; now ruin'd. § A River of the ſame Name runs thereby, which is ſuppoſed to be the *Rhotanus* of *Ptolomy*.

Alefa, an antient City of *Sicily*, with a River by it of the ſame Name, now call'd *Pittineo*.

Alefham, or *Ayleſham*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *South-Erpingham*.

Alefſio, *Lyſſus*, a City of *Albania*, near the falling of the River *Drin* into the *Adriatique*; alſo a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*: famous for the Sepulchre of the great *Scanderberg*, who died here in 1467.

Aleſſio, *Alex*, a River of *Calabria* in *Italy*, which falls into the Bay of *Tarento*.

Alet, *Aleëta*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbone*; out of which Dioceſs it was taken by Pope *John* XXII. It is 5 Leagues from *Carcaſſone*, and ſtands at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills.

Alexandretta. See *Scanderone*.

Alexandria, a City of *Egypt*, call'd by the *Turks Scanderik*, a celebrated Mart, and the Seat of the ſecond Patriarch; built by *Alexander* the Great, *Anno Mundi* 3618. that is, 330 years before Chriſt. It was conſidered much more than now, before the building of Grand *Cairo*. Heretofore the great Trade for Spices was driven here, which were brought by Camels from the Red Sea; but are now brought to us by Sea from the Eaſt-*Indies*. Yet this Town is ſtill much frequented by the *European* Ships for the ſake of the Harbour. It is inhabited by about 2000 Souls, which being too few for ſo vaſt a City, accordingly much of it is nothing but Ruins. The *Pharoal*, once an Iſle, is now joyned to the City, and a Fort built upon it by the *Turks*, with a Gariſon for the ſecurity of the Port. This City was taken from the Chriſtians by *Amrus* the *Moor*, after a Siege of 13 Months; retaken from them in the times of the Holy War, *Anno Chriſti* 1167. but it fell ſoon after into their hands again. Long. 58. 20. Lat. 31. 25. § There is another City of this Name built by *Alexander M.* beyond the River *Tanais*. § A third, in the Palatinate of *Luſuc* in *Poland* upon the River *Horin*. § And a fourth in *Suſiana* in *Aſia*.

Alexandria, *Alexandrinum*, a ſmall Town in the Palatinate of *Braclaw* in *Poland*.

Alexandria della Paglia, *Alexandria Statelliorum*, a large and well fortified City in the Dukedom of *Milan* in *Italy*; built upon the River *Tanaro*, which divides it. It was made a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, by Pope *Alexander* III. *Anno* 1175. from whom it had its Name. It is 52 Miles from *Milan* to the North-Weſt, and 12 from *Caſal* to the South. This City, in 1656. being beſieged by the Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Modena*, their Army was forced to riſe for want of Money. *Briettus*. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 43. 54.

Alexie. See *Alize*.

Alfaſay, a Country in the Southern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Alford, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Diviſion of *Lindſey* and Hundred of *Calceworth*.

Alfreton, a Market-Town in *Darbyſhire*, in the Hundred of *Scarſdale*.

Algarria, a Northern Province of the Kingdom of New *Caſtile*, whoſe Bounds are not known; ſo that it is thought that both *Madrid* and *Toledo* are in this Province.

Algarve, a ſmall part of *Spain*, which under *Alphonſus* III. was added to *Portugal*, with the Title of a Kingdom; *Tavira* is the chief place in it: it hath *Portugal* on the North, on the Weſt and South it is waſhed by the Ocean, and on the Eaſt lies *Andaluzia*.

Algezire, a Town and Port upon the Streights of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*; ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Carthein* of the Antients. Taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* XI. King of *Caſtile* in 1344. now ruin'd.

Algiers, or *Argiers*, *Julia Cæſarea*, *alias Ruſcurum*, *Ruſucurum*, a City and Republick in *Africa*, upon the Confines of *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; famous for Piracies, and for the loſs of a vaſt Fleet of Ships by a Tempeſt, belonging to *Charles* V. in 1541. when that Victorious Prince attempted the Conqueſt of this place. The *Engliſh* have had better ſucceſs againſt them; twice entred their ſtrong Harbours, and burnt their Ships. Firſt under Admiral *Blake*, *April* 4. 1655. And afterwards (having been forced to a Peace in 1668. by Sir *Thomas Allen*, which they broke the year following), in 1670. Capt. *Beach* meeting 7 of their Men of War, forced them on ſhoar; two of which they burnt themſelves, and the *Engliſh* the other five, releaſing 250 Chriſtian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* deſtroy'd 9 more of their Ships near the Caſtle of *Bugia*, which plaid upon him with their Cannon. This laſt Victory reduced thoſe Pirats to beg a Peace, which, with the *Engliſh* they have kept the better ſince. The *French* Fleet commanded by Mareſcal *D'Eſtree*, diſcharged 10420 Bombs into the Town, in *July* 1688. whereby above two thirds of it were deſtroy'd; alſo 5 Ships in Port, belonging to the Government there, were ſunk or burnt. The *Algerines* enraged thereat, ſhot off the *French* Conſul at the Mouth of a Cannon, with ſeveral poor Captives; which was revenged by the *French* upon three *Algerine* Officers they had brought in cuſtody with them, whom they ſhot to death, and put their Bodies upon a Hurdle of Planks to be driven aſhoar, to warn their Countrymen of the effects of their Cruelty. This Town is ſeated 100 Miles from *Sally*, right over againſt *Minorca*. Long. 20. 15. Lat. 32. 45.

Alghet, *Algaria*, *Corax*, a City of *Sardinia*, call'd by the *Spaniards Alguer*; it ſtands on the Weſtern Shoar of that Iſle, in the Northern part of it. This City is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Saſſari*, from whence it is diſt. 16 Miles to the South. The Biſhoprick was tranſlated from *Orana* hither, by *Julius* II. in 1504.

Algow, *Agovia*, a County of *Schwaben*, a Province of *Germany*. It is bounded on the North by the *Danube*, and by the *Lech*, on the Eaſt by the Lake of *Conſtance*, by the Territory of *Hegow* to the Weſt, and by the Earldom of *Tirol* to the South. In this County lie the Marquiſate of *Burgaw*, *Auſburg*, and ſeveral other conſiderable Cities and Towns.

Alhama, *Artigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, ſeated upon ſteep Hills, which was the place of

of delight to the *Mooriſh* Kings of *Granada*; it lies 7 Leagues from *Granada* North-Weſt; called in the latter Maps *Alcala-real*.

Alhilet, *Sin*, a Deſert of *Arabia*.

Alholuch, an Iſland in the *Caſpian* Sea, over againſt the Province of *Tariſtan* in *Perſia*, under the King of *Perſe*.

Alicant, *Alonæ*, a Port of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, 10 Leagues from *Murcia* to the North-Eaſt, and from New *Carthage*, now *Valentia*, 14. the Bay that comes up to it is now called the Gulph of *Alicant*.

Alicate, a Town upon the Coaſt of *Sicily*.

Alifa, *Allipha*, a City and a Biſhops See under the Archb. of *Benevento* in the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Naples*, upon the River *Voltorno*. Almoſt ruin'd. *Fabius Maximus* gain'd a Victory over the *Samnites* here.

Alola, a ſmall Iſland between *Africa* and *Madagaſcar*, called in the Maps *Alion*.

Alize, or *Aliſe*, *Alexia*, a place in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, now ruinous; formerly famous for the Siege it endured againſt *Jul. Cæſar*.

Alkebulan, one of the Names by which *Africa* is called.

Alla, a River in the *Ducal Pruſſia* in *Poland*.

Allatur, a Town in the Kingdom of *Cazan* in *Moſcovy* upon the River *Cama*.

Alleburg, a ſmall Town upon the River *Alla* in the *Ducal Pruſſia* in *Poland*.

Allelujah, a remarkable Monaſtery in *Æthiopia*, ſo called from the continual ſinging of *Alleluiahs* in it.

Allemaign. See *Germany*.

Allendorf, a ſmall Town in *Germany* under the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel* upon the River *Werra*, 5 Leagues from *Caſſel*.

Allerg, *Allera*, a River in the Lower *Saxony*, which riſes in the Dutchy of *Magdebourg*, and paſſes through that of *Luneburg* by *Zell* and *Verdin* to joyn the *Weſer*.

Allersberg, a ſmall Market-Town on the Weſt of the Diſtrict of *Newmarckt*, in the upper *Palatinate*: it belongs to the Houſe of *Newburg*.

Allia, a River of the Province of *Sabina* in *Italy*. See *Ala*.

Allier, *Elaver*, a River of *France*, which riſeth in *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Guivaudan*, in the Village of *Condreſi*, at the foot of *Loſere*, the higheſt of the Mountains of *Cevennes*; then running to the North, it watereth and divides the County of *Auvergne*, as likewiſe that of *Bourbon*; where it ſlides by *Moulins*, and a little beneath *Nevers*, falls into the *Loire*.

Allobroges, an antient People of the Province of *Narbona* in *Gallia Tranſalpina*, ſo called from the River *Labroya*, upon the Banks of which they had their Habitations at firſt, according to *Viterbius*. They aſſiſted the *Carthaginians* againſt the *Romans*. In the Year of *Rome* 632. the *Romans* overthrew them under *Cneus Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, whence the latter obtained the Title of *Allobrogicus*.

Allon, a great Lake in the County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*.

Almagra, a Village in the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in *Spain*, remarkable for being the Birth-place, and giving Name to *Diego Almagra*, *Pizarro's* Comerade in the diſcovery of *Peru* in 1525. Theſe two perfidious baſe-born Villains taking up Arms afterwards againſt each other, *Almagra* became *Pizarro's* Priſoner, and was kill'd by *Pizarro's* Brother.

Almaguer, *Almagra*, a ſmall Town 20 Leagues from *Popayan* in the Southern *America*.

Almedine, a Town ſometime rich and populous, and the Capital of the Province of *Duguela* in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, but now ruin'd.

Almeria, a City and Port in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Granada*; ſeated upon the *Mediterranean*; having its Name from *Amalricus*, a *Gothiſh* King, who built it; it is diſtant about twenty Miles from *Granada*, South-Eaſt. § There is another Town of the ſame name in new *Spain* with a good Port, upon the Gulph of *Mexico*; called alſo *Villaricca*, and by the *Indians Naothalon* from a River of that name.

Almina, *Abyla*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, near the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, or the entrance of the *Mediterranean*, ſuppoſed to be one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Almiſſa, *Almiſſum*, *Dalmatium*, by the *Sclavonians* called *Omiſe*, is a City in *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatique*, under the *Turks*. It was ſometime a Biſhops See before it was united to the Archbiſhoprick of *Spalatro*.

Almo, a Rivulet in *Campagna di Roma*, which falls into the *Tibur* at *Rome*. The Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Cybele* uſed to waſh the Victims that they Sacrificed to her in theſe ſtreams.

Almondbury, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Yorkſhire*, in the Weſt-Riding, ſeated upon the River *Calder*, about 7 miles from *Halifax* to the South-Eaſt; which was once a famous *Roman* and *Saxon* City, now a Village.

Almorabides, a People near Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*, who Poſſeſſed themſelves of the Kingdom of *Fez* in the year 1052.

Almouchiquois, Savages of *New France*, towards the River *Covacoure* and the Iſle of *Bacchus*.

Almanequar, a Town in the Kingdom of *Granada*

Alnewick, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* on the River *Alne* (*Alaunus*), which gives name to it, and ſoon after falls into the *German Ocean*. *William* the Lyon, King of *Scots*, fought a Battle here with the *Engliſh* in the Reign of *Henry* II. and was taken Priſoner.

Alney Iſle, a ſmall Iſland near *Gloceſter* made by the *Severn*. Here *Edmond*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, one of the *Saxon* Kings of *England*, fought a ſingle Combat with *Canutus* the *Dane*, an Invader, in the view of both their Armies: After which they agreed to reign in Conjunction, each in his part, dividing the Kingdom betwixt them.

Aload, one of the Names of *Nilus*.

Alopeckæ, a People of *Attica* near *Athens*, amongſt whom, according to *Diogenes Laertius*, *Socrates* had his Nativity.

Aloſt, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Dender*. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1667; but reſtored to the *Spaniards* again, who now have it. It lies in the middle between *Bruſſels* and *Gaunt*, one mile from *Dendermonde*. There was an Earldom belonging to this place; which had Earls of its own till 1165. when it fell to *Philip* E. of *Flanders*, by Inheritance, and was by him united for ever to *Flanders*.

Alpes, called by the *Germans Alben*, is a long Ridg of Mountains, which divide *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*. It begins at Port *Monaco*, a Town belonging to the States of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean*, but in the Hands of the *French* ever ſince the Year 1641. And ends at the Gulph of *Carnaro*, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, South of *Iſtria*, a Province belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It is divided into divers parts, and each of them has its proper Name, beſides the General. From the Port of *Monaco* to the Fountains of the River *Var*, they are called the *Maritim Alpes*. From thence to *Suſa* the *Cottian Alpes*, from *Suſa* to S. *Bernard* the leſs, they are called the *Greek Alpes*: from thence to S. *Gothard* the *Pennine Alpes*: next to theſe follow the *Griſon Alpes*, to the Fountain of the River *Piave*; that part of them which lie near the City of

Trent, are called by its Name. Thoſe that follow as far as *Dolak*, are called the *Norician Alpes*; from the Fountains of *Tajamento* to thoſe of the *Drave*, they are called the *Carinthian Alpes*; the laſt are the *Julian* or *Pannonian Alpes*. Yet ſome extend them as far as *Dalmatia*, and others carry them to *Thrace*, and the *Euxine* Sea; but it is the moſt received opinion, that they end at the Fountains of the River *di Kulpe* in *Liburnia*. Thus far *Cluverius*.

Alpheus. See *Orfea*.

Alpon, *Vecchio*, *Alpinus*, a River in the Territories of *Verona*, which falls into the *Adige*; a River which belongs to the States of *Venice*.

Alpuxaras, *Alpuxara*, a conſiderable body of Mountains in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; they were once well peopled, but are almoſt deſolate now; the *Moors* that inhabited them, having been baniſhed by *Philip* III.

Alre, *Alera*, a River in *Saxony* in *Germany*. See *Allere*.

Alrick, or *Elrick*, *Alricus*, a River in *Tivedale* in *Scotland*, which falls into the *Tweede*.

Als, or *Alſis*, *Aliſumia*, a River of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* in the *Low-Countries*; which waſheth the Walls of the principal City; and then with the *Saar*, another River of the ſame Dukedom, falls into the *Moſelle* above *Treves*.

Alſatia, called by the *Germans Elſaſs*, by the *French Alſace*, is a Province of *Germany* in the upper Circle of the *Rhein*: lying between *Schwaben* on the Eaſt, *Lorain* on the Weſt; the lower *Palatinate*, the Territory of *Spire*, the Dukedom of *Bipont*, towards the North: and upon the *Switzers* toward the South. It is divided into three parts. *Alſatia*, (properly ſo called) and into the lower and upper *Alſatia*: which two laſt parts, with the Biſhoprick of *Baſil*, *Spire*, and *Philipsburgh*, ſubmitted to *Lewis* XIII. in 1634. and were yielded to the *French*, by the Peace of *Munſter* in the Year 1648. The Territories of the Biſhop and Chapter of *Strasburg*, which lie on this ſide the *Rhine*, belong to the lower *Alſatia*.

Alſen, *Alſa*, or *Alſia*, is an Iſland of *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eaſtern-Shoar of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, from which it is parted by a ſmall Channel. At the South end of it ſtands a magnificent Caſtle called *Suderburgh*, which belongs to a branch of the Houſe of *Holſatia*, with the Title of Duke; and at the North end there is another Caſtle called *Nordoburg*, poſſeſſed by another *Ducal* Family. The whole Iſland is under the Dominion of the D. of *Sunderburgh*, and is a part of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*.

Alsfeld, a Market-Town in *Heſſeſhire*.

Alster, a River in the Dutchy of *Holſtein* in *Germany*, falling into the *Elb* above *Hamburgh*.

Alsfeld, one of the antienticſt Towns in *Haſſia*. The Burgers of this Town were the firſt that embraced *Luthers* Reformation.

Alt, *Alta*, a ſmall River in *Lancaſhire*, falling into the *Iriſh* Sea at *Almouth*. § Another in *Tranſylvania*. See *Olt*.

Altahein, *Altenum*, an antient Town in the Country of the *Griſons*.

Altai, a Mountain, the ſame with *Belgon*.

Altaich, the Upper and Lower, is the Name of two famous Monaſtries on the *Danow*, in the upper *Palatinate*. They have their Names from *Altaha Altaichum*, or *Altaichum*, two great old Oaks.

Altamura, or *Alcavilla*, *Altus Murus*, a Principality and City in the Province of *Bari* in *Naples*.

Altenburg, *vide Aldenburg*.

Altembourg, the Name alſo of a Town in *Tranſylvania*, and of another in the Lower *Hungary*, by the *Hungarians* call'd *Owar*. § Of another in *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*; as likewiſe of a Ruinated Caſtle of the Province of *Argow* in *Switzerland*, giving the Title of a Count.

Alten, and *Altenbotten*, a River and Branch of the *Norwegian* Ocean, in the Province of *Werdhuſs*.

Altino, *Altinum*, an antient City and Epiſcopal See within the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Sile*, betwixt *Padoua* and *Concordia*. Ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*. The Biſhoprick is Tranſfer'd to *Torcello*.

Alton, a Market-Town in *Hampſhire*.

Altorf, *Altorfium*, the Capital City of the Canton of *Uri*, upon the River *Ruſs* in *Switzerland*, at the Foot of the *Alps*. § Alſo a City and Univerſity in *Franconia*, upon the River *Schwartzac*. The Univerſity was Founded by the Magiſtrates of *Nuremberg* in 1579. and received its Privileges from the Emperour *Rodolph* II. in 1581. There is a Caſtle to it. § A ſmall, but antient Town, within 2 miles of *Ravenſpurg*, in the upper *Schwaben* in *Germany*; the *Guelphan* Family were uſually Buried here. This Town belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and is the Reſidence of the high Commiſſioners of *Suevia*.

Altringham, a Market-Town in *Cheſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Altzira, a rich and pleaſant (tho ſmall) City in the Kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, betwixt two Arms of the River *Xucar*, over which it has two Bridges; about 5 Leagues from *Valencia*.

Am, a famous City in *Armenia*, computed to have 100000 Houſes, and 1000 Churches. Taken by the *Tartars* in 1219.

Amachachos, *Amacari*, an *American* People in *Braſil*, towards St. *Sebaſtian*.

Amacuſa, an Iſland and Province under *Japan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, having its Capital City of the ſame Name.

Amadabat, or *Armadabat*, a Populous City, of great Trade in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the *Eaſt Indies*, which finds out of its own Revenue, for the Service of the Great *Mogul*, 12000 Horſe, and 50 Elephants. The *Chan* or Governour, aſſumes the quality of a Prince. It is 18 Leagues from *Cambaya*, near the River *Indus*, adorn'd with a Moſque of extraordinary magnificence, where lie the Sepulchres of many of their antient Kings, being heretofore an Idol Temple of the Heathens, till the *Turks* got the Poſſeſſion of it.

Amadan, one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable Cities in *Perſia*, about 9 days Journey from *Hiſpahan*, at the Foot of a Mountain.

Amager, or *Amac*, *Amagria*, a Fruitful Iſland in the *Baltick* Ocean over againſt *Copenhagen*, under the Crown of *Denmark*.

Amaguana, one of the *Luccaye* Iſlands in *America*, near St. *Domingo*.

Amalfi, *Amalphis*, an Archiepiſcopal City, and Dukedom of the Kingdom of *Naples*; but notwithſtanding theſe great Honours, it is little, and ill built. It ſtands upon the Bay of *Salerno*, the Weſt part of which is called *La Coſta d' Amalfi*. It is ſaid the Body of S. *Andrew* is kept here. And in this place *Flavio Gioia* found out the uſe of the Compaſs in the Year 1300. It is 11 miles diſtant from *Salerno*, and 24 from *Naples*, to the North-Eaſt.

Amana, another of the *Luccaye* Iſlands.

Amanthea, *Amantia*, a City and Biſhops-See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio* in *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Mediterranean*. There is a Caſtle to it, which, with the adjacent Country, depends upon the Prince of *Biſignano*.

Amanus, or *Amana*, a Mountain mentioned *Cantic.* 4. 8. dividing *Cilicia* from *Syria*. *Alexander* III. overthrew *Darius* the firſt time at this paſſage into *Syria*, called by the antients *Amanicæ Portæ*.

Amapata

Amapaia, a Province of new *Andaluſia* in *America*, near the River *Orenoque*.

Amara, an high Mountain with a City of the ſame Name built upon it, which gives Name to a Kingdom, in the very midſt of *Æthiopia*; we are told the Children and Relations of the Royal Family are here kept in Cuſtody, and that upon the death of their Prince, they fetch another from hence. But others pretend they are kept in *Ovolmi* in the Province of *Oimadar*. It lies under the Line, in 65 degrees of Longitude.

Amarantes, an antient People of *Colchis* in *Aſia Minor*, dwelling upon a Mountain of the ſame Name, whence ariſes the River *Phaſis*.

Amaſia, a City of *Cappadocia*, in *Aſia* the Leſs, upon the River *Caſalmach (Iris,)* which falls into the *Euxine* Sea. This City is called by the *Turks Amaſan*; it was an Archbiſhoprick, with four Suffragans. The *Turks* have been poſſeſſed of it three Ages: it is large, the Capital of thoſe Countries, and the Seat of the Beglerbeg of *Cappadocia*, now called by the *Turks Tecat*. *Strabo*, the antient Geographer, who was born here, gives a very particular Account of this place. It now gives the Title of Archbiſhop to Signior *D'Adda*, the late Nuncio in *England* from P. *Innocent* XI. who promoted him to a Cardinalate amongſt Ten others, *Feb.* 13. 1689. It lies in Long. 65. 52. Latit. 44. 25.

Amath, *Epiphania*, a Town in *Paleſtine*. Built by *Amath*, the Son of *Chanaan*; and mentioned by *Joſephus* as extant in his time. *Pliny* ſpeaks of another in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Amathonte, *Amathuſa*, an antient City of *Cyprus*, in which *Venus* had formerly a Temple Conſecrated to her of great Fame: Since a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Nicoſia*.

Amatique, or S. *Thomas*, a Town of North *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province *de Honduras*, 18 Leagues diſtant from the North Sea; which was Built *Anno* 1597. There is a River in the ſame Province called *Amatitue*.

Amato. See *Lameto*.

Amaxie, an antient City of *Troas* in *Aſia Minor*, where *Apollo* had a Temple in his Honour. § Another of *Cilicia*, given by *Marc Anthony* to *Cleopatra*.

Amazobieni, an antient People of *Sarmatia*.

The River of **Amazons** is one of the biggeſt Rivers in the World: it belongs to the South *America*, and riſeth near *Guanco*, a City of *Peru*, out of two Marſhes which lie within two Leagues of each other at the foot of the Mountains of *Cordillera*; then running to the Eaſt, and being augmented by the Streams of *Coca*, *Napo*, and others, it paſſeth the Provinces of *Canela* and *Pacamor*, where it receives the River *Xuuxa* or *Maranon*; ſo paſſing many other Provinces after a Courſe of 1200 Leagues, it falls into the North Ocean between *Braſile* and *Guiana*. The mouth of it is very large, and full of Iſlands: it was firſt found in 1541. by *Joannes Ovellano* a *Spaniard*, and therefore ſome have called it the River of *Orellan*. *Peter Texeira*, a *Spaniard*, has made a very exact Deſcription of it, having ſpent 10 Months in ſurveying it, in 1639.

Ambadar, a Town upon the *Nile*, in the Kingdom of *Bagamedri* in *Abyſſinia*.

Amba-Geshen, a Mountain almoſt impregnable in the Confines of *Ambara*, prodigiouſly high (in the form of a Caſtle, built of Free-ſtone. It is half a *Portugal* League broad at the top, and at the bottom half a days Journey about.

Ambarri, an antient People amongſt the *Gauls*, mentioned by *Ceſar*.

Amber, *Ambrus*, a River of *Bavaria* in *Germany*. It ariſes towards *Tirol*, and falls into the *Iſer* near *Landſhut*.

Amberg, a City of *Germany*, in the Province of *Northgow*, upon the River *Wils*: it belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but both it, and the Country about it, did belong to the Elector Palatine. It is 7 *German* Miles from *Ratisbone*, and 8 from *Noremberg*.

Ambiam, a Kingdom of the Higher *Ethiopia*, between the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Goiama*. It takes its Name from the head City of it.

Ambiancatiba, a City and Kingdom of *Ethiopia* the Higher, which has the *Nile* on the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Amaſen* on the Weſt.

Ambibarri, an antient People amongſt the *Gauls*, mentioned by *Ceſar*, and ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Dioceſe (now) of *Avranches* in *Normandy*.

Ambie, or *Hambie*, a Town in *Normandy*, thought to retain its Name from the *Ambibarri*.

Ambotna, is an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, the whole Circuit whereof is 16 Leagues; but yet it is of great Conſideration, by reaſon of the plenty of Spice which it affords. It was diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1515. In 1605. the *Dutch* drove out the *Portugal* Forces, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Amboina*, the principal Town, by one *Stephen van Hagan*; but that which makes this Iſland moſt infamous, was the Cruelties of the *Dutch* executed upon the *Engliſh* in 1618. It lies not far from the *Moluccoes*, and is reckon'd among the *Selebes*. This Iſland lies Weſt of *Banda* 24 Leagues, and very near the Line.

Amboiſe, *Ambacia*, is a Town and Caſtle in *Touraine* in *France*, near the *Loir*, over which it has a Bridge. The Kings of *France* have often retir'd hither for their Privacy and Pleaſure. *Charles* VIII. was born here 1470. and died here *April* 7. 1498. But moſt memorable is this place for the Surprize intended againſt *Francis* II. by the *Hugonots* in 1560, which gave Birth to a laſting War in *France*. This Town lies 6 Leagues from *Tours*, and 10 from *Blois*.

Amboule, a fruitful Valley in the Southern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Ambracia, a conſiderable Epiſcopal City of *Epirus*, upon a Bay of the ſame Name, in which the Battel of *Actium* was fought by the Fleets of *Auguſtus* and *Mark Antony*. This was the Regal City of the famous *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*; diſtant from *Preveſa*, (*Nicopolis*) 25 Miles.

Ambres-bury, *Ambresburia*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, about 5 Miles Weſt of *Salisbury*, and 2 Miles North of *Stone-henge*, ſeated upon the River *Avon*; which takes its Name from *Ambroſius*, the firſt King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forſook them, who is here ſuppoſed to have been ſlain and buried. *Camden*.

Ambriſi, *Ambriſius*, a River in the remoteſt *Æthiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*: it ariſeth in the Mountains near the City of *Tinda*, and falls into the *Æthiopick* Ocean between *Lelunda* and the *Loſe*, about 5 deg. from the Line South.

Ambroiſe, a ſmall Town at the entrance into *Piedmont*, upon the River *Doria*. Near to it ſtands the celebrated Abby of *L'Eccluſe*, that they ſay was built by the hands of Angels; belonging to the *Benedictines*, and one of the four chief Houſes in *Europe* of that Order.

Ambroni, an antient People of *Switzerlandt*, or according to ſome, of *Dauphiné* in *France* on the ſide of *Ambrune*. *Marius* gave them a bloody Overthrow near the little River *Arc* in *Provence*, between *Aix* and S. *Maximin*, in the year of *Rome* 652. The Marks of this Victory being yet extant upon the Reſts of a Pyramid there.

Ambrune, a City in the *Dauphinate* of *France*, call'd in Latin *Ebrodunum*: It is an Archbiſhops See, ſmall but ſtrong; ſeated upon the River *Durance*, which falls into the *Rhoſne*, one League beneath *Avignon*: it lies 23 Leagues North-Eaſt of *Grenoble*, and 37 from *Lions*.

Amel

Amel, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Outlets of the River *Niger*, and on the Weſtern ſide of it.

Amelant, an Iſland belonging to the *Dutch* in the *German* Ocean, on the Shoars of *Friſeland*.

Amelia, a City of S. *Peter*'s Patrimony in *Italy*, ſaid to be built 964 years before *Perſeus*: It is an independent Biſhops See, about 6 Miles from *Narni*. The *Ameria* of the Antients, and the birth-place of that *Roſcius* whoſe Cauſe is defended by *Cicero*.

America, the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the other Three. Wholly unknown to us till 1499. when *Chriſtopher Columbo*, or *Colono*, a *Genoueſe*, firſt diſcovered it; at the Charges of *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella*, King and Queen of *Spain*. *Americus Veſpuecio*, a *Florentine*, ſeven years after being ſent by *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal*, went further, and diſcovered the Continent, and from him it has its Name; but it is no leſs frequently call'd the *Weſt-Indies*. It lies in length, from North to South, under the ſhape of two vaſt Peninſula's, knit together by the Streights of *Panama*, where the Land is not above 17 Leagues from Sea to Sea. On the Weſtern ſide it has the *Pacifick* Ocean; on the Eaſt the *Atlantick*; on the South the Streights of *Magellan* or *Le-Maire*; but as to the North, the Bounds of it are not diſcovered, by reaſon of the great Cold, and nearneſs to the Northern Pole. Great part of it is under the *Spaniards*, viz. *Peru*, *New Spain*, *Terra firma*, *Paraqua*, *Choli*, and many of the Northern and Southern Iſlands; yet divers of the Maritime parts are under the *Portugals*, *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Hollanders*. Particularly the *Engliſh*, either by being firſt Occupants, or elſe by Conqueſt have made themſelves Maſters of the large Northern Continents adjoining to *Hudſon's Bay*, *New England*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, and of many adjacent Iſlands: and in the more Southern Parts they are poſſeſſed of the wealthy Iſlands of *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *Nevis*, *&c.* Thoſe Natives that live in theſe parts with the *Europeans* are much civilized; but thoſe that inhabit the Inland Countries retain their antient barbarous Cuſtoms. This vaſt Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern *America*, by the Bay of *Mexico* and the Streights of *Panama*. The Iſlands which lie about it in both the Oceans, are too numerous to be here recounted.

Amersfort, a ſmall Town in the State of *Utrecht* in *Holland*, upon the River *Em*, under the Dominion of the United States, tho once an Imperial City. In 1624. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but ſoon after retaken by the *Dutch*; and in 1672. it fell into the hands of the *French*, who deſerted it two years after. It lies about 3 Leagues Eaſt of *Utrecht*.

Amerſham, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*. See *Agmundeſham*.

Amhara. See *Amara*.

Amida. See *Caramit*.

Amiens, *Samarobrina*, *Samarobriga*, the chief City of *Picardy*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*; it ſtands upon the River *Somme*, mid-way in the Road between *Calais* and *Paris*, about 25 *French* Miles from each. It was a long time the Frontier Town of *France*, ſurprized by the *Spaniards* in 1597. but ſoon after retaken by that Victorious Prince *Henry* IV. Built by *Antonius Pius* the Emperour, and was call'd at firſt *Samarobriga*, that is, the Bridge upon *Samara*. In the Cathedral Church of *Noſtre Dame* they preſerve the Head of S. *John Baptiſt*, which they ſay was found by a Gentleman of *Picardy* at the taking of *Conſtantinople* in 1204. as a moſt extraordinary Relique. There is an Hiſtorical Treatiſe of this Head, written by the *Sieur du Cange*. The Country *l'Amiennois* takes it Name from *Amiens*.

Amilo, *Aniulis*, a River in *Mauritania* mention'd by *Pliny*.

Amiterno, an antient City in the Province of *Abruzzo* in *Italy*, and ſometime an Epiſcopal See, which has been tranſlated to *Aquila*. It was the Birth-place of the Hiſtorian *Saluſt*. The Ruins of a Theatre, a Church, and a great Tower are yet to be ſeen.

Amittan, or *Amuttan*, a Lake in *New Spain* in *America*.

Amixocares, an *American* People of *Braſil*.

Ammerze, *Ammer*, a great Lake or Marſh in *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

The **Ammonites**, an antient People of *Paleſtine*, deſcended from *Ammon* the Son of *Lot*; in the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, famous for their Wars with *Iſrael*, who gave them ſeveral great Defeats under *Jephtha*, *Saul*, *Joab*, *Joatham*, and *Judas Maccabeus*. § Alſo another antient People of *Libya* in *Africa*, who lived toward the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*.

Amond, *Almon*, a River in the County of *Lothain* in *Scotland*. It falls into *Edenburg Fyrth*.

Amone, or *Lamone*, a River ariſing at the foot of the *Apennines* in *Italy*, and paſſing by *Faenza* to fall into the *Po* near *Ravenna*.

Amorbach, *Amorbachium*, a Town of *Francomia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Mulda*, under the Elector of *Mentz*.

Amorium, an antient City of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, and ſometime an Archiepiſcopal See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. Taken and burnt by the *Saracens* in 840.

The **Amorites**, an antient People of *Paleſtine*, deſcended from *Canaan*: who, with their two Kings *Sehon* and *Og*, were vanquiſh'd by the *Iſraelites*, and their Country diſtributed amongſt the Tribes of *Ruben*, *Gad*, and *Manaſſeh*.

Ampatres, an *Indian* People in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*.

Ampelitis, *Ampelos*, a Cape upon the Streights of *Gibraltar* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, now call'd Cape *Eſparto*. § Alſo a Town and Cape in *Macedonia*, call'd now *Capo Caniſtro*. § And a Cape in *Crete*, now call'd *Capo Sagro*.

Amphaxe, a ſmall Town upon the Gulph of *Contaſſa* in *Macedonia*. It did antiently give Name to the Country *Amphaxites*.

Amphipolis. See *Emboli*.

Amphiſſa, a River in *Theſſalia*. § Another in *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, and a Town in *Phocis*.

Ampthill, a Market-Town in *Bedfordſhire*. The Earl of *Aleſbury* has a noble Seat here.

Ampurdan, a Country of *Catalonia*; its capital City was the antient *Emporiæ* (*Ampurias*) upon the Mediterranean, 6 Leagues from *Girona*; ſometime divided betwixt 3 Nations, *Spaniards*, *Greeks*, and *Romans*. *Cato* obtain'd a ſignal Victory over the *Spaniards* here, in the year of *Rome* 558. It was afterwards the Seat of a Biſhop; but being ruin'd in the Wars with the *Moors*, the See was tranſlated to *Girona*.

Amrom, or *Amrod*, an Iſland towards the Dutchy of *Sleſwick* in *Denmark*.

Amſterdam, *Amſtelodamium*, is the chief Town of the Province of *Holland*, ſeated upon the River *Tam*. It is a new City, firſt Fortified in 1492. but within this laſt hundred Years it has received its greateſt growth, and is now one of the greateſt Marts in *Europe*. It takes its Name from the River *Amſtel*, which glides by it: and has a large, convenient, and a well-traded-haven. The Riches, number of Ships, and Merchants belonging to it, are equal to thoſe of moſt Cities in Chriſtendom. It was taken by the *Hollanders*

landers under Prince *William* of *Naſſau*, from the *Spaniard*, in 1578. having been heretofore one of the Imperial Cities: it ſtands about two Leagues from the *Zuider* Sea, and four from *Utrecht*. § The *Hollanders* have given the Name of *Amſterdam* to an Iſland in the *Fruſen* Sea, toward *Greenland*. To a Town and Port of theirs in their Colonies in the Northern *America*. To an Iſland in the *Indian* Ocean, betwixt *Madagaſcar* and new *Holland*. And laſtly, to another Iſland by them diſcover'd towards *Japan*.

Amu, or *Amus*, a Lake in the Country of *Usbech* in *Tartary*.

Amudes, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*.

Amurgos, or *Murgos*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, with a City that has ſometime been the Seat of a Biſhop. *Simonides* the antient Poet was born here.

Amyclea, an antient City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Italy*; whoſe ſurpriſal and deſtruction by the Enemy, occaſioned that known Proverb, *Amyclas perdidit ſilentium*.

Amycles. See *Scala Marmorea*. § The Name alſo of an antient City in the *Morea*, where *Apollo* had his Temple.

Amydon, an antient City of *Macedonia*, upon the River *Axius*.

Amyrus, a River of *Theſſalia*.

Amyzon. See *Mexo*.

Ana, a Town of *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the River *Euphrates*.

Anabagatha, a City and an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch* in *Aſia*.

Anacantrians, *Indians* in the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Anachinouſſi, other *Indians* in the ſame.

Anactorie, an antient City of *Epirus* upon the Bay of *Ambracia*: the *Anactorium* of the Antients. And another in *Ionia*.

Anacutes, *Indians* of *Braſil*.

Anaf, or *Anfa*, a Town, ſometime the Capital of the Province of *Temeſen*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean. Burnt by *Alphonſus* King of *Portugal* in 1468.

Anaghclone, a ſmall Town in the County of *Down* in *Ulſter* in *Ireland* upon the River *Ban*.

Anagni, or *Agnani*, a City and Biſhops See in the States of the Church in *Italy*. Rich and powerful in the time of the old *Romans*; now almoſt ruin'd and little inhabited.

Anagyrus, a Tract in *Achaia*; ſo call'd from the growth of *Bean-Cod Trees* there.

Anandale, is a County in the Weſt of *Scotland*, upon the River *Solway*, which parts *Scotland* from *England*: It takes its Name from the River *Anan*, as doth alſo the principal Town in it, *which* (ſaith *Camden*) *loſt all the Glory and Beauty it had by the* Engliſh *War in the Reign of* Edward VI.

Anapanomene, a Fountain of *Epirus* mention'd by *Pliny*.

Anaph, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, now call'd *Nanſio*.

Anaplyſte, an antient Maritim Town in *Greece* near *Athens*.

Anapo, *Anapus*, a River of *Sicily*. § Alſo another of *Epirus*.

Anapuia, a Province of *Venezuela* in the South *America*.

Anaquito, a Country in the Province of *Quito* in *Peru*; where the two Parties of *Almagra* and *Pizarro* (joynt-diſcovers of *Peru*) engag'd each other in Battel in 1546. See *Ahnagra*.

Anatolia, *Aſia Minor*. call'd by the *Turks*, *Natolie*, is a conſiderable part of *Aſia*, extending it ſelf Weſtward to the Shoars of *Greece*. It is bounded on the North with the *Euxine* or *Black* Sea; on the Eaſt it is ſeparated from *Syria* and *Armenia Major* by the *Euphrates*; on the South it has the *Mediterranean*; and on the North it is ſevered from *Greece* and *Thrace* by the *Boſphorus* and many other Seas. It is all of it in miſerable Slavery under the *Turks*, who have ſtrangly depopulated, impoveriſh'd, and ruin'd this once moſt rich and powerful Country.

Anatolico, A Village of the Province of *Deſporato* (or the antient *Ætolia*) in *Greece*: built in a Marſh like *Venice*.

Anazarbe, See *Aezar*.

Anazzo, *Gnazzi*, or *Torre d'Anaſſo*; a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſuppoſed to be the ruinated *Egnatia*, whoſe Epiſcopal See is transferr'd to *Monopoli*.

Ancam, *Ancamia*; an Iſland on the Coaſt of *China* to the Province of *Canton*.

Ancamares or *Anoamares*, *Indians* in the South *America*, along the River *Madera*.

Ancaſter, the antient *Crocolana* or *Crorolana*; a Town upon *Lincoln* Heath, within 12 Miles of *Lincoln*.

Ancenis, *Anceneſium*, a City in *Britany* in *France* upon the *Loyre*. The Caſtle that it had is ruin'd.

Anchiale, the ſame with *Kenkis*. § Alſo a City of *Cilicia* in *Aſia*, remarkable for the Tomb and Statue of the Effeminate *Sardanapalus*.

Anchiſa, a part of the Mountain *Atlas*.

Anchoza, *Aſine*, an antient ſmall City in the *Morea* near *Modon*.

Anclam, *Anclamum*, a very ſtrong Town in *Pomerania*, under the Government of the King of *Sweden*, upon the River *Pene*. It was taken from the *Swedes* by the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1676. and reſtored to them in 1679. It lies 8 *German* Miles South-Eaſt from *Stetin*.

Ancona, the principal City of *Marca Anconitana*; which Territory takes its name from this City: it ſtands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Promontory of S. *Ciriaco*. Built by the *Syracuſans*, who fled hither to avoid the fury of their Tyrant. The Haven was built by *Trajan* the Emperor, and is one of the faireſt in the World, but not ſo ſafe as capacious In 1532. Pope *Clement* the VII. built here a a very ſtrong Caſtle, upon pretence of ſecuring the City againſt the *Turks*, but in reality to bring it into a greater ſubjection to the Popedom, in whoſe Dominions it is; tho formerly a kind of a Republick: it has a Biſhop who is not under any Archbiſhop. It is diſtant from *Rome* 110 Miles to the North-Eaſt, and from *Urbino* 53 Miles to the South-Eaſt.

Ancyra, See *Engury*

Anczakzich, *Anczacricus*, a River of *Ukrane* in *Poland*, which falls into the Black Sea. within one *Poliſh* Mile of *Oczakow*, which is now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turcks*, and ſtands near the Mouth of the *Neiſter*, [*Boryſthenes*.]

Andaguailas, *Indians* of *Peru* in *America*, between the Rivers *Abanca* and *Xauxa*.

Andaluzia, *Vandalitia*, a Kingdom in the South of *Spain*: bounded on the North with the Province of *Eſtremadura* and New *Caſtile*; on the Eaſt with the Kingdom of *Granada*; on the South with the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, and on the Weſt with the *Atlantick* Ocean and *Algarve* in *Portugal*: This is the moſt rich and fertile Country in all *Spain* The *Moors* erected in it two Kingdoms, that of *Corduba*, and that of *Sevil* (*Hiſpalis*,) which were both re-conquered and added to *Caſtile* by *Ferdinand* II. in 1248. It is divided into two parts by the River *Guadalquivir* (*Betis*) and the chief City is *Sevil*.

New **Andaluſia**, a Province of the *Terra-firma* in *America*, between *Venezuela* and *Guiana*. The chief City of it is *new Corduba*. They uſed to fiſh for Pearl upon thoſe Coaſts.

Andamaga,

Indanagar, a City in the Kingdom of *Decan* in the *East-Indies*, almoſt ruin'd.

Indance, *Andancia*, a ſmall Town in *Vivarets* in *Languedoc* in *France*; where the River *Dome* falls into the *Rhoſne*.

Indarge, a River ariſing in the Valleys of *Unſlan* in *France*, which falls into the *Arron* near *Verneuill*.

Indaye, a Town in *France* upon the frontiers of *Spain*, two Leagues from S. *Jean de Luz*.

Indeli, *Andelium*, *Andeliacum*, a Town in *Normandy* upon the *Seine*. *Anthony* of *Bourbon* King of *Navarre* and Father to *Henry* IV. dyed here of the Wounds he received at the Siege of *Rouen*.

Indelle, a River of *France*, ariſing hard by *la Ferte*, which falls into the *Seine* at *l'Arche*.

Indelot, a Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Rougnon*, of extraordinary Privileges.

Indemaon, the name of half a dozen Iſlands in the Gulph of *Ganges*, near the Kingdom of *Pegu*, in the *East-Indies*.

Indera, a City of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*.

Indernac, *Antenacum*, a Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*.

Indersbaw or *Anderſkouw*, a great Monaſtery heretofore, now a ſtrong Caſtle in the Iſland of *Seeland* in *Denmark*; delicately built. Here *Frederick* II. dyed, in 1548.

Indes, called by ſome the *Cordillera's*, is one of the vaſteſt and higheſt Ridges of Mountains in the World: they begin in the North part of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, to the Streights of *Magellan* by the ſpace of 1000 *Spaniſh* Leagues: much of the ſame height, and ſeldom above 20, 30 or 40 Leagues from the *Pacifick* Ocean: many of them burn perpetually towards *Chili*.

Indiatoroque, a Lake of *New France* in *America*

Indoze, a fruitful Valley of the *Pyranees* in *Catalegnia*.

Indover, is a Corporation in the North-weſt part of the County of *Hampſhire*, which ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and gives the Title of a Viſcount to the Honorable Earls of *Berkſhire*, now in the Poſſeſſion of *Tho. Howard*: it is ſeated about 18 Miles from *Southampton* to the North-weſt.

Indra or *Ardra*, a River upon the Coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Indragiri or *Gudaviri*, a City and Kingdom in the Iſland of *Sumatra* in *Aſia*, almoſt under the Equinoctial.

Indres, *Androſia*, a City of *Galatia* near *Engury*, mention'd by *Ptolomy*.

S. **Indrews**, [*Andreapolis*,] a City of *Fife* in the South of *Scotland*, North of the Frith of *Edenburgh*, upon the *German* Ocean, into which it hath a fair Proſpect, and upon which it hath a large Haven. The ancient name of this place was *Regimund*: it hath an Univerſity, erected by *James* I. *An. Dom.* 1426. It is alſo an Archbiſhops See, erected by Pope *Sixtus* IV. *An.* 1471. inſtead of *Aberneath*. The Archbiſhops of all *Scotland* were heretofore under the Archbiſhop of *York*, till *James* III. of *Scotland* repreſenting to the Pope that there were frequent Wars between *England* and *Scotland*, obtain'd from the ſaid Pope, That the Archbiſhop of S. *Andrew* ſhould be independent Primate of *Scotland*, in the twelfth year of his Reign: yet *Innocentius* VIII. who immediatly ſucceeded him, obliged *this Primate and his Succeſſors to obſerve the laudable Cuſtoms of the famous Metropolitan Church of* Canterbury. This City in 1651. not ſurrendring upon the firſt Summons, to our *Engliſh* victorious Rebels was fin'd Five hundred Pounds; but had it remitted upon ſhewing they were poor Scholars. It is 38 Miles from *Edenburgh*, to the North-eaſt, and 23 from *Aberneath* to the Eaſt: it lies in Lon. 17. 28. Lat. 57. 46.

Indzo, *Andros*, *Andria*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, with a City of the ſame name, which is an Epiſcopal See under *Athens*, inhabited by *Greeks*, *Latins* and *Turks*. The Antients call this Iſland, *Cauros*, *Lyſia*, *Nonagria*, and by ſeveral other names.

Indzogynes, an antient People of *Africa*, compoſed they ſay of both Sexes; their right Breaſt a Mans, the left a Womans. *Pliny* and *Ariſtotle*.

Indzoſen or *Ardroſen*, *Androſa*, a ſmall Town in the County of *Cunningham* in *Scotland*, upon the Weſtern Shoar.

Indize, *Anduſa ad Gardonem*, a Town in *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Gardon*; heretofore fortified; demoliſhed by *Lewis* XIII.

Inenas or *Andenas*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Norway*, Southward.

Inet, a Town in the *Iſle of France* upon the River *Eure*, adorn'd with a Caſtle of extraordinary Magnificence, which was built in the Reign of *Henry* II. It gives the Title of a Principality to the Duke of *Vendoſme*.

Ingamala, a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the River *Aicot*, as likewiſe a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Goa*, till Pope *Paul* V. in 1609. changed it into the Archiepiſcopal See of *Cranganor*, and conſtituted *that* as Metropolitan of the Chriſtians of S. *Thomas*.

Ingediva, a ſmall Iſland under the *Portugueſe*, in the Kingdom of *Decan* in the *East-Indies*.

Ingeles, *Angelopolis*, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a City in a Province of the ſame name, (otherwiſe called *Tlaſcala* by the *Indians*) in *New Spain* in *America*; built in 1531. by the *Spaniards*, who have eſtabliſhed an Epiſcopal See in it under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*.

Ingermund, *vid. Tangermund*.

Ingers, *Juliomagus*, in *Cæſar Andes*, is the Head of the Dukedom of *Anjou*, a large well built City, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. It is Seated on the River *Sartre*, in a very good Air; and is alſo an Univerſity, founded by *Lewis* II. Duke of *Anjou*, the Son of King *John* of *France*, *Anno* 1388. This City is 26 Leagues from *Tours* towards the Weſt, and within 1 League of the *Loire*. In 1685. *Lewis* XIV. eſtabliſhed by his Letters Patents an Academy here of Thirty ingenious Perſons, who are all to be born in the Province of *Anjou*, under the Title of the *Royal Academy of Angers*. The famous *Berengarius* was Arch-deacon here.

Ingitia, the antient name of *Selva d'Albi*, a Foreſt between the City of *Albi* in *Languedoc*, and the Lake *Fucinus*.

Ingleſey, *Mona*, called by the *Welch*, *Mon* or *Tir-mon*, and *Angleſey* from the *Engliſh* after they conquered it: it is compaſſed on all ſides with the *Iriſh* Sea, which ſeparates it from the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales*, by ſo narrow a Channel, that in ſome places it may be forded at low Wate: it is in compaſs ſixty Miles, making one of the Counties of *Wales*, and the moſt fruitful. This Iſland was the Seat of the *Britiſh Druides*, ſubdued for the *Romans* by *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*; but he not being able to perfect the Conqueſt, *Julius Agricola* his Succeſſor, did it effectually. *Edward* I. brought it in Subjection to the Crown of *England* in 1282, till which time it was under the Kings of *North-Wales*. The Right Honorable *Arthur Anneſly*, a great lover of Learning and Books, was lately Earl of this County.

Ingola, a Kingdom in *Africa*, upon the South of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

Ingote, a City and Kingdom in the Upper *Æthiopia*.

Ingouleſme,

Angouleſme, *Engoliſma*, is an Epiſcopal City in *Aquitaine* in *France*, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*; it ſtands upon the River *Charme*, which falls into the Ocean right over againſt the Iſland of *Orleron*. There is belonging to it alſo a Dukedom which is bounded upon the North with *Poictou*, upon the Eaſt with *Limoſin*, upon the South with *Pericort*, and upon the Weſt with *Xantogn*. This Dukedom is call'd by the name of *Angoumois*.

Angra, the chief City of the Iſland of *Tercera*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*.

Anguien, *Enguien*, *Angia*, a ſmall City in *Hainault*, between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*. It has the Honor to give the Title of a Baron to the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Anguilla, is one of the *Caribby* Iſlands planted by the *Engliſh*: it lies in 18 deg. 21 min. Nor. Lat. and 330 of Longit. in length about 10 Leagues, in breadth 3 formerly call'd *Snake Iſland*, from its ſhape. The Tobacco of this Iſland is well eſteemed.

Anguillara, a Town and Lake in the *Padouan* in the States of *Venice*. § Alſo a Town in the States of the *Church*, upon the Lake of *Bracciano*.

Anhalt, a City almoſt ruin'd, and a Principality, but little conſiderable, in the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*, watered by the River *Sala*. The Houſe of *Anhalt* has poſſeſſed the Electorates of *Brandenburgh* and *Saxony* for ſeveral Ages.

Anian, a Streight, ſuppoſed to be between *Aſia* and *America*, but could never yet be diſcovered where or whether there be any ſuch Paſſage or no: It is thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to disjoyn the Eaſtern part of *Aſia* from the Weſtern part of *America*.

Anianfu, a City in the Province of *Chuqnami* in *China*.

Aniaba, *Aniwa*, a Promontory diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in the *Terra de Jeſſo* to the North of *Japan*.

Anigre, *Anigrus*, a River of the *Morea*.

Animacha, a River ariſing in the Kingdom of *Callecute* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which falls into the Ocean ſix Leagues off *Cranagor*, giving its Name to a Town in its way.

Anjou, *Andegavia*, is one of the nobleſt Dukedoms of *France*: bounded on the Eaſt with *La Beauſſe*, on the Weſt with *Britain* and part of *Poictou*, on the South, in part by *Berry*, and in part by *Poictou*, in which Circumference are included *Anjou*, *Tourein*, and *Maine*. This Country is for the moſt part very fruitful and pleaſant, eſpecially in *Tourein*, and along the *Loire*. *Anjou*, properly ſo call'd, is ſeated between *Tourein* and *Maine*, and was ſo call'd from the *Andegavi*, the old Inhabitants of it. *Henry* II. King of *England*, was Earl of *Anjou* by Inheritance from his Father, as he was K. of *England* by *Maud* his Mother, Daughter to *Henry* I. King *John*, his Son, loſt it; and ever ſince it has been annexed to the Crown of *France*, or given to the younger Sons of that Royal Family.

Anna. See *Ana*. The Name alſo of a Town upon the River *Aſtan* in *Arabia deſerta*.

Annaberg, a City of *Miſnia* in *Germany* upon the River *Schop*, near *Marienberg*.

Annactous, *Annacieugi*, a People of *Braſil* in *America* towards *Porto Seguro*.

Annagh, a Town in the County of *Cavan* in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*. § Another in the County of *Down*.

Annecy, *Annecium*, a neat City in *Savoy*, with a Caſtle. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, ſeated upon a Lake of the ſame name; where the River *Tioud* iſſueth out of the Lake at the foot of the Mountain *Saymeux*: heretofore greater, but now it is little, and not well inhabited, tho the See of the Biſhops of *Geneva* has been tranſlated thither above 100 years. In this place reſteth the Body of S. *Francis de Sales*, who was Biſhop and Prince of *Geneva*, near the time of the Reformation of *Calvin*. This City is 6 Leagues from *Geneva*, South.

Annibi, a Lake of North *Tartary* in *Aſia*, where there are Mountains of the ſame name.

Annobon, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Guiney*, 10 Leagues in circuit towards the Iſle of *S. Thomas*. The *Portugueſe* gave it that name, becauſe they diſcovered it upon a *New-Years Day*.

Annonay, *Annonæum*, *Annoniacum*, a City with the Title of a Marquiſate in the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*, upon the River *Deume*.

Anone, *Anonium*, or *Roque de Non*, a Town in the *Milaneſe* in *Italy* upon the River *Tanaro*, almoſt ruin'd.

Anoſi, *Carcanoſſi*, *Androbeizaha*, a Province of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*. There are ſome Colonies of *French* in it.

Anot, a ſmall City of *Provence* in *France*.

Anoth, one of the *Scilly* Iſlands.

Anpadoze, *Cataractus*, a River of *Candia*.

Anſa, a River in the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*. It paſſes by *Aquileia* to the *Adriatique* Ocean.

Anſe, a ſmall City in the Province of *Lyennois* in *France*. 4 Leagues from *Lyons*. Made a *Roman* Garriſon in the time of *Auguſtus*, who gave it the name of *Antium*.

Anſene, *Angria*, a ſmall City in *Ægypt*, 20 Leagues from *Cairo*, near the *Nile*.

Anſianates, a People of the Weſtern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Anſiquains, *Anſicani*, a People of *Abyſſinia*, commended for their Fidelity and Honeſty.

Anſlo, or *Opſlo*, *Anſloa*, a City of the Province of *Aggerhuys* in *Norway*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Dronthoim*, ſeated upon a Bay of the ſame name, 35 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, Northward: it has a Caſtle near it call'd *Aggerhuſo*. This City was miſerably ruin'd by Fire, in the Reign of *Chriſtian* IV. who rebuilt it in *Anno* 1614. and call'd it *Chriſtianſtad* from his own Name. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials of *James* I. King of *England*, with the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, *Novemb.* 23. 1589. It ſtands 56 *German* Miles from *Stockholme*, Weſt.

Anſpach. See *Onſpach*.

Antabares, a People on the South part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*. The *French* had ſettled themſelves amongſt them, and were afterwards Maſſacred by them.

Ante, *Anta*, a River in *Normandy* which waſheth the Town of *Failaiſe*, and 3 Leagues lower falls into the *Dive*, which laſt falls into the *Britiſh* Sea, 4 Leagues Eaſt of *Caen*.

Ante, *Anta*, a ſmall Town and Port in *Guiny* in *Africa*, 3 Leagues from the Cape of *Three Heads* Eaſt.

Antego, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands plac'd in 16 d. 11. m. of Northern Lat. and 339 of Long. inhabited by the *Engliſh* for ſome years, and is about 6 or 7 Leagues in length and breadth; difficult of Acceſs, and not much ſtor'd with Springs, which the Inhabitants ſupply by Ponds and Ciſterns.

Antequera, a ſmall ill built City of *New Spain* in *America*, 80 Leagues from *Mexico*, which in 1535. was made a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*, by Pope *Paul* III. § Alſo a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Old Spain*.

Anteſſa, *Antiſſa*, an antient City in the Iſland of *Lesbos*, which was heretofore a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mitylene*. *Ovid* ſpeaks of it, as alſo the antient Geographers, under the notion of its being it ſelf an Iſland in their times: whence ſome believe, that the Canal betwixt *Lesbos* and it, has, by degrees, filled up and united with the Iſland of *Lesbos*.

Antibes, a Town and Port in *Provence* in *France*, which was heretofore a Biſhops See under the Archbiſh

biſhop of *Amburn*; but the See is ſince transferred to *la Grace*. There is a Caſtle to it.

Anticyra, an Iſland of *Theſſalia*, famous for its *Hellebore*.

Antifello, *Antiphellus*, an antient City of *Lyſia* in *Aſia* upon the *Mediterranean*, and ſometime the See of a Biſhop.

Antigonia, the capital City of the Province of *Chaonia* in *Epirus*: Heretofore conſiderable. § Another of *Macedonia*. § Alſo an Iſland diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* near the Iſland of S. *Thomas*.

Antilaban, an inhabited Mountain in *Syria* over againſt Mount *Libanus*.

Antilles, the ſame with the *Caribby* Iſlands.

Antinoe, *Antios*, *Antinopolis*, a City of *Ægypt*, 6 Leagues from the *Nile*, and heretofore a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Thebes*. It had Twelve Religious Houſes in it for Women in the time of *Palladius*. Now utterly ruin'd.

Antioch, *Antiochia*, call'd by the *Turks Antachia*, by the *Arabians*, *Anthakia*. It was built by *Seleucus*, the Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, one of the Succeſſors of *Alexander* the Great, and call'd after his Fathers Name. This City was, during the times the *Greeks* and *Romans* were poſſeſſed of it, the Capital of *Syria*, or rather of the *Eaſt*; here the Diſciples and Followers of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* were firſt called *Chriſtians*; and accordingly, the Biſhop of this City was accounted the Third Patriarch of the World, *Rome* being the Firſt, and *Alexandria* the Second: others count it the Second Patriarchate. As it had theſe great Honors, ſo it was excellently built, ſtrongly fortified both by Art and Nature, and very Populous, till it fell into the hands of the *Arabians*, *Mamalucks* and *Turks*, who have made it deſolate, and ſuffer'd all its ſtately, and moſt of its common Buildings, to fall into decay. *June* 3. 1098. it was recovered by the *Chriſtians*, but in 1188. it was again betrayed into the hands of the *Mahometans*, who have been the Maſters of it ever ſince: it is incompaſſed with a double Wall, one of Stone and the other of Brick, with 460 Towers within the Walls: the greateſt part of theſe Walls remain with a moſt impregnable Caſtle at the Eaſt-end of the City, but almoſt all the Houſes are falling down; ſo that the Patriarch has remov'd his Dwelling to *Damaſcus*. This City is built on both ſides of the River *Orontes* over which there was a Bridge. It ſtands about 12 Miles from the *Mediterranean*, the River *Pharpar* paſſing on the South ſide of it. This place is called in the Prophets, *Riblah*, and was memorable in thoſe times for the Tragedies of *Jeconias* and *Zedechias*, Kings of *Judah*. It ſtands about 20 Miles from *Scanderone*, South, and 22 from *Aleppo*: in 68. d. 10. m. Long. and 36. 20. Lat.

Antiochia *Ciliciæ*, was a City of *Aſia* the Leſs in *Cilicia*, a Biſhops See, ſeated upon the River *Pyramus*; but what it is now is not known.

Antiochia *Meandri*, See *Tachiali*.

Antiochia *Comagenæ*, was a City and a Biſhops See at the foot of Mount *Taurus* in *Syria*, between *Anazarbe* and *Antioch* upon the *Euphrates*. Some ſay it ſtill retains its name.

Antioch *upon the Euphrates*. This City is mentioned by *Pliny*, and upon the reverſe of a Medal of the Emperor *Severus*. Perhaps the ſame with that which the *Syrians* call *Arados* in *Stephanus*; who recounts 10 others of this name, of leſs importance: the places of Situation are now unknown.

Antiochia in *America*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Popayan* in the South *America*, 15 Leagues from S. *Foy*.

Antiochia *Piſidiæ*, mention'd *Act.* 13. 14. was afterwards an Archbiſhops See; but it is now a mean Village, and called by the *Turks Verſacgeli*, or as others ſay *Antachia*: it is diſtant from *Iconium* 60 Miles North-Weſt, from *Epheſus* 160 Eaſt.

Antipatride, *Antipatris*, a City of *Paleſtine*, built by *Herod* the Great, and ſo call'd in Honor of *Antipater* his Father. *Baldwin I.* King of *Jeruſalem* took it in 1101, and erected the Church into an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea*: in 1265. the *Saracens* took it again and have quite ruined it. It ſtood 6 Leagues from *Joppe*.

Antiſcoti, or the Iſle of *Aſſumption*, an Iſle in the Gulph of S. *Lawrence* in *New France* in *America*, where the *French* have eſtabliſh'd ſome Colonies.

Antium, *Antio Rovinato*, an ancient City of *Italy*, the Capital of the *Volſci*; Famous in the *Roman* times for a Temple conſecrated to *Fortune*: Sometime alſo a Biſhops See, but ſince ruined by the *Saracens*.

Antivari, *Antibarum*, a Metropolitan City of *Dalmatia*, ſeated upon a Mount upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. The Archbiſhop of this City had 9 ſuffragan Biſhops under him: it is diſtant from *Budoa* Weſt, and *Dolcingo* Eaſt, 10. Miles; from *Scutari* South, 18 Miles.

Antongil, a Bay and Country in the Northern part of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Antrim, the moſt Northern County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; divided into 9 Baronies, which are bounded on the Eaſt by S. *Georges* Channel, on the the Weſt by the River *Banne*, that parts it from *London-Derry*; on the North the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, on the South the County of *Down*. The chief Town is *Carrick-fergus*.

Antron, an antient Town of *Theſſalia*. The *Aſſes* of this Country were ſaid to be prodigiouſly great, whence the Proverb *Aſinus Antronius*, for a very ignorant Perſon.

Antros, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, on the Coaſt of *Guienne* in *France*, where ſtands the celebrated *Tour de Cordovan*, to light the Veſſels that go to *Bordeaux*.

Antwerp, *Anverſa*, called by the *French*, *Anvers*; by the *Germans*, *Antorf*, is a City of the *Low Countries* in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Scheld*. It is a large and beautiful City, and was about 100 years ſince, the moſt populous and beſt traded City in all thoſe Provinces; and in 1559. was made a Biſhops See, by *Paul* IV. In 1569. the Duke *de Alva* built here a ſtrong Caſtle. In 1576. the *Hollanders* plundred it. In 1585. the Duke of *Parma* reduc'd it under the Dominion of the *Spaniard* again, in whoſe hands it now is: but all theſe Mutations, and the building of Forts upon the River by the *Hollanders*, has reduced much of its antient Glory, and it is now decaying. *Abraham Ortelius*, a learned Geographer, who was born here, has deſcribed this City at large, as alſo *Lewis Guiccardin*, in his Deſcription of the *Low Countries*. It ſtands 10 Miles from *Ghant*, and as many from *Bruſſels*.

Anzerma, or S. *Anna d' Anzerma*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Popayan* in *America*.

Aoaxe, a River of *Abiſſinia* in *Africa*; it riſeth in the Borders of the Provinces of *Xao* and *Oggo*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it runs Eaſtward through the Kingdom of *Adel*; the Capital of which, *Avea Guerela*, being watered by it, it falls into the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Aonia, a mountainous Country of *Bœotia* in *Greece* with a River of the ſame Name.

Aorna, *Aornus*, a City of *Bactria* and a very ſtrong rocky Caſtle in the *Indies*, both taken heretofore by *Alexander* the Great. § Alſo a River of *Arcadia*, and a certain contagious Lake of *Epirus*, and a Lake in *Italy*, mention'd by *Virgil*.

Aouſte

Aouſte, *Auguſta prætoria*, a City and Dukedom of *Piedmont*: It is an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarantaiſe*, and a part of the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*: it ſtands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil; at the foot of the *Grecian Alpes*, upon the River *Doria*, where it receives the River *Bauteggio*, which do both fall into the *Po*. This City was a *Roman* Colony, call'd by *Pliny*, *Italiæ Limes*, the Frontier of *Italy*. It is 50 Miles from *Turin*, Eaſt. S. *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was born here.

Apalaches, *Apalachites*, *Indians* of *Florida*, dwelling in ſeveral diſtinct Provinces near the Mountains of *Apalaeai*. Their capital City is *Melitot* in the Province of *Bemarin*. Their King reſides there, who acts the Sovereign over all the Chiefs of the other Provinces.

Apaches, a numerous People of *New Mexico* in *America*, divided by the *Spaniards* into four ſorts of Nations, the Country is ſo vaſt where they live, and Fortified with Caſtles upon the Mountains.

Apamea, See *Hamen*.

Apamea Celene, a City and an Archbiſhops See in *Phrygia*, of good Antiquity; now little inhabited, and almoſt ruin'd. The *Turks* call it *Miarlea*. § Alſo two other Cities in *Meſopotamia*; one upon *Tigris*, and one upon the *Euphrates*.

Apantum, a Province of the *Terra firma* in *America*.

Aparia, a Province of *Peru* in *America*, near the River of *Amazons*.

Apennino, *Apennimus*, a known and very great Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* into two parts: it is 700 Miles long, and begins at the Maritim *Alpes*, and extends itſelf to the utmoſt bounds of *Calabria*; where one Branch of them ends at *Capo dell' Arme*, 12 Miles Eaſt of *Reggio*; and the other Branch at *Capo di Santa Maria* in *Apulia*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*. In all this long Courſe there is only the River *Offanto* (*Aufidus*) that croſſeth it near the City *Conza*. It has divers names given it in ſeveralplaces.

Apenrade, *Apenrora*, a little City of South *Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, near the *Baltick* Sea; it belongs to that Duke with the adjacent Territory, and is diſtant from *Hader Sleven*, South, 3 *Daniſh* Miles. It has a large Haven, ſecured from the South-Eaſt Wind by the Iſland of *Alſen*.

Apetous, *Apetubæ*, a People of *Braſil* in *America*.

Aphace, a place in *Paleſtine*, Dedicated ſometime to the Worſhip of *Venus* in all maner of Luxury.

Aphetes, an antient City of the Province of *Magneſia* in *Theſſaly*, upon the Gulph now called *del Vallo*.

Aphrodiſium, a Cape now call'd *Cap de Creuz*, upon the *Mediterranean*, near *Roſas* in *Catalogna*.

Aphytis, an antient City of *Thrace*, heretofore famous for a Temple of *Apollo*.

Apina, an antient City of *Puglia* in *Italy*, long ſince ruin'd.

Apiola, an antient City of *Italy*. Taken by *Tarquin*.

Apodiſia, *Aphrodiſias*, a City of *Caria* in *Aſia Minor*; heretofore a Biſhops-See, under the Archbiſhop of *Stauropolis*. And the Birth-place of *Alexander Aphrodiſæus*; now almoſt Ruin'd.

Appenzel, *Abbatiſcella*, a very rich *Burrough* in *Switzerland*, and the Head of the laſt of the *Cantons*, it not joyning with them till 1513. It has its Name from this Town, and was once a part of the Juriſdiction of the Abby of S. *Gall*. It is ſeated at the Riſe of the River *Sintra*; diſtant from *Curia* 12 *French* Leagues, from *Zurich* 6 *German* Miles Eaſtward. The Inhabitants of this Canton are mix'd, of the Proteſtant and Romiſh Religion.

Appleby, *Aballaba*, the County Town of *Weſtmorland*, almoſt incompaſſed with the River *Eden*; an antient *Roman* Town, and the Station of the *Aurelian Moors*. It has a pleaſant Situation, being built upon the eaſie Aſcent of a riſing Hill; with only one Street, and that not mightily inhabited: yet for the great Antiquity of it, the Aſſizes and Seſſions are kept here; and it has the right of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, ſurprized this Town, but King *John* ſoon after recovered it again.

Appledore, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in the Hundred of *Scray* Lath, upon the River *Rother*.

Apollonia Mygdonia. See *Serres*

Apollonia in Pontum. See *Pollina*.

Apollonia Magna, *Anthium*, now call'd *Siſſopoli*, is a City in a ſmall Iſland in the *Euxine* Sea, near *Thrace*. Heretofore a Colony of the *Mileſians*, and had a Temple to *Apollo* in it. § The ſame Name was born by a City upon *Mount Athos* in *Macedonia*, and now call'd *Eriſſos*; by two others in the Iſland of *Crete*; by four in *Aſia Minor*; by one in *Paleſtine*, near *Joppe*; one in *Syria*, near *Haman*; one in *Cæleſyria*; one in *Egypt*; beſides others, of which we have nothing extant.

Apto, *Aprot*, *Apri*, a City of *Thrace*, and ſometime an Archiepiſcopal See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; ſo beloved by the Emperour *Theodoſius*, that it was alſo call'd *Theodoſiopolis* from him.

Apte, *Apta*, *Julia*, a City and Biſhoprick in *Provence* upon the River *Calavone*, at the foot of the Mountains. This Biſhop is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Aix*: it is a ſmall place, diſtant from *Avignon* 9 Miles to the Eaſt.

Aptera, *Apteron*, *Aterusia*, a City in the Iſland of *Crete*.

Apules, *Apui*, *Indians* of *Braſil* in *America*.

Apulia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, bounded with *Abruzzo* on the Eaſt, with *Terra di Otranto*, and the *Adriatick* Sea on the North; and on the South with *Calabria*. The *Italians* do call this commonly *Puglia*, as the *French* call it *Pouille*.

Apulia Daunia, is that part of *Puglia* which lieth next to *Abruzzo*, from which it is parted by the River *Fortore*; and ſo extendeth Eaſtward as far as the River *Lofanto*, where it meets with *Peucetia*.

Apulia Peucetia, extendeth from the Banks of *Lofanto* to the Land of *Otranto*, Eaſt.

Apurima, a River of *Peru* in *America*, ariſing at the foot of the *Andes*, from whence it paſſeth to *Cuſco* and falls into the *Xauxa*, after a courſe of 60 Leagues.

Apurovaca, *Capera Vaca*, or *Piragua*, a great River in *Guiana* in *America*.

Aqua Dolce, *Gleonero*, *Athiras*, a River of *Thrace* falling into the *Propontis* by *Selivrea*.

Aquapendente. See *Acquapendente*.

Aqua-ſparta, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Spoleto* in *Italy*, upon a Hill, giving the Title of a Dutchy to a noble Family.

Aqua Viva, and *Aqua Via*, a Town in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; giving its Name to an illuſtrious Family in that Kingdom.

Aqui, and *Aquita*, a City and Province in the Iſland of *Niphonia*, belonging to *Japan*.

Aquigires, *Aquagiræ*, *Indians* of *Braſil* in *America*, towards the Præfecture of S. *Eſprit*.

Aquila, the chief City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is a Biſhops See, once under the Archbiſhop of *Chieti*, but now exempted from his Juriſdiction: ſeated on a Hill, and has a ſtrong Caſtle in it; the River *Peſcara* flows near it: it is 60 Miles diſtant from *Rome*, to the South-Eaſt.

Aquileia, is call'd by the *French Aquilee*, by the *Germans Aglar*, and *Aglaren*: a Patriarchal City of *Italy*; in antient times very great, and one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, the Reſidence of ſome Emperours. In 452. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, took and deſtroyed it, after a Siege of 3 Years: after this, being rebuilt by *Narſetes*, it was again Burnt and Ruin'd by the *Lombards* in 590. and was after this rebuilt by *Popone*, Patriarch of it. In antient times it was under the temporal

poral Juriſdiction of theſe Patriarchs; but being afterwards taken by the Dukes of *Auſtria*, it remains to this day in their hands. It is now almoſt deſolate, by reaſon of its bad Air, troubleſom Rubbiſh and Ruins, and the Vicinity of *Venice*, which draws all Trade from it. This City lies between the River *Iſonzo* to the Eaſt, and *Anſa* to the Weſt; and is not above 9 Miles diſtant from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea on the North. It lies in 36. 10. Long. and 45. 45. Lat.

Aquino, *Aquinum*, a very antient City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*, and heretofore a Roman Colony. Almoſt Ruin'd, and little conſiderable now, but for its being the Birth-place of S. *Thomas Aquinas*; as formerly of the Poet *Juvenal*.

Aquiſgrana, *Aquiſgranum*. See *Aix la Chapelle*.

Aquitaine, *Aquatania*, a third Part of the antient *Gaul*, ſuppoſed to be ſo call'd from the abundance of its Waters. The Emperour *Auguſtus* divided it into *Prima* and *Secunda*, including within both, *Bordeaux*, *Agne*, *Angouleſme*, *Xaintes*, *Poitiers*, *Perigueux*, *Bourges*, *Clermont*, *Rodes*, *Albi*, *Cahors*, *Limoges*, *Mende*, and *Puy*. Whereunto the Emperour *Adrian* added a third Province, by the Name of *Novempopulonia*. See *Gaſcoigne*. This Country continued in Obedience to the Roman Empire, till *Honorius* about the Year 412. yielded part thereof to *Athaulfe*, King of the *Goths*, whoſe Succeſſours took occaſion thereupon to Uſurp the whole. About the Year 630. it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *France* entirely: The *Gaſcoigners* ſoon revoulted, giving to *Eudes* their Leader, the Title of Duke of *Aquitain*; which brought on a War that was not ended till the powerful Reign of *Charles* the Great. In 778. *Charles* the Great erected *Aquitaine* into a Kingdom, in the Perſon of *Lewis the Debonnaire* his Son. It continued a Kingdom about 100 Years, and then broke into particular Fiefs and Hereditaments. In 1152. it came to the Crown of *England*, as Dukes of *Aquitaine*, in the right of *Eleanor* Wife to *Henry* II. For its fortunes ſince, ſee *Gaſcoigne*.

Arabia, is a very large Country in *Aſia*: having on the North *Syria* and *Diarbechia*; upon the Eaſt the *Perſian* Gulph, and the Streights of *Baſor*, by which it is ſeparated from *Perſia*; on the South it has the *Arabian* Sea, and on the Weſt the *Red Sea*, which cuts it off in great part from *Africa*. The Southern and Eaſtern parts, which are the greateſt, are well cultivated; but the Northern is for the moſt part barren and ſandy, having but few Inhabitants or Cities, by reaſon of the vaſt Deſarts, barren Mountains, and want of Water. It is all under Princes of its own, except a ſmall part of *Arabia Petræa*, in which the *Turks* have ſome few Forts. This vaſt Country is divided into three Parts, *viz.* The *Deſart*, *The Happy*, and *The Stony*.

Arabia Deſerta, (*the Deſart*) is the leaſt part of all the three, and lies moſt North: call'd by the *Aſiaticks Bersi Arabiſtan*; bounded on the South by the Mountains of *Arabia the Happy*, on the Eaſt by the Province of *Iraca*, heretofore *Chaldea*; upon the North by *Diarvechia*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Euphrates*; upon the Weſt by *Syria*, the Holy Land, and *Arabia the Stony*.

Arabia Foelix, (*the Happy*) is the greateſt of all the three parts, and lies extended to the South and Eaſt: it is call'd by the Inhabitants *Jemen*, and is encompaſs'd on all ſides by the Sea, except towards the North, where it bounds upon the other two *Arabia's*. There are in this part many Kingdoms and great Cities, the Soil being fruitful, and the Country not eaſie to be invaded by the neighbour Nations, by reaſon of its Situation.

Arabia Petræa, (*the Stony*) lies more Weſt, and is call'd by the *Turks Daſe-lik Arabiſtan*, or as others ſay, *Baraab Arabiſtan* by the Natives: it is bounded on the North by the Holy Land, and part of *Syria*; on the Eaſt by *Arabia Deſerta* in part, and by *Arabia Foelix* in part, as alſo on the South; and on the Weſt it has the *Red Sea* and *Egypt*. Two things have made theſe Countries known to all the World, The wandering of the Children of *Iſrael* 40 Years, in the firſt; and the Birth of that great Deceiver *Mahomet*, in the latter of theſe three Parts.

Aracuſes, a People of *Chili*, which are the moſt Warlike of all the *Americans*.

Arach, *Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

Arach, *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petræa*, once the capital City of *Moab*, and then call'd *Rabath*; afterwards an Archbiſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, being taken from the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; it was alſo once call'd *Cyriacopolis*, and *Mons Regalis*; by ſome now, *Kyach*: it ſtands upon the Confines of *Paleſtine*, near the Brook *Zareth*, and lies in 66. 45. Long. and 30. 20. Lat.

Arad, *Caucaſus*, is a Mountain of *Aſia*, which the Fable of *Prometheus* has made very well known. It is that part of Mount *Taurus*, which lies betwixt the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* on the Weſt, and the *Caſpian* Sea on the Eaſt; including the *Mongrelians* (*Coraxicos*) *Caitachians* (*Heniochos*) and the *Achæans* (*Achæos*.) It is continued alſo amongſt the *Aſiatick Tartars*, as far as to the *Cimmerian Boſphorus*, now commonly call'd *Cocas*. This Mountain is very high, and always covered with Snow. It is call'd by *Hayton*, the *Armenian Cochias*; by others *Albſor*; by *Niger*, *Adazer*; by *Circaſſians*, *Salatto*; and by the *French*, *le mont de Circaſſie*.

Aradus, an Iſland and City of *Phœnicia* in the *Syrian* Ocean over againſt *Tortoſa*: ſometime the Seat of a Biſhop, till it fell under the Tyranny of the *Turks*.

Arafat, a Mountain within a League or two of *Mecca* in *Arabia*. On the top of it there is a Moſque, whither the Mahometan Pilgrims repair to finiſh their Devotions, after their performance of the Ceremonies of *Mecca*. It is the ſame, they ſay, that *Abraham* would have Sacrificed his Son *Iſaac* upon: in Commemoration whereof, before they part, they kill ſome Sheep in the Valley of *Mina* below; and what they preſent not amongſt their Friends, they diſtribute to the Poor, by the name of *Corban*, that is, their *Oblation*.

Aragon. See *Arragon*.

Arais, *Araxes*. See *Achlar*.

Arakt-Uane, a Celebrated Village and Monaſtery at the foot of *Ararat* in *Armenia*, in great eſteem amongſt the People there; who believe it to be the place where *Noah*, after the Deluge, retired to offer his Sacrifices of Thankſgiving to God for his miraculous Preſervation.

Aran, *Arania*, is a very fruitful Vale in *Aquitain* in *France*, which lies between the *Pyrenean* Hills and the County *de Bigorre*, of which it was a part till 1192. when *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*, ſeiſed on it (as *Peter de Marca* ſaith) and annexed it to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, tho it lies on the *French* ſide of the *Pyrenei*. In this Vale riſeth the River *Garonne*, one of the greateſt in *France*; and there are in it 33 Cattles or Villages, of which *Viella* is the chief.

Arantos, *Aranus*, a River of *Tranſylvania* ariſing near *Clauſenberg*, and afterwards falling into the *Maſh*.

Ararat, *Arat*, by the *Armenians* call'd *Meſeſouſar*, or the *Mountain of the Ark*, by the *Perſians Agri*; is a part of the *Caſpian* Mountains near *Erivan* in *Armenia*, and the moſt renowned of all others, for ſuſtaining the Ark of *Noah*, after the Univerſal Deluge. It exceeds in height *Caucaſus* and *Taurus*, carrying its head into the temperate Region, whilſt ſome of the lower part of it is covered with continual Snow. Every 5 Leagues upwards the Chriſtians have built a little Hermitage, where the curious Traveller may be refreſhed. They will tell you there is a Cell, and ordinarily

harily a Hermite in it, upon the higheſt Top, who lives as a Recluſe for his Life. But the ſtory of *Noah's* Ark remaining uncorrupted and entire to this day, by reaſon of the temperature of the Air, which the ſaid Hermite ſhews you, I ſuppoſe is grounded upon as good an Authority.

Arafch, a Town and Port in the Province of *Afgar* in the Kingdom of *Fez*: fortified with a ſtrong Wall and a Caſtle.

Arauco, a City, River, and Valley, in the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*. The Natives had maintain'd a War againſt the *Spaniards* above 100 Years, before a Peace was made in 1650.

Araxat, *Araxius*, a River of *Braſil* in *America*, which falls into the *Mongagombe* in the Province of *Pairaba*.

Araxes. See *Achlar*.

Arba, or *Arbee*, a Town in *Paleſtine*, call'd in Scripture *Hebron* and *Mamre*, being the Sepulture of the Patriarchs. § Alſo an Iſland and City, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara*, in the *Adriatique* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*.

Arbela, an antient City of *Sicily*. The People thereof were ſtupid to a Proverb.

Arbelles, a Town in *Aſſyria* upon the River *Lycus*; where *Alexander M.* entirely defeated *Darius* the Third time, in the 423 Year of *Rome*, and 331 before the coming of our Saviour.

Arbogen, or *Arbo*, a Town upon the River of the ſame name, in the Province of *Weſtmania* in *Sweden*.

Arbon, *Arborfœlix*, a City of *Switzerland* under the Biſhop of *Conſtance*.

Arboziches, the antient People of the Province of *Zeland* in *Holland*.

Arbois, a Town in the *Franche* County, famous for the good Wines it yields.

Arc, or *L'Arc*, a little River of *Provence* in *France*, which paſſes by *Aix* to the *Berre*.

Arcadia, *Pelaſgia*, an antient Province of *Peloponeſus*, (or the *Morea*) now call'd by the *Turks* Tzacona, with a City of the ſame name. In the Year of *Rome* 386, the *Lacedemonians* gave the People of this Country a bloody Overthrow; by reaſon their Sacrilege in Pillaging the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius* had contracted upon them the hatred of all *Greece*. § Alſo the Name of a City heretofore famous in the Iſland of *Crete*, with a Suffragan Biſhops See thereto. The Gulph of *Arcadia* is the ſame with *Cypariſſus Sinus* of the antients.

Arcant, *Apſarus*, a River of the *Mengrelians*, which riſeth from the Mountains of *Chaelder* in *Armenia Major*; and running Northward, falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Arcans*, a Town of *Mengrelia*, ſeated upon the Sea between *Trapezunt*, (from which it is diſtant 150 Miles), and *Phaxzeth* a City of *Mengrelia*.

Arcas, a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in *Spain*. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*; but united to that of *Cuenca*, by *P. Lucius* III. at the requeſt of *Alphonſus* IX. King of *Caſtile*.

Arce. The ſame with *Petra* in *Arabia Deſerta*.

Arch-Angel, is a very famous Sea-Port in the North of *Muſcovy*, in the Province of *Dwina*, upon the River *Dwin*; which near this place is divided into two Branches, making the Iſland of *Podeſmeske*, and then falling into the *White-Sea*, 6 *German* Miles beneath this City. The paſſage by Sea to this City was firſt found out by one *Richard Chandler*, an Engliſh-man, in the Year 1554, or near that time, before which the *Muſcovites* had no Communication with theſe parts of the World, excepting by the *Baltick* Sea, by *Narva*, and *Poland*: accordingly, the *Engliſh* were at firſt treated with great Kindneſs by tht Princes of *Muſcovy*, and in the Year 1569, obtain'd from *Baſilovits*, the Emperour of *Muſcovy*, that none but the *Engliſh* ſhould Trade here; but ſince that, the *Dutch*, *Danes*, and *Swedes*, have had their ſhare; and *Arch-Angel*, which when it was diſcover'd was a Village, is now become a rich and populous City. This City lies in 64d. of lat.

Archidona, a Town in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*. § Alſo a ſmall City of *Peru* in *America*.

Archipelago, *Archipelagus*, *mare Ægæum*, is a part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which lies between *Greece*, the *Leſſer Aſia*, and the Iſle of *Creet*: this Sea is ſtored with an innumerable Shoal of ſmall Iſlands; and by Alluſion, late Writers have for that reaſon given the ſame names to divers other Seas in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*; as *Archipel de S. Lazare*, *des Maldives*, *du Chiloe*, *de Mexico*, &c.

Arcilla, *Arciſſo*, the Lake of *Van*. See *Van*.

Arcklow, is a ſmall Town, with a County belonging to it, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; ſeated upon the *Iriſh* Sea, 31 Miles South of *Dublin*; and deſerves the rather to be mentioned, becauſe it belongs to the Noble and Loyal Family of the Dukes of *Ormond*, who are Barons of it.

Arcueil, a ſpruce Village within a League of *Paris*, its proper Name is *Arc-Julien*, which was given it by *Julian the Apoſtate*, in Commemoration of the Aqueducts he made here, whilſt he ſejour'd at *Paris*, in the Years 357, and 360.

Ardaſchat, *Artaxata*, a City of *Armenia*, upon the Confines of the Territory of *Erivan*: where are to be ſeen the reſts of the magnificent Palace of *Tyridates*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Tactt-erdat*, or the Throne of *Tyridate*.

Ardagh. There are Four Towns in *Ireland* of this Name; the 1ſt. in the County of *Letrim*; 2d. in the County of *Eaſt-Meath*; 3d. in the County of *Longford*; and the 4th. in the County of *Cork*.

Ard bracan, a ſmall Town in the County of *Eaſt-Meath* in *Munſter* in *Ireland*.

Ardea, a City heretofore of *Italy*, the capital of *Rutilij*, and antienter than *Rome*: Now a Village of ſmall conſideration.

Ardebil, *Ardevila*, a Town in the Province of *Servan* in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, about 20 Leagues from the *Caſpian* Sea. It is a large City, but not Wall'd; remarkable for its being able to ſhew the Sepulchres of many of the Kings of *Perſia*; and in the Year 1618, the *Turks* and *Perſians* fought near this place a dreadful Battle; the *Perſians* getting the Victory with a vaſt loſs, which ended in a ſpeedy Peace, offered by the Victors, and accepted by the *Turks*. *Brietius*.

Ardee, *Ardea*, a River of *Normandy*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Sea at *Auranches*, near the Limits of the Dukedom of *Britain*.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a ſmall Market-Town in the County of *Louth* in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*. King *James* II. lay encamped upon the Plains here, with an Army of 20000 Men, whilſt the Duke of *Schomberg* and his Forces were ſo ſtrongly entrench'd at *Dundalk*: who not accepting of a Battle, when it was preſented by King *James*; both the Armies retired ſoon after, without fighting, into their Winter Quarters, *November* 1689.

Ardenbourg, or *Rodenbourg*, *Ardenburgum*, a Town in *Flanders*. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1604. One League from *Sluys*.

Ardennes, *Ardenna Sylva*, call'd by the *Germans* *Ardenner-walde*, and *Luitticher-waldt*, is the greateſt Foreſt in all the *Low-Countries*; it reacheth above 100 Miles in length; as this day extending itſelf through the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, the Biſhoprich of *Liege*, the South part of *Henalt*, and to the Borders of *Champaign*; it is taken notice of by *Ceſar* and *Tacitus*.

Ardes, a Tract in the County of *Down* in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, upon the Lake of *Coin*, in the form almoſt of a Peninſula.

Ardeſche, a River of the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*. It paſſes by *Aubenas* to the *Rhoſne*, into which

which it diſcharges itſelf near *S. Eſprit*, and ſeparates *Languedoc* from *Vivarets*.

Irdfeart, a Town in the County of *Kerry* in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*.

Irdila, a River of *Spain*, which riſeth in *Andaluzia*, and diſchargeth itſelf into the *Guadiana*, below the City of *Olivenza* in *Portugal*.

Irdmonach, is a Territory in the County of *Roſſe* in *Scotland*, belonging to the Royal Family of *Scotland*. *Charles* I. as ſecond Son to King *James* I. had the Title of Baron of *Armonack*, given him at two year of Age.

Irdrach, a Town in the County of *Longford* in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*.

Irdres, *Ardra*, is a little, but well fortified, Town in the County of *Guienne* in *Picardy* in *France*: it ſtands in the Marſhes, in the Borders of *Artois*, three Leagues from *Calis* toward the South, and a little more from *Gravelin*. *Francis* I. and *Henry* VIII. King of *England*, had an enterview with each other near this Town, in 1520. Both Courts appearing ſo magnificent, that they call'd the place, a *Field of Cloth of Gold*. In 1596 Cardinal *Albret* took it for the *Spaniards*, who did not keep it long. § Alſo the Name of a Kingdom and City in *Guiney* in *Africa*.

Irdret, *Ardrathen*, or *Ardrat*, *Ardatum*, a City, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Armegh* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*.

Ire, *Arus*, a River of *York-ſhire*. It ariſes upon the Borders of *Lancaſhire*, and falls into the *Ouſe* below *York*.

Irenbourg, *Areburium*, a Town of the lower *Germany*, lately adorn'd wiah the Title of a Principality: it lies between *Colen* to the North, and *Treves* to the South, upon the River *Aer*. 7 *German* Miles from *Juliers*, to the South, and 4 from the *Rhine*, Weſt.

Irequipa, one of the moſt conſiderable Cities of *Peru* in *America*, upon the River *Chila*, 7 Leagues from the South Sea; 70 from *Cuſco*. And a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, with a commodious Port. It is made rich by the Silver Mines of the *Andes*, that are found within 14 Leagues of it. In 1582. an Earthquake (as the Country here is very ſubject to them) almoſt ſhook it to peices. In 1600, the *Vulcano* which ſtands by it, broke out into terrible Flames. They did uſe to bring the Treaſure of *Potoſi* hither; but the difficulty of the Road has driven them to *Arica*.

Irettinga, *Liba*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Ocean, towards the Provinces of *Kherman* and *Dulcinea*, in *Perſia*.

Irethuſa, a City of *Syria*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea*. § Another in *Macedonia*, by ſome call'd *Taino* and *Renina*, upon the Bay of *Conteſſa*. § Alſo a Lake in *Armenia Major*, near the ſource of the River *Tigris*.

Iretzo, *Aretium*, a City, and a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope, in *Tuſcany* in *Italy*. Famous in the time of the old *Romans*.

Irg, *Argus*, a River of *Swabia* in *Germany*. Paſſing by *Wangen*, it afterwards falls into the Lake of *Conſtance*.

Irgan, a Town in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*. A Council here held in 1473, enjoyns every Biſhop to ſay Maſs thrice, and ſimple Prieſts four times at leaſt a year; and that none be preferred to Eccleſiaſtical Dignities, who underſtand not Latin. It ſeems the Learning and Devotion of that age went *toutes par la main*.

Irgeus, *Argenteus*, a River of *Provence* in *France*. It ariſes from three ſeveral Sources; then falls into the Ocean near *Frejus*.

Irgentan, *Argentomum*, *Argentomagum*, a City of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the *Urne*.

Irgenten, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, upon the *Creuſe*.

Irgentes, a River in the Province of *Angoumois* in *France*, falling into the *Charente* at *Porſac*.

Irgentreuil, *Argentolium*, a ſmall Town three Leagues from *Paris*. There is a Priory in it, dependent of the Abby of St. *Denis*.

Irgile, *Argathelia*, a very large County in the Weſtern parts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, upon the Weſt of *Dunbritaine Frith*. This was the firſt Country the *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* poſſeſs'd themſelves of, as is ſhewn by *Camden* out of *Bede*. Firſt alſo made a County or Earldom by *James* II. King of *Scotland*, who inveſted *Colin*, Lord *Campbell*, with the Title of Earl of *Argile*, in regard of his own, and of the worth of his Family, which is deriv'd from the antient Princes of this Country. They have alſo, (ſaith *Camden*) been made Lords of *Lorn*, and for a good while General Juſtices of *Scotland*: but the two laſt Earls were unfortunate.

Irgithuſes, an Iſland of *Greece*, where the *Athenians* under *Conon*, obtained a great Victory over the *Lacedemonians*, in the Year of *Rome* 347.

Irgipeani, an antient People of *Sarmatia*. They never would go to War with their Neighbours.

Irgiſs, is a ſmall Town in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, with a Haven belonging to it. The Lord *Cromwel* of *Oakham* is Earl of this place.

Irgonne, a Territory, part in *Champagne*, and part upon the Borders of *Loraine* in *France*. *Beaumont* and *Clermont* ſtand in it.

Irgos, the antient capital City of a Kingdom of the ſame name in the *Morea*, now call'd the Province of *Romania*. This Kingdom was Founded by *Inachus* contemporary with *Moſes*, or 346 years before him, in *Euſebius*'s Calculation. It continued 546 Years; then changed into a Republick, which maintain'd ſeveral Wars with the *Grecians*. The City has been firſt an Epiſcopal, and next an Archiepiſcopal See. In 1383, the *Venetians* bought it. In 1463. the *Turks* took it. In 1686. General *Morofini* reduced it under the *Venetians* again.

Irgos, *Amphilogium*, was a City of *Epirus*, ruin'd long ago. § There was another of the Name in *Theſſalia* in *Macedonia*, call'd now *Armiro*.

Irgow, one of the four parts of *Switzerland*, taking its name from the River *Arg*, upon the Borders of *Conſtance*.

Irguin, [*Arguinum*] a ſmall Iſland, with a Fort upon it, belonging to the *Hollanders*, upon the Coaſt of *Nigritia*. This Fort was built by the *Portugals* in 1455. Taken from them by the *Hollanders* in 1633. Taken from the *Hollanders* by the *Engliſh*, of late Years; and it was again taken and ruin'd by the *French* in 1678; and is now again under the *Hollander*. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Gualata*, about, or in 20 d. of Northern Lat.

Irhou, *Aſopus*, a River of the *Morea*, falling into the Gulph of *Corinth*.

Irhuſen, *Arhuſia*, a City of *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Jutland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea: it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, ſeated upon the River *Gude*; 10 Miles South of *Alburg*, 2 Weſt from the Iſland of *Fuinen*, and about 26 North of *Lubeck*. This City was taken, and ſeverely treated by the *Swedes* in 1644. but is ſince that in the Poſſeſſion of the *Danes* again.

Iria, an antient Province and City of *Perſia*. The one is now call'd *Choraſan*, the other *Herat* or *Serat*.

Iriano, *Arianum*, a City in the further *Principato* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, giving the Title of a Duke.

Iriano, upon the *Po*, is a ſmall City in the *Ferrarez* in *Italy*, and Capital of a Territory call'd *Poleſino di Ariano*, upon the Borders of the States of *Venice*.

Arica, a Port in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the Province *de los Charcas*, where they ſhip the Silver brought from *Potoſi*. It is a ſmall Town, but has a capacious Haven, and a ſtrong Caſtle, diſtant from *La Plata* to the South-Eaſt, and from *Cuſco* to the South, 80 Leagues

Ariccia, or *la Riccia*, was heretofore a conſiderable Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, upon a Lake of the name, now called *lago di Nemi*. It has ſince become a ſmall Village, yet gives the Title of a Duke.

Ariel, a River of the *Precopenſian Tartars*, which falls into the *Nieper*, (*Boryſthenes*) below *Terki*.

Arient, an antient People of *Germany*. Another in *Aſia*, whom the *Gauls* reduced.

Arima, a Town and Port of *Japan*, in the Kingdom of *Ximo* or *Saicok*. The *Infidels* have extirpated the *Chriſtians* thence.

Arimaſpi, an antient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*.

Ariminum. See *Rimini*.

Arimoa, an Iſland diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1618. near *New Guiney*, betwixt *Moa* and *Schouten*.

Arles, *Arelas*, a City and Archbiſhoprick in *Provence* of *France*, upon the *Rhone*. In this place there was celebrated a great Council of the *Weſtern* and *African* Biſhops, by the Order of *Conſtantine* the Great, in the Year 312. or as *Cabaſutius* ſaith, in 314. that is, about 16 years before the General Council of *Nice*; and there has been ſeveral others held in aftertimes in the ſame Place. This City was once made the Head of a Kingdom, which had Kings of its own from the Year 879. to 1032. ſometimes call'd the Kingdom of *Arles*, and ſometimes of *Burgundy* beyond the *Jour*. (*Jurama*) It is ſeated on the left ſide the River *Rhone*, over which there is a Timber Bridge, 12 Leagues from *Marſeilles* to the Weſt. The *Academy* eſtabliſhed here in 1669. and the grand *Obelisk* of *Roman* work erected in 1677. ought not to be forgotten.

Arlington, a little Village in *Middleſex*, between *Harlington* and *Shepeſton*; which being the Birthplace of the Right Honorable *Henry Bennet*, he was by *Charles* II. created Baron of *Arlington*, the 14th. of *March* 1664 and Earl of the ſame the 22d of *April* 1672. ſworn Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold to King *Charles* II. *Sept.* 11. 1674. and died in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* II. in great Honor and Eſteem.

Arlon, *Arlim*, *Arlunum*, *Orolunum*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, in the *Low Countries*, which has given the Title of a Marqueſs from the Year 1103. It ſtands 4 Leagues from *Luxembourg*, 6 from *Montmidi*.

Arma, a Province and City in the Kingdom of *Popayan* in *America*, 25 Leagues from St. *Troy*.

Armadabat. See *Amadabat*.

Armagh, *Armacha*, a County of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, incompaſſed with the River *Neury* on the Eaſt, with the Country of *Louth*, on the South, and with the *Blackwater* North. This is one of the moſt fruitful Counties in all *Ireland*. Upon the River *Katin*, which falleth into the *Blackwater*, (a River ſo called) ſtands **Armagh**, a poor decayed City, tho an Archiepiſcopal See, and the Primate of the whole Kingdom. This Primate was ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* till 1142. when it was exempted by one *John Papyrio*, a Papal Legate, as *Camden* ſaith. The City was taken by *Cromwel*, in 1650.

Armanac, *Armiñacenſis Comitatus*, a County of *Aquitain*, or the upper *Gaſcony* in *France*, bounded on the North by the Counties of *Agenois* and *Condome*, on the Eaſt by *Languedoc*, on the Weſt by *Gaſcony*, properly ſo called, *Bearn* and *Bigorre*, and on the South by the County *de Cominge*. The Earls of this County are much celebrated in the antient *French* Hiſtory.

Armanoth. See *Ardmonack*.

Armanſon, *Armentio*, a River of *France* in *Burgundy*. It riſes by *Semur*, receives the *Brenne*, paſſes by *Tonnere*, and falls into the *Lionne* nigh *Auxerre*.

Armenia *major*, called by the Inhabitants *Curdiſtan*, by the *Georgians Armenioba*; a very large and well known Country of *Aſia*; being divided from the *Georgians*, *Mengrelians* and *Muſcovites*, by the Mountains; on the South by *Mount Taurus* from *Meſopotamia*, and by *Mount Niphate* from *Aſſyria*, on the Weſt it has the *Euphrates*, by which it is divided from *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia* the *Leſs*: The greateſt part of it is under the *Turks*, but a ſmall part towards the Eaſt is under the *Perſian*. In this Country both *Euphrates* and *Tigris* have their Fountains.

Armenia *minor*, called now by ſome *Aladuli*, by others *Ac-coionlu*, is a part of *Aſia* the *Leſs*, and was heretofore a part of *Capadocia*: bounded on the North by the *Mengrelians* and the *Pontus*, or *Euxine* Sea, on the South by *Cilicia* and *Syria*, on the Eaſt by *Armenia major*, and on the Weſt by *Cappadocia*. This whole Country is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Armentiers, *Armentarium*, a Town of *Flanders* upon the River *Ley* (*Legia*) which falls into the *Schelde* at *Ghant*. This Town was the Theatre of great Actions during the former Wars, and was left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aquiſgrane*, who have had it ever ſince the Year 1668. It is a fair Town diſtant from *Ghant* 10 Miles, and ſomething leſs from *Cambray*.

Armes, a Seigniory in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France*, giving its name to a Noble Family there.

Armozica. See *Bretagne*.

Armoy, or *Earmoy*, a Barony in the County of *Cork* and Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*.

Arnautes, an errant vagabond People of *Albania*.

Arnay *le Duc*, *Arnæum Ducium*, a ſmall Town in *Burgundy* in *France*; 5 Leagues from *Autun*, very agreeable.

Arnebourg, a Town in the antient Marquiſate of *Brandenbourg* upon the *Elb*; ruined in the *German* Wars.

Arneda, a City and Port upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, in *Peru* in *America*.

The Land of **Arnheim**, is a part of the *Terra Auſtralis*, diſcovered by the *Hollanders*, to the South of *New Guiney*.

Arnheim, *Arenacum*, one of the principal Cities of *Guelderland*, and one of the States of *Holland*; ſeated upon the *Rhine*, which a little above it is divided into 2 Branches, the *Yſel* to the Eaſt and the *Rhine* to the Weſt: it is a neat Town, and has belonged to the United Provinces ever ſince the Year 1585. It lies 2 Leagues from *Nimegben*, (the chief Town of *Guelderland*) and 7 from *Utrecht*. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deſerted 2 years after; the Fortifications of it being firſt demoliſhed by them.

Arno, *Arnus*, a River of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, which ſpringeth from the *Appennine*, not far from the Head of *Tiber*; and running Weſt, it obliquely paſſeth between *Florence* and *Piſa*. From the Sea, as far as *Florence*, it is Navigable.

Arnon, a River ariſing from the Mountains of *Arabia*, which traverſes all the Deſart, then falls into the Lake *Aſphaltites*, and divides the antient Seats of the *Moabites* from the *Amorites*; *God Almighty* rendred the paſſage over it miraculouſly eaſie to the People of *Iſrael*, *Numb.* 21. 13, 14.

Arnsbourg, the Capital City of the Iſland of *Oeſel* in the *Baltick* Sea, with a Caſtle, under the *Swedes*.

Aroe, *Arren*, *Aria*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea under the King of *Denmark*, dependent of the Dutchy of *Sleſwick*.

Aromaia, a Province of *New Andaluzia* in *America*, near the mouth of the River *Orenoque*.

Arona, a Town and Caſtle in the *Milaneze* in *Italy*, upon a Lake, belonging to the Family of the *Borromeos*. The famous S. *Charles* Cardinal *Borromeo* Archbiſhop of *Milan* was born here *Octob.* 2. 1538.

Arool, a Town in *Muſcovy* 40 Leagues from *Moſcow*.

Aroſen, *Aroſia*, a City and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal* in *Sweden*. It is the Capital of the Province of *Weſtimania*, with a Fortreſs upon the Lake *Meler*. Here *Guſtavus* I. defeated *Chriſtiern* II. about the year 1521. And in 1540. the States here aſſembled declared the Crown of *Sweden* Hereditary.

Arow, *Aarow*, a ſrank Town in the Canton of *Bern* in *Switzerland*, upon the River *Aar*, from whence it takes its name. The Proteſtant *Cantons* are uſed to hold their Dyets here.

Arpaia, *Caudium*, a City heretofore, now a Village, in the further Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Near to it, there is a very narrow defile for two Perſons to paſs, betwixt two Mountains, called *Stretto d'Arpaio*, and formerly *Furcæ Caudinæ*; where the *Samnites* having obliged the *Roman* Army under *T. Vetturius* and *Sp. Poſthumius*, Conſuls, to render themſelves upon diſcretion, put them to the diſgrace of paſſing under a Traverſe of Pikes, with Hands tyed, diſarmed and bare headed.

Arpajon, an antient Barony in the Province of *Rovergue* in *France*, erected into a Dutchy in 1651.

Arpentras, A City heretofore upon the Lake *Lemane* in *Switzerland*, now a Village they call *Vid*; built out of the Ruins thereof. Great numbers of antient Medals are found here.

Arpino, *Arpinum*, a Town and Caſtle in the *Terra di lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Caius Marius* (Seven times Conſul) was born here. *Cicero* is Sirnamed *Arpinas* from hence, it being but 3 Miles from the place of his Nativity.

Arques, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bar* in *France* near the *Meuſe*, ſuppoſed to be the Birth-place of *Joane of Arc*, the Maid of *Orleans*, famous in the Reign of *Charles* VII.

Arques, *Arca*, a Village in *Normandy* in the *pais de Caux*, upon the River *Arques*, 2 Miles South from *Diepe*. This place was made illuſtrious by a great Victory *Henry* IV. obtain'd there in the Year 1589.

Arra, a Barony in the County of *Tipperary* in *Munſter* in *Ireland*.

Arracan, *Arracaon*, *Arrachamum*, a conſiderable Kingdom and a City upon the River *Martaban*, beyond the *Ganges* in the *Eaſt Indees*.

Arragon, *Aragonia*, a very large, and indeed one of the three principal Kingdoms in *Spain*; bounded on the North by *Navarre* and *France*, from which laſt it is divided by the *Pyrenees*, on the Eaſt it hath *Catalonia*, on the Weſt New and Old *Caſtile*, and on the South it hath the Kingdom of *Valentia*. This Kingdom was united to *Caſtile* in the Year 1479.

Arran, a Barony made up of four Iſlands, upon the Coaſt of the County of *Dungal* in the Province of *Ulſter*. And made an Earldom in 1661. in favor of *Richard*, the Second Son of *James* Duke of *Ormond*. Theſe Iſlands lie in the Weſtern Ocean.

Arran, *Arania*, *Glotta*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Scotland* in *Dumbritain* Frith near *Argile*, which was anciently an Earldom.

Arras, *Atrebatum*, *Nemetocerna*, called by the *Dutch Atrecht*, a great Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*; the Head City of the Earldom of *Artois*, and ſtands upon the River *Scarpe*, which flows alſo by *Douay*. It is conſiderably well fortified, and has a ſtrong Caſtle; it came into the hands of the *French* in 1640, and when the *Spaniards* 1654. attempted by force to retake it, their Army was defeated the 25th. of *Auguſt* of that Year, ſince which time the *French* have peaceably enjoyed it. This was one of the greateſt Actions of Cardinal *Mazarine*, and won him much Honor in *France*. It is 15 Leagues from *Tournay*, and 5 from *Doway*.

Arren. See *Aroe*.

Arroux, *Aroſus*, a River of *Burgundy* in *France*: it riſes by *Amay le Duc*, paſſes by *Autun*, and joyns the *Loyre* by *Bourbon-Lancy*.

Arſa, *Arſia*, a River of *Iſtria* which divides *Italy* from *Illyrium*. It falls into the *Adriatique* near *Pola*.

Arſinoe, a City of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*, betwixt *Antioch* and *Seleucia*.

Arſinoe in *Ægypt*. See *Suez*.

Arſinoe, between *Berenice* and *Ptolemais* in *Africa*, is a City and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Cyrene*; ſome ſay now called *Trochara*. The Antients give us three more of this name in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, whereof we have no farther account.

Arta, or *Larta*, a City of *Epirus* in *Greece* upon the River *Acheron*, 15 Miles from the Sea, and a days Journey from *Ambracia*. Adorned with a Metropolitan See and a noble Church.

Artois, *Artefia*, bounded on the North with the Country of *Flanders*, on the Weſt and South with *Picardy*, and on the Eaſt in part by *Flanders*, in part by *Hanalt* and *Cambray*. It lies in length from North to South 26 Leagues. It was once the Eaſt part of *Flanders*, but became a ſeparate Earldom in 1198. and continued ſo till 1382. when it returned to the Earls of *Flanders*, but at the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. and that of *Nimeguen* in 1678. it was intirely yielded to the *French*. This was the Country of the antient *Atrebates*. The Capital City of it is *Arras*.

Aru, a City and Kingdom in the Iſle of *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. § Alſo an Iſland of *Aſia*, between the *Moluccaes* and *New Guiney*.

Arva, called by the *Germans Orova*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains upon the River *Vag* (*Vagus*) ſix Miles from *Biſtrietz*, North, which Town gives Name to a County.

Arva, a rapid River of *Savoy*. It ſprings out of the high Mountains of *Foſſigni*, and paſſing by *Bonne Ville*, falls into the *Rhoſne* at the Gates of *Geneva*. Gold is found amongſt its Sands.

Arundale, *Aruntina Vallis*, a Corporation in *Suſſex*, upon the River *Arun*; in which there is a Caſtle, a ſtately place,, ſtrong by Art and Nature. *The Name State and Dignity of Earl* belongs to whoever is poſſeſſed of this Mannor and Caſtle, *without any other Conſideration or Creation to be an Earl*, as Mr *Camden* acquaints us out of the Parliament Rolls of the 11. *H.* VI. This Caſtle ſtands 9 Miles Eaſt of *Chichester*, and the Fee is in the Hands of the moſt Noble *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal of *England* by Inheritance; granted by *Charles* II. in 1672. to the Father of this preſent Duke; who is the Eldeſt Duke, Earl and Baron in *England*, and the firſt *Proteſtant* of this Noble and Illuſtrious Branch. The *marmora Arundeliana* have made this name univerſally known amongſt the Ingenious of all parts, The Corporation ſends Two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Arzilla, *Zilia*, *Azella*, a maritime Town in the Province of *Hasbata* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the *Atlantique* Ocean; well fortified. *Alphonsus* V. King of *Portugal*, surnamed *Africanus*, took it in 1471. The King of *Fez* beliegedit in 1508. without Victory. Afterwards the *Portuguese* abandon'd it.

Arzeron, *Azaris*, a City of *Armenia* upon the *Euphrates*; the *Turkish* Viceroy of which has under him 17 subordinate Governors.

Asafi, a Town in the Kingdom of *Marocco*.

Asaph, *Elwa*, *Asaphopolis*, a Town and Bishops See in *Flintshire* in *Wales*: this Bishoprick was erected by *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glascow* in *Scotland*, in the year 560. He returning afterwards into *Scotland* made *Asaph*, a holy Man, Bishop of this place, from whom it has its Name. There is in this Diocese 128 Parishes. The Town is mean as well as the Church, and it stands upon the River *Clwyd*, about three Miles from the Sea, and sixteen from *Chester*. Lat. 53. 32. Long. 3 17.

Asboin, a Market Town in *Darbyshire*, in the Hundred of *Wirksworth*.

Ascalon, was heretofore a City of *Judæa* in the Tribe of *Dan* upon the Sea Coast, and one of the strongest holds of the *Philistines*. *Baldwin* I. King of *Jerusalem* took it from the *Saracens* about the year 1153. It was made a Bishops See, but so destroyed since, that not above 50 Families now dwell in it, who are *Moors* and *Turks*.

Ascania, an antient Town in the Principality of *Anhalt* in *Germany*, betwixt *Magdebourg* and *Northausen*: it gives the Title of a Count.

Aschaffenbourg, *Ascisburgum*, a City in *Germany* in the Diocese of *Mentz*, but in the Limits of *Francosnia*, and therefore by some ascribed to that Province. Heretofore an Imperial or Hans-Town, but afterwards exempted; it is divided into two parts by the River *Mayn*, which falls into *Rhine* at *Mentz*. There is in it a stately Palace, built of square Stone, called *Johannsburg*, where the Elector of *Mentz* often resides: This Town is distant from *Frankford* 6 Miles, Eastward.

Aschen, a Castle in *Bavaria*.

Aschersleben, *Ascania*, an old Town in the Diocese of *Halberstad* in the Principality of *Anhalt* in *Germany*: whence the House of *Anhalt* receives the Name of *principes Ascanii*: almost ruined.

Ascherne, *Aschenten*, *Askarna*, a Town in the County of *Limerick* in *Munster* in *Ireland*, upon a River of the Name.

Ascoli *di Satriano*, (*Asculum Apulum*) a small decaying City, an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County called the *Principate*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 35 Miles East from *Benevento*. This City is built on a Hill; a former which stood near it having been ruin'd in the year 1399. by a dreadful Earthquake: this was built in the year 1410. by the Inhabitants of the other.

Ascoli upon the River *Tronto*, a City in the *Marcha Anconitana* in *Italy*, with an Episcopal See immediately under the Pope. The Birthplace of Pope *Nicholas* IV. as formerly of *Betutius Barrus* an Orator mentioned by *Cicero*. In 1557. the *French* and *Spaniards* had a Battle near this place. The antient Inhabitants were the first that confederated against the *Romans* in the *Marsick* War. Sometime after that it was almost ruined; but rebuilt, and fell to be one of the first Temporal Demains of the Pope.

Ascot, a Mannor in the County of *Buckingham*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, and Viscounts of *Ascot*; who were advanced to this Honor *Aug.* 2. 1628. by *Charles* I. for whom *Robert*, the first Earl, died fighting in the Battle of *Newberry*, in 1643.

Asebin, *Nisibis*. See *Nisbin*.

Asgar, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, to the West, between the Provinces of *Fez* and *Habat*. Its principal Towns are, *Arasch* and *Alcasar-Quivir*.

Ashby *de la Zouch*, a Market-Town and Barony in *Leicestershire*, which, saith *Camden*, is now in the Earls of *Huntington*; one of which Family, Sir *William Hastings*, procured the Town the Privilege of a Fair in the Reign of *Henry* VI. It stands in the North-West Corner of the County, about eleven Miles North-East from *Eaton*.

Ashburtun, a Corporation seated upon the River *Dart* in *Devonshire*, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: it stands about 17 Miles from *Exeter*, to the South-West, and 5 Miles from *Newton*.

Ashdale, a Place in *Scotland*, of which the late Duke of *Monmouth* was Baron.

Ashdod, *Azotus*, a City in the Holy Land, which was one of the Principalities of the *Philistines*: in S. *Jerom*'s time it was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*; now a Village, called *Alzete* by the *Turks*. See *Azotus*.

Ashford, a Market-Town in *Kent*, upon the River *Stower* in *Scray-Lath*.

Ashrig, a Market-Town in *Yorkshire* in the *North-riding*, and the Hundred of *Hang West*.

ASIA, the first of the Four parts of the World; the Mother, and for a long time the Nurse and Mistress of Mankind; for here in this, Man was created; and after the Deluge, this was the Place God chose to give Mankind a second Beginning in: the 2 first of the General Monarchies, (*viz.* the *Assyrian* and *Persian*) were in this part; and to it chiefly was the Church confined till our blessed *Saviour* came. It is washed on three sides by the vast Ocean, which on the East is called the Eastern or *Pacifick* Ocean; on the North the *Tartarian* Ocean or *Mar del Norte*, on the West the *Æthiopian* Ocean and the *Red Sea*; and it is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* and *Black Sea*, with the Rivers of *Tanais* (*Don* or *Tana*) *Rha* and *Obb*. It is only parted from *Europe* by the space of 300 *German* Miles, more or less, by these Rivers: connected to *Africa* by a Neck of Land of about 30 Miles; and whether the North-East part of it is not united with the North-West part of *America*, could never yet be discovered; tho probably there is a streight or narrow Sea between them; so that lying in the midst of the other three, it was the fittest place to be made the Cradle of Mankind, from whence the other were all to be peopled. It lies in length from the *Hellespont* to *Malacca*, the utmost Eastern Mart, 1300 *German* Miles: its breadth between the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the supposed Streights of *Anian*, is 1220 Miles: now divided into five principal Parts, 1 *Tartary*, 2 *China*, 3 *India*, 4 *Persia*, 5 and the *Turkish* Empire.

Asia *Minor*. See *Natolia*.

Asine, the same with *Anchora*.

Asoph, *Tanais*, called *Azack* or *Azeck* by the Inhabitants, *la Tana* by the *Italians*, is a City of the *Precopensian Tartars*, at the Mouth of the River *Tanais*, which cuts the City into two parts, and then immediately falls into the Lake of *Mœotis*. It has a large Haven, and a strong Castle which stands by the River: taken by the *Muscovites*, *anno* 1638. which upon false Accusation, cost *Cyrillus Lucaris*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, his Life; but it was re-taken by the *Turks*, who are now Masters of it: the Town is square, and built at the foot of a Hill in 67 d. of Long. and 54. 30. of Lat.

Aspus, the name of 3 Rivers, one in *Achaia*, now called *Arbon*, the second in the *Morea*, and the third in *Asia minor* near *Laodicea*.

Aſpe, a Valley of the Canton of *Bearn* in *Switzerland*: watered by the *Gave de Oleron*. Its principal Town is *Accous*.

Aſphaltites, or the *Dead Sea*, by the *Arabians* ſometimes called *Baar Lout*, (that is the Sea of *Lot*, in Memory of his Deliverance,) is a Lake of *Judæa* in the ſame place where formerly the Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* were conſumed. The Rivers *Jordan*, *Arnon* and others fall into it: 580 Furlongs long, and 150 broad, according to *Joſephus*. They ſay no Fiſh can live in it, for the Bituminouſneſs of its Water, and that nothing ever grows upon its Banks.

Aſſaſinieus, a People formerly inhabiting about 12 Towns in *Phœnicia* near *Tyre*, under a King of their own Electing. Whilſt they paid a Tribute to the *Templers*, they offered to turn *Chriſtians*, to be diſcharged of the ſame; but the *Templers* refuſed it; which, ſays *William* of *Tyre*, has been the cauſe of the ruine of Religion in the Eaſt. In 1238 *Lewis* of *Bavaria* was aſſaſſinated by theſe People. In 1257 the *Tartars* came upon them and killed their *Anſeient* (or King) and took their Towns: and we have had no further account of them ever ſince.

Aſſinarius, a River of *Sicily*. See *Falconara*.

Aſſinſhire, *Aſſinus*, a County in the North-weſtern part of *Scotland*: it has *Strathnaveru* on the North, the Mountains of Marble and Alabaſter on the Eaſt, *Roſſe* on the South, and the *Iriſh* Sea on the Weſt. This is properly a part of the County of *Roſſe* and therefore little is ſaid of it.

Aſſiſi, *Æſiſium*, *Aſſiſium*, a City of *Umbria* in the Patrimony of St. *Peter*: it is a Biſhops See, built on a Hill, 5 Miles from the River *Aſio*.

L'Aſſumption, *Aſſumptio*, a ſmall new City in the Southern *America*, near the River of *Plate* in *Paragua*: it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop *de la Plata*.

Aſſyria, the firſt of all the Empires and Kingdoms in the World. It ſubſiſted for 1300 years under 37 Kings, or according to the computation of others, for 1484 years under 41 Kings, that is from *Nimrod* and *Ninus* (the firſt which reigned at *Babylon* in the year of the World 1879, the other at *Ninive*) down to *Sardanapalus*; who burnt himſelf in 3178. 876 years before the coming of our *Saviour*. Now it is a Province of *Aſia*, called otherwiſe *Moſul* and *Arzerum*, between *Diarbeck* and *Perſia*, under the *Grand Seignior*. See *Moſul*.

Aſta, a City and *Roman* Colony, lying between *Piedmont* and *Monferrat*: it is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, well fortified, with a ſtrong new Caſtle belonging to it: once a Commonwealth, then it became a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was under the *Viſcounts*; being disjoyned from that Dukedom, in the year 1531. after various changes itfell into the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who is ſtill Maſter of it. It is 15 Miles diſtant from *Caſal*, to the South. § There is another City of the ſame name in *Andaluſia*, and another in the *Eaſt-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Decan*.

Aſtabat, a City of *Armenia* upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*, within a League of the River *Aras*: not great, but very beautiful, and enriched with excellent Wine.

Aſtaces, the antient name of a River in the Kingdom of *Pontus* in *Aſia Minor*.

Aſtachar, *Aſtacara*, a City of *Perſia* upon the River *Bendemir*, near the Ruins of *Perſepolis*; which was once the Capital of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, but is now decaying.

Aſtarac, or *Eſtarac*, *Aſtaracenſis tractus*, a little County 7 or 8 Leagues long in the Province of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*.

Aſterabath, or *Sterabath*, *Aſterabatia*, a City and Province of *Perſia* towards the *Caſpian Sea*. The City ſtands 20 Leagues from *Gorgian*.

Aſtetlan, a Province of the new Kingdom of *Mexico* in *America*, upon the Coaſt of the *Vermaylian* Ocean.

Aſtoga, *Aſtura Auguſta*, a City and Biſhops ſee in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 9 Miles from *Leon*, (the Archbiſhops See) to the South. This City is alſo called *Aſtorga*.

Aſtracan, *Aſtracanum*, the Capital City of a *Tartarian* Kingdom in *Aſia*, near the Mouth of the River *Rha*, or rather *Wolga*, where it falls into the *Caſpian Sea*: it is built in an Iſland made by that River about 25 *German* Miles from the Sea-ſhoar; and has been in the Hands of the *Muſcouites* ever ſince the Year 1554. before which time it had Kings of its own. The Kingdom of *Aſtracan* is a conſiderable part of the *Czar's* Dominion: it lies in *Tartaria Deſerta*, from the Head of the River *Rha* to the *Caſpian Sea*; and extends Weſt to the River *Tanais*, which parts it from the *Precoptnſian Tartars*. It was conquered by *Johannes Baſilovits*, Emperor of *Muſcovy*.

Aſturia, was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: it lieth in length from *Biſcay* to *Galeſia*. The eldeſt Son of the King of *Caſtile* is ſtil'd Prince of the *Aſturia's* (it being divided into two parts), as the *Engliſh* Prince is of *Wales*, of which this is an Imitation; as alſo the *Delphinate* in *France*.

Atacama, a Deſart in the Province of *los Charcas* in the Kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, along the Coaſt of the *Pacifick* Ocean.

Atad, *Caucaſus*, a Mountain in *Aſia*, much celebrated by the antient Poets. § Alſo a Country beyond *Jordan* in the *Holy Land*, where the obſequies of the Patriarch *Jacob* were performed by his Children. *Gen.* 50. 10.

Atavillos, a People of *Peru*.

Ath, a River of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which falls in the *Danube*, a little above *Ingolſtad*.

Athamania, a Country of *Epirus*, between *Acarnania*, *Ætolia* and *Theſſalia*: free, and under Princes of its own, till it ſubmitted to *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

Athamas, a River of *Ætolia* in *Greece*, with a Mountain of the ſame name, from whence it ſprings.

Ath, *Athum*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town in the Province of *Henalt*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*) which falls into the *Schelde*: 2 Leagues diſtant from the Confines of *Flanders*, 5 Eaſt from *Tournay*. Taken in 1667. by the *French*; and by the Treaty of *Aquiſgrane*, this and the Territory belonging to it was yielded to them; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in 1679. it returned under the *Spaniſh* Dominion. In this place in 1357. there was a League concluded between *Venceſlaus* Duke of *Brabant*, and *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*.

Athens, *Athenæ*, one of the moſt antient and moſt noble Cities of *Greece*, the Capital of *Attica*. Built by *Cecrops* an *Ægyptian*, *A. M.* 2350. according to *Helvicus* in 1390. the laſt of which Accounts precedes the going up of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, 64 years. It was governed by Kings to the Death of *Codrus*, *A. M.* 2882. under Archons for Life, till 3190. after which it had Archons for ten years, till the year of the World 3268. when it became a perfect *Republick*, and had never more any reſt or peace till it fell into the hands of the Kings of *Macedonia* firſt, and afterwards of the *Romans*. About 3430. *Xerxes* invading *Greece*, the *Athenians* burnt their own City, and ſent their Wives and Children into the Iſlands of the *Mediterranean*: prevailing afterwards againſt that great Prince, they built the City

City much more gloriously than before. The Reputation they gain'd in this War made them great at home amongst their Neighbors; till growing proud and injurious, their Neighbors became their Enemies, so that they fell into the Hands of the *Lacedemonians*, who ruin'd their Walls, *A. M.* 3546. They recovered their Liberty, but not their Reputation; and in 3613. they fell into the hands of *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* the Great; who, by being made the General of a *Holy War*, became the the Sovereign of all *Greece*. The *Romans* conquering *Perseus*, the last King of *Macedonia*, *A. M.* 3782. they became in some sort the Subjects of that Empire; yet under the *Romans* they had a shadow of Liberty, till the *Mithridatick* War, when being over-perswaded by *Aristion*, an *Epicurean* Philosopher, they incensed the *Romans* Powers against them; and *Sylla*, in the year of the World 3863. 86 years before the Birth of our Saviour, by a Siege reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh, and took the City by storm in the Night. This was the Evening of all their Dominion, Glory and Liberty. But in this Interval, between their becoming a free and a subject People, they raised themselves to a greater degree of Glory by Learning, than ever they could have acquired by Arms, without it. *Solon*, who lived a little before the *Babylonian* Captivity, and became the *Athenian* Lepislator about the 3359*th* year of the World, laid the Foundations of this, which *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*, *Demosthenes*, *Isocrates*, and the rest that followed, raised to such an height, that *Athens* was truly more the Mistress of the World on the account of Arts, than ever *Rome* was on the score of her Arms; and tho both their times are past, yet *Athens*, *being Dead*, *speaketh still* in her *Philosophers*, *Orators* and *Historians*. To pursue her Fate, she rose out of her Ashes after the *Sullan* Ruin by the favour of the *Romans*, and flourished till *Alaricus* the *Goth*, laid her in the Dust, under the Reign of *Valens*, about the year of Christ 378. She recovered again under *Theodosius*, *Arcadius* and *Justinian*; *Eudocia* the Queen of *Theodosius* II. being an *Athenian* by Birth, as *Irene* the Lady of *Leo* IV. also was. About 1435. *Antonius Comnenus Acciajolus* was Duke of *Athens*; about 20 years after she fell the second time into the hands of the *Turks*, being taken by *Mahomet* II. since which last Captivity, not only her Flesh but her Skin is wasted, and she is become a Skeliton. *An.* 1687. the *Venetians* having taken *Napoli di Romania* in the *Morea*, arrived at *Porc Lione*, (that is, the Harbor of this Town, formerly called *Pyræus*) *September* 21. with the Fleet, commanded by General *Morosini*: the *Greeks* immediately sent their Deputies with the Tenders of their Submission to him. The *Turkish* Garrison, being about 600 Men, retired to the Castle, to make some resistance; but were forced to surrender in two or three days after the Besiegers began to play their Batteries, tho the Castle was strong, seated upon the old *Acropolis* with Precipices on three sides of it, a Wall on the other, and 20 Pieces of Canon within. About 300 Souls embraced the Christian Religion, with the Christian Government. The famous Temple of *Minerva* being made a Magazine for Amunition, was set on fire by a Bomb, that fell among the Stores in the Attack. Some Remains of *Lycurgus*'s Tower, of *Phidias* and *Praxiteles*'s curious Works are yet to be seen. And the *Athenians* excelling all others throughout those Countries, in Merchandise and Crafts, may be thought to retain some Seeds of their former Politeness still. To this City, St. *Paul* Preached the Gospel of *Christ* and the *Resurrection* as we read *Act.* 17. *Publius* and *Quatratus* were Bishops of it under the Emperor *Adrian*: the former suffered Martyrdom in the Year 123, and animated great numbers of *Athenians* by his death, to embrace the like with courage and joy. The latter, together with *Aristides*, presented that Emperour at his coming hither in the Year 126, with an excellent Apology for Christianity. Since advanced to an Archbishoprick. They reckon about 10000 Inhabitants, most Christians, in it; who have 100 Churches, and divers other Chappels, according to the Rites and Customs of the *Græcians*. Now call'd *Setino*, lying in Long. 42. 12. Lat. 38. 51.

Athenree, or *Athenir*, a City and Barony in the County of *Galloway*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*: More rich and more considerable formerly, than now.

Atherston, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, near the River *Anker*, in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*.

Athlone, *Athlona*, *Atlonia*, is a small Town in the County of *Roscomen*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; in the Confines of *Leinster*; seated upon the River *Shannon*, where it comes out of the Lake of *Lough Ree*, 16 *Irish* Miles from *Longford*, South. This Place was the Refuge of the Rebels in the *Irish* Rebellion, who fled thither from *Kilkenny* in 1650. being pressed upon by other Rebels; where they had not much rest, the Town being taken by *Henson* in 1651. The Strength of it lies in the Castle: whither, when *Douglas* with 10 Regiments of Foot and 4 of Horse of the Forces of King *William*, arrived, in order to a Siege, about the middle of *July*, 1690. the *Irish* retired, burning the Town, and breaking the Bridge And at the last he was forced to leave it in their possession. But it could not withstand the Army of General *Ginckle* the year after

Athol, *Atholia*, is a small County or Earldom in the heart of *Scotland*; between the Mountain *Grampus* on the West, and the Sheriffdom of *Perth* on the East; in which riseth the River *Tau*, the greatest River in all *Scotland*. This County is remarkable for nothing but its Earls, which have been great men both in *England* and *Scotland*.

Athos. See *Agion Oros*.

Atlantides, an antient name given to the People that dwelt about Mount *Atlas* in *Africa*.

Atlas. See *Aiduca*.

Atri, *Atria*, *Adria*, and *Hadria*, a City of *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where *Hadrian* the Emperour was born. This is an independent Bishoprick, subject to no Archbishop, instituted by *Innocent* IV. *Anno Chr.* 1252. The City is built upon a high Hill, within 4 Miles of the *Adriatick* Sea; and tho it has few Inhabitants, yet it has the Honor of giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of the *Aquaviva's*. It stands 10 Leagues from *Penna* to the North, and 15 from *Theate*, East: it lies in 38. 18. Long. 42 51. Lat. 5 There is another Town belonging to the *Venetians* of the same Name, but almost swallowed up by the Sea.

Attica, *Cecropia*, a Province of the antient *Achaia* in *Greece*, upon the *Ægean* Sea; now call'd the *Dutchy of Athens* from its Capital City. It was divided in those times first into 10, then into 13 Tribes. Each Tribe assumed its denomination from some or other Hero of the Country, and was made to contain a certain number of Towns and Villages, amounting in the whole to 174; being then as populous a Region as *Holland* now. It extended its Dominion almost over all the Isles of the Archipelago: had Mines of Silver within its Mountains: and each Tribe furnish'd 50 Persons a peice, to be the Judges of the Politie at *Athens*.

Attigny, *Attiniacum*, a Town in the Province of *Champagne*, in the Dukedom of *Reimes*, upon the River *Aisne* (*Axona*) 11 Miles from *Reimes* to the

South-East, in which *Chilpericus*, King of *France*, died, *Anno. Christ.* 721. *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, King of *France* and Emperour, did Pennance and made a publick Confeſſion of his Crimes before a Council here Aſſembled in 822.

Attleborough a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Shropham*.

Ava, or *Alba*, a Kingdom, City, and River, in the *Terra-firma* of the *Indies*, between the States of *Siam* and *Arachan*. § Alſo a Province and Town of the Iſle of *Xicoco*, belonging to *Japan*.

Availle, *Avallenſis Comitatus*, a Territory in *Aquitaine*, in the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*.

Avalon, *Aballo*, a Town in *Burgundy* in *France*, upon the River *Couſin*, betwixt *Auxerre* and *Autun*, with a good Caſtle.

Avalon, *Avalonia*, *Aveland*, is an Iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, in which *Glaſtinbury* ſtands: It gives the Title of a Viſcount to the Family of the *Mordants*.

Avanches. See *Wiſſisbourg*.

Avares, a *Barbarian* People of *Scythia*, who took part with the *Huns*, and Ravaged the Empire on either ſide the *Danube*, in the ſixth Century.

Avaux, a County in *Champagne* in *France*, in the Neighbourhood of *Rheims*, giving its Title to the Houſe of *Memes*. *Charlemaigne* defeated the *Normans* here in 882.

Avbanne, *Aubanea*, *Albinia*, a Town and Barony in *Provence* in *France*.

Aube, *Alba*, a River of *France*, which riſeth in the Borders of *Burgundy*; and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, watereth *Bar*; after which being encreaſed with ſome additional Rivers, it falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*) at *Pont ſur Seyne*.

Aubenas, *Albenacum*, a Town in the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*, upon the River *Ardeſche*.

Aubiac, a famous Rich Hoſpital in the Diocеſe of *Rodes*, in *Aquitain* in *France*.

Auburne, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ramsbury*.

Aubuſſon, a Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*. The Ruins of the Caſtle here ſhew the Grandeur of the Family of this Name, who are the Lords of the place.

Aude, *Atax*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*. It takes its ſource from the *Pyrenees* in the County of *Roſſillon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* near *Narbonne*.

Avein, *Avenum*, a Village in *Luxembourg*; made famous by a great Victory obtained by the *French* againſt the *Spaniards*, *anno* 1635. It is ſcarce 2 Leagues diſtant from S. *Huberts*, to the North.

Aveira, *Lavara*, a Town in *Portugal* near the Mouth of the River *Vouga*, in the Province of *Beira*.

Aveiro, *Averonius*, a River in the Province of *Rovergue* in *France*. It riſes in the Territory of *Sovorac*; paſſes to *Rhodez*, St. *Anthonin*, *Bourniquet*, *Negrepeliſſe*; and having entertain'd the ſtreams of ſeveral Rivers in the way, delivers itſelf into the *Tarn* at *Pointe d'Averrou*.

Avella, a Town and Marquiſate in the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Italy*, 4 Miles from *Nola*, and 15 from *Naples*: not conſiderable.

Avellino, *Abellinum*, a City with the Title of a Principality, in the further *Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it's a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Avenay, *Avenæum*, a ſmall Town in *Champagne* in *France*, 4 Leagues from *Rheims*, near the River *Marne*.

Avenmore, *Dabroua*, the *Broad Water*, a River in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*: it ariſes near the Earldom of *Deſmond*, and running Eaſt, it takes in ſeveral other Rivers; and having waſhed the Town of *Liſmore*, it falls into the Ocean at *Youghal*, where it maketh a Haven, about 20 Miles Weſt of *Waterford* Haven.

Averno, *Avernus*, *Aernus*, a deep Lake, ſurrounded with Mountains and a Wood, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near to *Baja* and *Cuma*. The Vapours it ſends forth are very corrupt and noxious; which made the Poets repreſent it as one of the Mouths of Hell. *Nero* attempted to make a Navigable Canal from hence to the Diſembogure of the *Tiber*; but the Mountains and Soil rendred it impracticable. To the Weſt of it there is a Cave ſtruck out of a Mountain, where they formerly conſulted an Oracle; and its ſuppoſed the ſame Cave was the Grotto of the *Sibylla Cumana*.

Averſa, a City and a Biſhops See, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Built in the Eleventh Century upon the Foundations, as ſome believe, of the antient *Atella*; and Fortifi'd with a noble Caſtle. It carries the Title of an Earldom too; together with this Epiſcopal See, they have united that of *Atella* and *Cuma*.

Aveſnes, *Avenna*, a Town of *Havnaut*; little, but famous, and well Fortifi'd; ſtanding upon a ſmall River which falls into the *Sambre*. This Town ſtands 4 Miles South of *Maubeuge*, 8 from *Mons*. It was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty *An.* 1659.

Aveſnes le Comte, a ſmall *French* Town in the Province of *Artois*, in the Borders of *Picardy*.

Augarras, *Indians* of *Braſil* in *America*, in the Province of *Puerto Segure*.

Auge, a County in *Normandy*.

Augatow, *Auguſtavia*, a New Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Brebesz*, on the Borders of *Lithuania*, betwixt *Bielsko* and *Grodno*.

Avigliano, *Aviliana*, a ſmall Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Duria*, 20 Miles from *Turin* to the Weſt. (This River is call'd *Grana* in the late Maps) It ſtands on a Hill, and has a ruin'd Caſtle.

Avignon, *Avenio*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhone*: it is an Archbiſhops See, a large well built Place, and very much famed for having been the uſual Reſidence of the Popes from 1306. (by the Grant of *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, and Counteſs of *Provence*, to *Clement* V.) to 1378. In which time died here, *John* II. in 1334. *Benedict* XII. in 1341. *Clement* VI. in 1352. *Innocent* VI. in 1361. and *Urbanus* V. in 1370. This City is an Univerſity, and had once a Stone Bridge, which is now decayed. The Archbiſhoprick was erected here by *Sixtus* IV. in 1475. During the Difference betwixt the King of *France* and Pope *Innocent* XI. about the Franchiſes, the former took this City into his own Poſſeſſion. It lies about 7 Leagues from *Arles*, on the Borders of the Principality of *Auvarge*.

Avila, *Albula*, a City of old *Caſtile* in *Spain*, famous for the Birth of S. *Tereſia*. It is wholly built upon a Hill, well fenced with Walls, ſeated amongſt many Rocks, and neighbouring Mountains, yet has a pleaſant Situation near the River *Adaja*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtelle*: it ſtands in the midſt between *Salamanca* and *Madrid*. 16 Leagues from either. § There is another Town of the ſame Name in *Peru*, upon the River *Napo*.

Avlis, *Aulide*, an antient Town and Port in *Beotia*, upon the Gulph of *Negropont*.

Avilla, *Aville*, a Town in *Aſturia* in *Spain*, towards the Mouth of the River *Nalon*, and the Bay of *Biſcay*.

Avin, *Avo*, *Avenna*, is a ſmall River in the County of *Louthiane*, which falls into the *Frith* at *Blackneſs*, near *Lithgow*.

Aviquirina, an Iſland in the *Pacifick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Chili*.

Avis, *Aviſum*, a ſmall, but Fortifi'd Town in *Portugal*; to which there belongs an Order of Knights of the ſame Name. It is 9 Miles from *Ebora* North, and as many from Port *Alacri* Weſt.

Aukland,

Jukland, a Market-Town in *Durham*, in the Hundred of *W. Darlington*. It has a Bridge over the River *Ware*, and is pleasantly seated in a good Air upon the side of a Hill. The Bishops of *Durham* have a noble Castle here.

Julapas, a Lake in *Peru*, also called the Lake of *Paria*.

Julcester, a Market-Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Barlichway*, upon the Confluence of the *Alne* and the *Arrow*.

Julerges, *Aulerci*, a People of the antient *Gaul*, of Three Divitions: called *Aulerci Cenomani*, *Diablantes*, and *Eburovices*: being those of (the now) *Mans*, *Perche*, and the Diocese of *Evreux*.

Jumale. See *Albemarle*.

Juneau, a small Town in the Province of *la Beausse* in *France*, 14 Leagues from *Paris*: memorable for the defeat of the *Germans*, *Swisse* and others, by the Duke of *Guise*, in 1587.

Junis, *Ainensis Tractus*, a small Territory of which *Rochel* is the Head. It is taken out of *Santogne*, and bound on the West with the Ocean, on the East and South with *Santogne*, and on the North with *Poicton*.

Jvogasia, a Province of *Asia*, betwixt *Georgia*, *Comania*, and the *Black Sea*. The chief Towns in it are *S. Sophia*, *Ajazzo*, *Costa*. This and *Mingrelia* answer to the *Colchis* of the Antients.

Jvon, *Alaunus*, a River that separates part of *Wiltshire*, and all *Gloucestershire*, from *Somersetshire*; and then passing under the Walls of *Bristol*, falls into the Mouth of the *Severn*.

Jvon the Less, a River of *Northamptonshire*; one Head of which riseth in *Cherwelton*, in the North part of that County, and the other out of *Avon*-Well by *Naesby*. § Also another small River of that name, in *Merionethshire* in *Wales*, which falleth by *Dolgelbe* to the *Irish* Sea. This Word in the *British* signifieth a River, as Mr. *Camden* acquaints us.

Jups, *Aulps*, *Urbs & Castrum de Alpibus*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*; so called, because the *Alps* begin to elevate themselves near it.

Jurach, *Auracum* or *Uracum*, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburgh*, upon the River *Rems*, *Remus*, which 2 Miles lower falls into the *Neckber*, (*Nicrum*.) It is built at the foot of the Mountains, 4 Miles from *Tubingen*, to the East, and 7 Miles from *Ulm*. Lately strengthened with a strong Castle, and is the Residence of the Younger Dukes of *Wartenburgh*.

Jvranches, *Abrincæ*, *Avrenchea*, a City of *Normandy*, upon the Borders of *Bretagn*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Roan*: it stands upon the River *See*, 10 Leagues from *Courance* South, and as many from *S. Malo* North: near the Sea. In 1172. the Cardinals *Albert* and *Theodinus*, Legates from Pope *Alexander* III. by his Order assembled a Council here, to examine into the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Juray, *Auriacum*, a Town and Port in *Bretagne* upon the Bay of *Morbihan*, 3 Leagues North of *Vannes*, twenty three North of *Nantes*, and within 2 Leagues of the Sea. This place is famous at present for a Chappel called *S. Anns*, from the Mother of the Virgin *Mary*; and much frequented and adorned with Presents, by the Votaries of Mother and Daughter: likewise in former times for a Battle here fought between *John de Monfort*, and *Charles* Earl of *Bloise*, *Sept.* 29. 1364. where the Title of *Bretagne* was determined by the Sword; the *English*, who sided with the former, prevailing.

Jure, a River of *Normandy* in *France*. It rises near *Caumont*, and passes to the *Drome*, by *Vaux* and *Bajeux*.

Jure or *Jvre*, a River of *France*, rising in the Dukedom of *Berri*; and passing to the *Auron* and *Aurette* by *Bourges*.

Jure, in *La percbe*. See *Eure*.

Jurick, *Auricum*, a Town in East *Friesland*, with a Castle, in which the Count of *Embden*, for the most part resides. It is seated in a barren Country, a Plain, scarce 3 *German* Miles from *Embden* to the East: the Country about it is called from the Town *Aurickerland*.

Jurtege or *Laurtege*, *Alburacis*, *Aurigera*, a River of *France*; first appearing in the County of *Foix*; then it salutes *Foix*, *Pamiers*, *Saverdun*, *&c.* admits the *Lers*, the *Arget*, and the *Leze* into its Channel, so throws itself into the *Garonne* 2 Leagues from *Tholouse*.

Jurillac or *Orillac*, *Aureliacum*, a very fine Town, well built, in high *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Jordane*. It suffered severely in 1562. by the Wars.

Juron, *Jura*, a River of *Bourdeaux* in *Aquitaine*.

Jusbourg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, *Drusi magni*, *Damasia*. This City is called by the Inhabitants, *Ausspurg*, by the *French*, *Ausbourg*, by the *Italians*, *Augusta*. It is a famed City of *Germany*, a place of great Trade, and the Capital City of the Province of *Schwaben*. It stands near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, upon the River *Lech*, (*Lycus*) near that place where the River *Werdach* falls into the *Lech* about 6 Miles from the *Danube*, to the South; 9 Miles from *Ratisbone*, and 10 from *Constance*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the City is an *Hans* Town, and has been honored with many *German Diets*; but is especially remarkable for that held there in 1530. when the *Lutheran* Princes and States did deliver in to *Charles* V. the Confession of their Faith, which from this place is called the *Augustane* Confession. This City first obtained their Charter of Liberty from *Frederick* I. *An.* 1162. and afterwards in 1266. they purchased their Freedom from the Duke of *Schwaben*. *Jan.* 24. 1689. *Joseph* King of *Hungary* was here Elected, Sworn, and Proclaimed the King of the *Romans*, and Crowned on the 26.

Juse, a River of *Auvergne* in *France*, joyning with the *Allier*.

Jules, an antient People of *Africa* mentioned by *Herodotus*.

S. Juste, a Market-Town in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*. It returns two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Justerits. See *Slawkow*.

Justrasie, *Austracia*, which the *Germans* called the *Westrich*; was a considerable part of *France* during the first Race of Kings; and had the Title of a Kingdom, which was afterwards called the Kingdom of *Metz*, because that City was the Capital of it. Under the second Race of Kings it was called the Kingdom of *Lothaire*. The bounds of it were very various, sometimes bigger, and at others less.

Justria, called by the Inhabitants *Oesterreich*, by the *French*, *Autriche*; by the *Turks*, *Beetshan* or *Weetzshan*; by the *Poles*, *Rakusy*; is a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the North by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the East with *Hungary*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Styria*, and on the West with *Bavaria* and *Salsburgh*: it is divided almost into two equal parts by the *Danube*. This Province was first under Marquesses from 928. In 1156. they had the Title of Duke given them: and *Frederick*, who was after Elected Emperor, had the Title of Arch-Duke conferred on him; which is the only Title of Arch-Duke in the World. From this Country it is that the House of *Austria* takes its Name, of which Family

nily the Emperors of *Germany* have been ever ſince 1438. and the Kings of *Spain* ſince 1515. It is a very fertile Country, amply ſupplyed with Mines and Rivers. *Vienna*, the Capital. The Archduke has a particular power of creating Counts and Barons over all the Empire by antient Conceſſion, with this privilege beſides, that he cannot be deprived of his Lands and Principalities by the Emperor himſelf.

Authie, *Attilia*, a River of *Picardy* in *France*. It ariſes near a Caſtle of the ſame name in *Artois*; glides by *Dourlens* and *Auxi*; then falls into the Sea at a place call'd *Pas d' Authie*.

Autun, *Anguſtodunum*, *Hedua*, is a very antient City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lions*; ſeated upon the River *Arroux*, *Arotium*, (which falls into the *Loire*,) 25 Miles Weſt of *Chalon*, and about the ſame diſtance South-Weſt from *Dijon*.

Auva, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*.

Auvagdonne, or *Achad*, *Achadia*, a City in the County of *Galloway* in *Connaught* in *Ireland*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*.

Auvergne, *Alvernia*, is a large Province almoſt in the midſt of *France*; it has the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* on the North, the Earldom of *Forez* on the Eaſt, the *Marche* and *Limoſin* on the Weſt, and on the South *Rouergue*. The Southern part is mountainous, the Northern is very well watered and fruitful. The chief Town is *Clermont*. It had Earls which govern'd it till 1024. when *Philip* the *Auguſt* put an end to this Earldom upon the Rebellion of *Guido*, the laſt Earl, and annexed it to the Crown of *France*. In this Province there are thirteen Towns, which ſend their Deputies to the Aſſembly of the States in *France*.

Aux, *Auſcii*, an Archbiſhoprick and a City in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*. This City ſtands upon the River *Sers*, which runs not far before it falls into the *Garonne*. It is diſtant from *Tholouſe* almoſt 20 Miles to the North-Weſt, and the Archbiſhoprick is eſteemed one of the richeſt in *France*.

Auxerre *Antiſſiodorum*, is a City and an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, upon the River *Yonne*, *(Icauna,)* which falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*) This City is large and beautiful, ſeated in a fruitful Plain, about 12 Leagues from *Sens*.

Auxerrois, a ſmall Territory in *France*, adjacent to *Auxerre*.

Auxois, *Alexienſis tractus*, a Bailiwick in *Burgundy* in *France*.

Auxone, *Auſſona*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Sone*, from whence it has its name. It is five Leagues from *Dijon*, Eaſt, and four from *Dole*.

Auzone, *Auzonum*, a ſmall City of *Auvergne* in *France*, in a mountainous Country, near the River *Allier* (*Elaver*) which falls into the *Loire*. It has an old Caſtle, and is diſtant from *Clermont* ten Leagues North.

Axbridge, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Winterſtoke*, upon the River *Axe*.

Axel, *Axella*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town in *Flanders*, under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*, whoſe Surpriſal was the firſt exploit of Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, Captain General of the United Provinces, after his entrance upon that Employment in 1587. It ſtands 4 Leagues from *Gant*, and about 6 from *Antwerp*, Weſt.

Axholm, an Iſland made by the Rivers *Trent* and *Dun* in *Lincolnſhire*: About 10 miles in breadth and 5 in length. The middle part, which is the more riſing ground, is very fruitful; and particularly of Flax. *Alabaſter* is found in it.

Axminſter, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* upon the River *Axe*: the Capital of its hundred.

Axum, *Auxuma*, a City, and heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Tigre*, in the Province of *Sure* in *Æthiopia*.

Ayr, a ſmall Town upon *Dunbritain* Frith, in the South part of *Scotland*, with a River of the ſame name in the Territory of *Kile*; in which *Oliver Cromwel* built a ſtrong Citadel or Fort, to keep the *Scotch* Nation in awe.

Ayr, *Arola*, a ſmall River in *France*, which riſeth in the Dukedom of *Barrois*; and running North, watereth *Clermont* and *Varenne*; and at laſt falls into the *Aiſne*.

Aza, a Town in *Cappadocia* upon the Borders of *Armenia* betwixt *Trebizonde* and *Neo-Ceſaræa*.

Azach, *Tanais*, See *Aſoph*.

Azamor, a Town in the Province of *Duquela* in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, at the mouth of the River *Ommirabi*. The *Portugueze* took it in 1508 and in 1540 they abandoned it. The Moors afterwards repeopled it; but being all kill'd or taken in a night by a ſurprize of the *Portugueze*, it has continued deſart ever ſince.

Azaotan, *Azaot*, the vaſt Deſarts of *Libya* in *Africa*.

Azeca, an antient Town of the *Amorites* in *Chanaan*, where God Almighty rain'd down Hailſtones upon them from Heaven. *Joſh.* 10. 11. *Roboboam* repair'd it. 2. *Chron.* 11. 9. It was afterwards ruined in the Wars by the King of *Babylon*. *Jerem.* 34. 7.

Azem, a Kingdom in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, beyond *Ganges*, in one of the moſt plentiful Countries of all *Aſia*, for all things neceſſary to human life. The Capital of it, is *Kemmerouf*, 21 days journey diſtant from the Town *Azem*. The People live altogether at their eaſe. They eſteem the fleſh of dogs particularly above other meats, ſelling great quantities thereof in their Markets.

Azores, commonly call'd by *Engliſh-men* the *Canary* Illands, are 7 Illands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, not unknown to the Antients; and by *Pliny*, *Solinus*, and others, mentioned under the name of the *Fortunate Iſlands*; and tho they differ as to the number, yet all agree, *Canaria* was one of them; but which is moſt wonderful, the knowledge of them was perfectly loſt till 1330. when a Ship being diſtreſſed by Weather, diſcovered them; and it is not agreed whether it was an *Engliſh*, *French*, or *Dutch* Ship. In 1334. the *Portugueſe* attempted to conquer theſe Illands, and were beaten off. In 1417. *Henry* King of *Caſtile* granted theſe Iſles to one *John Betancourt*, upon condition he ſhould hold them under the Crown of *Caſtile*; and he accordingly ſubdued four of them. *Ferdinando* conquered the reſt in 1483. and under *Spain* they are at this day. They had this name given them from the great number of Hawks the firſt Adventurers found in them. See *Canary* Iſles.

Azotus, an antient City of *Paleſtine*. Taken heretofore by *Joſhua* about the year of the World 2586. Then it became one of the five Governments of the *Philiſtines*, who detain'd the Ark in it. Since Chriſtianity, it was made a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Ceſarea*. *Baldwin* I. took it from the *Saracens* in 1101. It had a Church built in it, and an Epiſcopal Houſe in the particular place (they ſay) where St. *Philip* left the *Eunuch* he baptized, when he was rapt away by the Spirit. Sometimes call'd *Azotus Paralia*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Azotus Ippius*, which was another Epiſcopal See heretofore in *Paleſtine*. See *Aſhdod*.

Azincourt, or *Agincourt*, a ſmall Town in *Artois* in the Earldom of S. *Paul*, from which it is diſtant ſomewhat above 3 Leagues to the Weſt, as it is alſo from *Heſdin* to the North. In 1415. *Henry* V. of

of *England* beat *D'Aubret*, Conſtable of *France*, who came againſt him with a *French* Army conſiſting of 80000 Men, near this ſmall Town; which has given it a name amongſt the moſt conſiderable Places of the World. See *Truſſel. Life and Reign of* Hen. V.

Azuages, a poor People of *Barbary* and *Numidia* in *Africa* upon the Coaſts and Mountains. They wear a Croſs engraven upon their face or hands to diſtinguiſh them from other *Africans*. A Cuſtom firſt introduced amongſt them in token of their being Chriſtians, according to a Law made when the Gothiſh and Chriſtian Princes reign'd in *Barbary*, that whereas all ſuch Infidels as would embrace the Goſpel were excuſed Tribute, therefore thoſe who became Chriſtians in reality ſhould make themſelves known to the publick Officers of the revenue by a Croſs of that nature. They perſevered in their Converſions till the *Caliphs* came in: And tho they wear the Croſs ſtill, yet it ſerves them with other Figures more for a pretended Ornament, than a token of Religion.

B A B.

Balthaſar, mention'd 2 *Sam.* 13. 23. A place beſide *Ephraim* in *Judæa*, where *Abſalom* commanded his Servants to kill *Amnon* for forcing his Siſter *Thamar*.

Baar, *Vargiones*, a County in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*, in the Poſſeſſion of the Prince of *Furſtemberg*. *Die Baar* are alſo the Mountains of *Schwaben*, call'd *Abnobi* by the *Romans*.

Baaz, or the Iſle *de Baz*, is an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Babelmandel, *Diodori Inſula*, is a ſmall Iſland in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Æthiopia*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, *Arrian*, and others: but the later Geographers are not agreed whether this be it, or *Primeira*, which lies near it. It lies in the very entrance of the *Red Sea*, or *Arabick* Gulph, and gives name to that paſſage.

Babylon, one of the moſt famous Cities of the antient World, celebrated both in Sacred and Profane Story. It is ſeated upon the *Euphrates*, and was the Capital of *Chaldea*, about 42 Miles from *Bagdet* to the South Eaſt, in 79. d. of Long. and 35 of Nor. Lat. Generally believed to have been built by *Nimrod*, the Grand-child of *Noah*, ſoon after the *Deluge*; and to have been a continuation of *Babel*, ſo called, becauſe *the Lord did there confound the Language of all the Earth*, Gen. 11. 9. This City was antiently incompaſſed with Walls of Brick, which made a Circuit of 385 Stadia's, or 48 *Engliſh* Miles. They were ſo broad at the top, that two Chariots might meet, and paſs, without any hindrance; and they are ſaid to be 100 Cubits high; ſo that this was one of the ſeven Wonders that amazed the old World. This City was the Capital of the *Aſſyrian* Empire; and tho *Nabonaſſar* ruin'd that Empire, yet he forſook it not; but his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* very much increaſed and inlarged it, as appears *Dan.* 4. 30. After this, it was taken by *Cyrus* the *Perſian*. *Anno Mund.* 3516. before the Birth of our Saviour 537 years; and tho it changed its Maſter, yet it kept much of its antient Greatneſs under the *Perſian* Empire: *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the Succeſſors of *Alexander* the Great, (who dyed here.) building *Seleucia* upon the *Tygris*, at about 40 Miles diſtance from it, as *Strabo* obſerves, it became thereby deprived of its Wealth, its Honour, and Inhabitants; whence *Pauſanias* could ſay, that it had nothing in his time but its Wall: in the days of S. *Jerom* it was only a Park, and in after-time became an Habitation for Scorpions and Serpents, that no Man could ſafely paſs through it. See *Bochart* Geogr. Sacr. lib. 4. c. 15. It is very hard now to know aſſuredly ſo much as where it ſtood. For tho *Bagdad* or *Bagdat* is often call'd by the ſame name, and divers have therefore been induced to accept it for the ſame place, yet that this is a great miſtake, ſee *Bachad*.

Babylon *in Ægypt*, ſtood over againſt *Memphis*, near the Nile. St. *Peter* wrote his Firſt Epiſtle, its thought, from this *Babylon*; becauſe the other was deſerted before, as this ſince; yet forming *Cairo* out of its ruines.

Baboltza, *Carethna*, or *Vallis Cariniana*, a Town placed by *Antiochus* in the Lower *Pannonia*, now part of the Lower *Hungary*.

Baboltza, or *Babolza*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Manſuetinum*: it has now a Caſtle, and lies about five *Hungarian* Miles Weſt of *Zigeth*; in our latter Maps it is call'd *Babolcha*.

Babuco, *Bauco*, *Bovillæ*, a Town of *S. Peter's Patrimony*, near the Confines of *Campania*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Babul, *Patrala*, or *Patala*, is one of the greateſt Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſeated in an Iſland of the River *Indus*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*.

Bacalal, a Lake in the Northern *America*.

Bacar, *Ituræa Trachonitis*, a Region of *Paleſtine*, often mentioned in the New Teſtament. It lies beyond *Jordan* between *Samaria* and *Arabia*, and belonged to the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*. The Inhabitants are famed in the *Roman* Hiſtory for good Archers; tho *Cicero*, [2. Phil.] calls them at the ſame time, *Omnium gentium maxime barbaros*, the moſt barbarous of all Nations. They are mentioned alſo by *Virgil*, *Lucan*, and *Vopiſcus*, on the ſame account. There is another Country in the *Eaſt-Indies*, call'd by the ſame name.

Baccharuch or *Bachruch*, a ſmall Town in the Lower *Palatinate* upon the *Rhine*, in the greateſt eſteem for Wine of all the places in *Germany*: whence that Etymology of its name, *Bacchi ara*, defcanted by *H. Stephanus*.

Bachad, *Seleucia*, a City of *Meſopotamia* upon the River *Tigris*: in antient times call'd *Coche*, and afterwards *Alexandria* from *Alexandria* the Great, who rebuilt it; after which being re-edified by *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, (who call'd it by his Father's name, *Seleucia*) and being again ruin'd, it was rebuilt in 762. by *Almanſor Abugiafar* the 22d. *Caliſ*, firſt on the Weſtern Shoar of *Tigris*, and after on the Eaſtern in *Chaldea*: in time it grew great, rich, and populous, being the Seat of many of the *Caliſs*, and was call'd *Bagdad*, or *Bagdet*; that part which lay on the Weſtern ſide, being deſerted by degrees, is become a heap of Rubbiſh. This City lies in an oblong figure, is great and well fortified; it has a Bridge of Boats over the *Tigris*, and a ſtrong Caſtle, in which the *Turkiſh* Baſſa reſides. It has been very often taken and re-taken by the *Turks* and *Perſians*. The former poſſeſs'd themſelves of it in 1638. after a bloody Siege, in which they loſt 40000 Men, and have kept it ever ſince. It lies 79. 20. Long. 35. 40. Lat. and is by many Writers miſtaken for *Babylon*, tho it lies at the diſtance of forty Miles from it, and upon the *Tigris*, whereas that lies upon the *Euphrates*.

Bach, *Bachia*, a ſmall Epiſcopal City of the Lower *Hungary*, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*, upon the *Danube*, where the River *Sarwitze* meets it.

it. This Biſhoprick is united for ever to the Metropolitan See; and it was in the hands of the *Turks*, till 1686. when, by the taking of *Quinque Eccleſiæ*, and the deſerting of *Colocza* by them, after *Buda* was taken, it returned under the Obedience of the Emperor.

Bachian, *Bachianum*, called *Bacham* by the *Portugals*; one of the *Molucco* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and a diſtinct Kingdom; ſmall but very fruitful; under the Dominion of the King of *Machian*, from whence it lies about 30 Miles to the South, and a little leſs from the Iſland of *Gioli*; almoſt exactly under the Line. It has a Town of the ſame name, and a Fort belonging to the *Dutch* called *Barnewelt*.

Bacha *Serrail*, or *Bacie-Saray*, the Capital City of the leſſer *Tartary* upon the River *Kabarta*, and the uſual reſidence of the *Cham* of the *Crims*.

Bachu, a City of *Albania* upon the *Caſpian* Sea; in the times of the *Roman* Empire it is ſuppoſed to have been called *Albana*; but there is ſome Controverſie about it. From this City the *Caſpian* Sea is called by ſome *Mar di Bachu*. § And there is alſo another City in *Arabia Felix* called by the ſame name in *Ptolemy*.

Backow, *Bachow*, *Baccovia*, a City of *Walachia* (as others of *Moldavia*) upon the River *Alauta*, which falls into the *Danube* a little above *Nicopolis*. This was made a Biſhops See by Pope *Clement* VIII. under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*: it is in the Northern Bounds of *Walachia*, about 25 Miles North, Weſt of *Targviſco*, the Capital City of that Province. By ſome called *Braiſlow*.

Bacras, one of the Branches of Mount *Taurus*, which riſes in *Cilicia*, a Province of *Aſia* the leſs.

Bactriana, (*Batter* in the modern Appellation) was an antient Province of *Perſia*, anſwering in part now to *Coraſan* in *Perſia*, and in part to *Uibeck* in *Tartary*; divided by the River *Geichon*. Its Capital City was *Bactra*, hereafter mentioned by the name of *Bagdaſan*, which is of little conſideration. The River *Bactrus* of this Country has alſo changed its name to *Buſchian*, falling into the *Geichon*. The antient Inhabitants had the repute of the beſt Soldiers in the World: they were always in Arms upon the account of the *Scythians* their Neighbors, who lived by Spoil. And much addicted to Aſtrology; *Zoroaſter* their King being the ſuppoſed Author of that Science, under the name of *Magick*.

Bacveen, *Badubennæ Lucus*, a famous Foreſt in *Frieſland*, one of the United Provinces mentioned by *Tacitus*: it is ſtill the greateſt Wood in all that Province; by the Common People called **Seven-Wolden**, that is the *Seven Woods*. It ſtands 3 Leagues from *Groningen*, to the Weſtward, towards *Slote*; others ſuppoſe it to be meant of *Coevorden*, a ſtrong Town in *Trans-Iſſillane*, near the River *Schwart-water*, or *Groeningen-Diep*, (which falls near *Groningen*) called by the *Romans*, *Virus*; but the moſt common and beſt ſupported Opinion is the firſt.

Badai, a People of *Tartaria Deſerta*, adoring the Sun, and ſome ſay, a red Clout elevated in the Air.

Badajor, *Pax Auguſta*, a City of *Eſtremadura*, which heretofore belonged to *Portugal*, (inthe Confines of which it ſtands) but is now the Capital of *Eſtremadura*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: large, populous, and well fortified, and ſeated on a Hill. The *Portugals* after they had driven out the *Spaniards* very unfortunately, attempted the Recovery of this Place in 1658. It lies 3 Leagues from *Telves* to the Eaſt, and 25 from *Sevil* to the North-Weſt. It ſtands upon the River *Guadiana*, where the River *Xevora* falls into it on the oppoſite ſide. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*: has a Bridge over the River, and was heretofore a Dukedom, erected by *Henry* IV. King of *Caſtile*. *Anne*, the Wife of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, died here in 1580. It lies in 13. d. of Long. and 38. 45. of Lat.

Badara, a Town in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in a Peninſula on this ſide of the River *Ganges*, upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Calecut*, 6 Leagues from *Calecut* to the Eaſt.

Badaſtan, *Maracanda*, a City often mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Alexander* the Great. *Tamerlane* the Great was born here, and had his Palace in it, who much beautified it, and erected here an Univerſity. It belongs now to the Province *Zagatoja* in *Tartary*, and lies about 100 Miles North of the River *Oxu*. A famous place for Merchandiſe, very large, and the Capital of the Eaſtern *Tartars*. *Chalcocondylas* calls it *Samarachantan* and the *Tartars Samarcand*.

Badelona, a Town of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, call'd by *Mela*, *Bætulo*: once famous, now a Village, not far from *Barcinone*, and about a League from a River of the ſame name heretofore, now call'ed *Beſos*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between theſe two Places.

Baden, *Ober Baden*, *Aquæ*, *Caſtellum Aquarum*, *Thermæ ſuperiores*, a Town in *Switzerland*, between *Zurich*, (from which it is diſtant two Leagues) and *Baſil*, from which it ſtands ſix Leagues. As the Aſſemblies of the *Cantons* are uſually held here, this place is famed for a League treated amongſt themſelves in 1656. There was a general meeting of the Deputies of the 13 *Suiſſe Cantons* held here, *Octob.* 1690. wherein they reſolved, in reference to the preſent War betwixt the Confederate Princes and *France*, that they would maintain a Neutrality; but withal ſecure the paſs of *Augſt*, and the Biſhoprick of *Baſle*, with the four Forreſt Towns, in which the *French* did pretend to take their Winter Quarters It lies upon the River *Limat*, (*Limagus*) which a little beneath falls into the *Aar* (*Arola*) the greateſt River in thoſe Countries, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhuſt*, a Town of *Schwaben*.

Baden, *Bada*, *Thermæ Inferiores*, a ſmall City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the Head of the Marquiſate of that name; 5 Leagues from *Strasburg* to the South-Eaſt, 1 from the *Rhine*, and 8 from *Spire*: famous for its natural Baths, from whence it has its name. The Marquiſate is of no great extent, but very populous, and the Villages ſo thick, lying along the *Rhine*, that the whole Principality is compared to one continued City. Long. 28. 40. Lat. 82. 20. It is called by the *Germans*, *Margraven Baden*, to diſtinguiſh it from other places called by the name of *Baden*. The Original of the Noble Family now poſſeſſed of this Honor, was from the Duke of *Zering*; for *Bertholdus* I. was the Father of *Hermannus*, the firſt Founder of this Family, which is now divided into two Branches, the one profeſſing the Proteſtant, and the other the *Roman* Catholick, Religion; of the later Branch comes the preſent Prince *Lewis*, who, ſince the Death of the Duke of *Lorrain*, has been honored by the Emperor with the general Command of all his Forces in *Hungary*; and obtained great Victories.

Baden, *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, a Town in *Auſtria*, 3 Leagues from *Vienna* to the South, ſeated at the foot of the Mountains.

Badenoch, in *Latin Badenochia*, is a County in the North of *Scotland*, of a barren Soil, full of Mountains; divided in two by a great Lake, and bounded by the Counties of *Murray*, *Roſs and Athol*.

Badenweiler, a City in the Province of *Briſgow* in *Germany*, between *Friburg* and *Baſil*; yet a part of the Marquiſate of *Baden*, and famous for Hot Baths.

Bacotta, See *Boeotia*.

Bacrn. See *Berghen*.

Bactica, one of the 3 antient parts of *Spain*, taking its name from the River *Bætis* which we now call *Guadalquivir*; See *Spain*. Its principal Cities were *Sevil* and *Corduba*. From the time that *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile* was defeated here, by *Aben Joſeph* K. of *Morocco*, in the Year 1195. the *Saracens* poſſeſſed it unto the Reign of *Ferdinand* V.

Baeza, *Biatia*, a City of *Andaluſia*. It was heretofore an Epiſcopal City, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*; but in 1249. its Biſhoprick was united by Pope *Innocent* IV. to that of *Jaen* or *Gaen*. [*Glenna*] This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* King of *Caſtile*, in 1227. It was a *Roman* Colony, then called *Urbs Bætica*. Here is an Univerſity, erected in 1538. and the Town is large, and ſtands upon a Hill one League from the River *Guadalquivir*.

Baffin's Bay, a Gulph extended from the 70th to the 80th deg. of North Lat. in the *Terra Auſtralis* of *America*; diſcovered by an *Engliſhman* who gives his Name to it.

Baffo, *Paphos*, a City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, once famous, now ruin'd.

Bagalong, a Town upon the Frontier of *Buſnia* in *Dalmatia*, under the *Turks*.

Bagamidri, a Kingdom in the upper *Æthiopia*, lying along the *Nile* to the Weſt. It is ordinarily divided into 17 Provinces, whereof ſome are large enough to be Kingdoms.

Bagaudes, a People amongſt the antient *Gauls*. They revolted twice from the *Romans*, at the end of the third and in the Fifth Century; and were each time defeated.

Bagaya, *Bagy*, *Vaga*, a City of *Numidia* in *Africa*. The Emperor *Juſtinian* Wall'd it, and new-nam'd it *Theodora* from his Empreſs. In 394. the *Donatiſt*-Biſhops celebrated a Council here, concerning the Cauſe of *Primianus* Biſhop of *Carthage*.

Bagdat, or *Bagdet*. See *Bachad*.

Bagdalan, *Bactra*, a ſmall City at the foot of Mount *Caucaſus*, ſeated in a fruitful Soil, much celebrated in antient times; now of no Note.

Bagnabat. See *Golconde*.

Bagnares, *Balneum regis*, *Balneo-regium*, *Novem populi*, ſo called by the order of *Deſiderius* King of the *Lombards*, as *Paulus Diaconus* ſaith. It is an Epiſcopal City in S. *Peters* Patrimony, built upon a Hill near the Lake *Bolſena*; it ſtands almoſt in the middle between Mount *Fiaſcone* and *Orvieto*, from which laſt it is not above 6 Miles diſtant to the South. In this Place S. *Bonaventure*, who flouriſhed in the twelfth Century, with the Title of the *Seraphical Doctor*, was born.

Bagneres, a Town in the County of *Bigorre* in *Gaſcony* in *France*, famous for its hot Baths till 1660. when that natural Fire which heated them, was extinguiſhed by an Earthquake, as *Bruerius* ſaith.

Bagni *d'Abano*, *Fontes Apони*, *Aqua Patavinæ*, a place that has Baths, in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Bagni, *di Salviati*, a place not far from *Cuma*, where *Cæſar* the *Dictator* had a Country Houſe.

Bagni *di Tritolino*, a place in *Campania*, where *Cicero* had a Country Houſe, not far from *Puteolum*. To theſe and divers other places in *Italy*, they gave the Pre-names of *Bagni*, from their Baths; wherein the antient *Romans* delighted ſo, that *P. Victor* reckons 800 of them in *Rome* only.

Bagrada, *Galeſus*, a ſmall River that ſprings from the *Apennine* Hills, near the City *Oria*, in the County of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and running Weſtward, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, not far from that City which gives its Name. This River is now commonly called *Galeſo*.

Bahama, an Iſland, and the moſt rapid Channel in all *America*, Eaſtward from *Florida*; through which the *Spaniſh* Fleets paſs to the *Havana*.

Baharen, *Ichara*, *Tylus*, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulph. Others ſay it is *Carge*, another Iſland in the ſame Gulph, over againſt the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, that the Ancients meant by theſe Names. It is called by others *Elchadr*.

Bahar-Ennil, one of the Branches of the *Nile* in *Æthiopia*.

Bahar-Zocozoph, the *Perſian* Gulph.

Bahar-Rumi, the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Bahia *de todos los Santos*, the ſame with S. *Salvador* in *Braſil*.

Bahuys, *Bahuſium*, a ſtrong Caſtle ſituated in a ſmall Iſland made by the River *Trolhetta*, which falls a little lower into the *Baltick* Sea. It heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but in 1658. was taken by the King of *Sweden*, together with the County of the ſame Name. It ſtands two *Daniſh* Miles from *Gottenburg* towards the North. This Caſtle was built by *Hakin* IV. King of *Norway* in 1309. ſurrendred by Treaty to the *Swedes* in 1660 who before were in Poſſeſſion of it; attempted by the *Danes* in 1678. but without any good Succeſs. The Province in which it lies is bounded on the Eaſt with *Weſt Gotlands*, on the Weſt by the *Baltick* Sea, and by the County of *Aggerhuus* towards the North. It lies 100 Miles in length from the North to the South, but it is not above 30 Miles broad, and in many places but 15. It has, beſides the Caſtle I mentioned, a Town called *Malſtrano*. This Territory was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Roſchild* in 1658.

Baia, *Baiæ*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, now ruined. It was the delight of the antient *Romans*. Separated from *Pozzuoli* by an Arm of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about 2 Leagues over, which the Emperor *Caligula* cover'd with a famous Bridge, paſſing and repaſſing the ſame in Triumph. The noble Reſts yet extant diſcover that it has been a very magnificent Place. Since the times of Chriſtianity, an Epiſcopal Chair was placed and ſettled in it, till its ruine was effected by Earthquakes.

Baiaria, *Eleutherus*, a River of *Sicily*. It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, 8 Miles Eaſt of *Palermo* and the River *Oreto*, on the Weſtern ſide of the Iſland.

Baicadul, *Batancaſarea*, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies* within *Ganges*.

Baida, a Region of *Tartary* the Deſart. See *Badai*.

Baieux, a City and Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Roan* in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Aure*, which a little lower buries itſelf under ground. It ſtands not above 2 Miles from the *Britiſh* Sea towards the South. The College of *Bajeux* at *Paris*, was founded in 1308. by a Biſhop of this place.

Baillieul, *Baliola*. See *Belle*.

Baionne. See *Bayonne*.

Bair, *Barus*, a River of the *Low Countries*.

Bais, *Bacium*, a Monaſtery in *France*, which lies between *Corbie* and *Amiens* upon the *Somme* [*Sumina*] over againſt *Peronne*.

Baiſe, *Baliſa*, a River in *Poitou* in *France*.

Bakewell, a Market-Town in *Derbyſhire* in the Hundred of *High-Peak*.

Bala, a Market-Town in the County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Penllyn*.

Balagate, a Kingdom in the Peninſula of *Malabar*, in the hither *Eaſt-Indies*, extended among the Branches of the Mountains of *Gate*, making a part

of the great Kingdom of *Decan*. Its chief City, *Dollabad*, is a place of great Trade.

Balaguer, *Ballegarium*, a City of *Catalonia*, seated at the foot of a very steep Hill, having a Stone Bridge over the River *Segre*: it was made famous by being taken by the *French* in the Year 1645. after a Defeat of the *Spaniſh* Forces, which ſhould have covered it. It lies 3 Leagues from *Lerida*. [*Ilerda*] to the South-East.

Balambuan, a City in the Iſland of *Java* in the *East-Indies*, with a Sea-Port towards the East. This City gives its Name to a Bay of the Sea, which lies near it.

Balaſſa, *Audus*, a River of *Mauritania* in *Africa*: it falls into the *African* Sea, between the Towns of *Jatath* and *Igilgilim*, at the Promontory call'd *Capo di Gibramel*.

Balaton, *Vilcea*, a very great Lake in the Weſtern part of the lower *Hungary*, lying about thirty Miles in length from the North-Weſt to the South-East, but its breadth is not above ſix Miles: it has *Veſprin* on the South, *Canisa* on the Weſt, and *Alba Regalis* on the East: The *Germans* call it *Platzeo*.

Balbaſtro, *Barbaſtrum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Varo* (*Verum*) where it falls into the *Cinca* about 8 Miles from *Huescar* (*Oſca*) to the Weſt, and *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, to the North-East. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zaragoza*, from which diſtant 14 Miles. This City was recovered from the *Moors* in the Year 1102. Call'd by ſome, heretofore, *Bergidum*; and by others, *Belgida*.

Balbec, *Heliopolis*, *Cæſarea Philippi*, A City anciently of *Cœleſyria*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*; which was at firſt a Biſhops See, made afterwards a Metropolitan under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It is incompaſſed with very high Hills on all ſides; and lies at the equal diſtance of about 32 Miles from *Damaſcus*, *Tripoli*, and *Abyla*.

Balbina, *Ufens*, a River of *Italy* ariſing in St. *Peter's* Patrimony, at a place call'd *Caſenove*, 2 Miles from *Setia*; and falls into the *Mare di Toſcana* near *Terracina* a City of *Campania*. It is now commonly call'd *il portatore*.

Baldoc, a Market-Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Broadwater*.

Baleares, The Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. See *Majorca*. It is remarkable, that amongſt the ſlain in the Noble Battel of *Creci* in 1344. the King of the *Baleares* was one.

Baleſtra, *Baliſta*, a Branch of the *Apennine* in the Road to *Parma*, by the Valley of *Taro*, between *Liguria* and *Hetruria*.

Bali, The moſt Eaſterly Kingdom in the Grand Empire of *Abyſſinia* in *Africa*.

Balkan, a Mountain of *Thrace* call'd *Hæmus* of old, dividing *Thrace* from *Bulgaria*: ſo very high, that from the top of it the *Euxine* Sea may be ſeen. It runs from the Eaſt to the Weſt, and ends at the City of *Meſembiria*; out of it ſpring the Rivers *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which watereth *Hadrianople*; and *Strymon*, now *Stromona*. The *Selavonians* call it *Cumoniza*; the *Italians*, *Coſtegnazzo*, or the *Chain of the World*; and the *Turks Balkan*.

Ballingacarrigy, a Caſtle near *Cavan* in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland*. It had a Gariſon of about 200 Men in it, when Colonel *Wolſeley* with a Party of King *William's* Forces came to attack it. And is naturally ſo ſtrong, that none (as the Account ſays) but *Iriſh* Men would have been beaten out of it without Canon. After ſome Reſiſtance, which however coſt Colonel *Wolſeley* dearer than he expected; they agreed to ſurrender it on terms, *May* 13. 1690.

Balſac, or *Balzac*, a Territory in the Dukedom of *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charente*, giving its name to the Family of the *Guëz*, which lately produced the moſt eloquent Man of *France*, *Monſieur Balſac*, a perpetual honour to his Country, and particularly this place. He died *Feb.* 28. 1654. §. The like in the Province of *Auvergne*, whence another antient Family receives their Title.

Balſara, *Balſera*, *Teredon*, a City attributed by *Ptolemy* and *Ælian* to *Babylon*, by others to *Arabia*. It belongs now to *Arabia Deſerta*, and lies near the Confines of *Arabia Fœlix*, near the Borders of the Province of *Hierach*. A great City, and of good Trade, and ſtands at the Conjunction of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they fall into the *Perſian* Gulph. After the King of *Perſia* had taken *Ormus* in the Year 1622, the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Portugueſe* betook themſelves to this Place, and ſet'led their Factories here. In times paſt it was under the Kings of *Perſia*, afterwards taken by the *Turks*. The Haven is ſafe and large, and ſtands about 12 miles above the *Perſian* Gulph, on the Weſtern ſhoar; and in the neighboring Villages many Chriſtians of the *Sabbonites*, or of St. *John*, live.

Baltimoje *Bay*, a Bay and Haven in the Province of *Mounſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and in the Earldom of *Deſmond*, upon the Weſtern Ocean.

The **Baltick** *Sea*, *Sinus Codanus*, may juſtly be call'd the Northern *Mediterranean*. It has no Communication with the Ocean, but by a narrow Streight call'd the *Sound*, which parts *Jutland* from *Gothland*: from the Cape of *Schagen* in *Jutland*, it bends to the South-Eaſt, as far as the Iſland of *Zeland*, which reſtrains it to ſo narrow a breadth, that the Caſtles of *Elſeneur* and *Elſenborg* command the Paſſage, and enable the King of *Denmark* to enforce a Tribute from all Ships trading in or out of the *Baltick Sea*: from thence it runs South, and waſheth the Dukedom of *Mekelenburg* and *Pomarania*, as far as *Dantzick*: from thence it turns North again, and waſheth *Curland* and *Livonia* as far as *Nargen*, where it is divided into two other great Bays; one of which is call'd the Bay of *Finland*, and divides *Finland* from *Livonia*. In this Bay lies *Narva*, the Capital of *Livonia*, heretofore the Store-houſe of the North: a little more North it receives the River *Severi*; into which run *Ladoga* and *Onega*, two vaſt Lakes that part *Megrina* and *Cornelia*, and run up almoſt as far as the White Sea, with which they ſeem alſo to have ſome Communication by their Rivers: from hence the *Baltick* runs to the North, as far as *Wyborg*; where it turns again and runs South Weſt as far as the Iſlands of *Aland*; and here begins the 2d. Branch of the *Baltick* call'd the *Finniſch* or *Botner* Sea; which runs North and South, leaving on the East *Finland* and *Boddia*, and on the Weſt *Sweden* and *Finmarck*: at the moſt Northern Point of it lies *Tornia*, a Sea-Port Town. The various Countries which do border upon this Sea, and have little or no Communication with the other Seas, make it much frequented by Merchants of all Nations.

Bally, an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, Eaſt of *Java*, about 12 Miles in compaſs, very fruitful and well inhabited. It is thought to be the leſſer *Java*, being ſeparated from the greater only by a Bay.

Bamba, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, with a Town of the ſame Name: it lies between *Loanda* to the South, and the River *Zaire* to the North, on the Weſtern Shoar of *Africa*, beyond the Line. There is a Province in the South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Papayan*, under the *Spaniards*; and a Village in *Caſtile* in *Spain*, both of the ſame Name.

Bamberg, *Gravionarium*, *Bamberga*, a City of *Germany* in the Circle of *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednitz*,

Rednit, which a little lower falls into the *Mayn*. It is a Bishops See, (under the Archbishop of *Mayence*, for some time) now immediatly dependent on the *Pope*. This City was made a Bishoprick by *Henry* II. Emperor; and had its Name from *Baba*, a Daughter of *Otho* the Emperor; and it signifieth in the *German* Tongue, the Hill of *Baba*. It is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its own Bishop; and stands about six Miles from *Wurtzburg*, to the North-East, and *Nurenburg* to the North-West. In this City died *Henry* II. in 1025. *Conradus* III. in 1152. *Philip* I. in 1208. It was antiently a free Imperial City, but not now: there belongs to it a small Territory or Dioceſe, which lies along the *Mayn* and the *Rednit*, extending in length from North to South 25 *German* Miles, but much reſtrained as to its breadth by the Marquisate of *Culembach* on the East, and the Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg* on the West: beſides theſe, he has some few Towns in *Carinthia* which were ſubjected to the Emperor by a Treaty in the Year 1535. with *Ferdinando* I. *Henry* II. (called St. *Henry*) built here a very magnificent Church for the Remiſſion of his Sins in the Year 1007, and ſubjugated this City, with all its Dependencies to the Popes of *Rome*; but it was after redeem'd by *Henry* V. who gave that See the City of *Benevento* in *Italy* in Exchange for it. The antient City of *Prague* in *Bohemia*, is a Fee belonging to this Bishoprick; and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* hold other conſiderable Fees of it. There is another ſmall Town of this Name in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. *Bamberg* lies in 32. 49. Long. 49. 51. Lat.

Bandycotti, an antient People near the River *Tigris* in *Aſia*; ſaid to bury their Gold, Silver, and all Mettal that can be coyn'd into Money, in the deſarts, to prevent the growth, thence iſſuing, of vice and corruption amongſt them.

Bampton, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, and another in *Oxfordſhire*, both Capitals of their Hundreds. The latter is ſituated near the River *Iſis*, and affords a liberal Maintenance to 3 Vicars beſides the Parſon.

Banca, a City and Iſland to the Eaſtern point of the great Iſland of *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; ſeparated from *Sumatra* by the Streights of *Banca*, over againſt *Palimban*.

Bancot, a regular and important Fortreſs in the Kingdom of *Siam* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Banda, an Iſland in the *Indian* Ocean to the South of the Iſland of *Seram* 20 Leagues, comprehending under the general name of *Banda* the 6 leſſer Iſlands of *Nera*, *Gunapi*, *Lantor*, *Puloway*, *Pulorin*, and *Baſſingen*: Theſe being conſidered as parts of the Iſland of *Banda*. They drive a very great Spice trade, enjoy a perpetual Spring, and it is ordinary with the Inhabitants to live to 120 years. There is a good road to *Banda*, with two Forts to defend it, built by the *Hollanders*. The Natives are *Mahometans*; but believe the dead will never come to life again, unleſs they living pray for them.

Bandoury, or *Banbury*, a Corporation in the Northern part of the County of *Oxon*, upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Cherwel*, which here divides the County of *Northampton* from that of *Oxon*. Near this place, *Kinrick*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, overthrew the *Britains* in a ſet Battel, manfully fighting for their Lives and Fortunes: and after this, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the ſame place overthrew *Edward* IV. and took him Priſoner, and reſtored *Henry* VI. to the Crown. In the late Rebellion, this Place was taken, and garriſon'd for *Charles* I. in 1642. after *Edgehill* Fight; in 1644. under the Command of Sir *William Compton*, it endured a ſharp Siege, and ſeveral Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*: after which it continued unattempted till the Year 1646, when it endured another ſharp Siege for ten Weeks together, under the ſame Governor; who at laſt (after the King had put himſelf into the hands of the *Scots*) when it was not poſſible the Place could be relieved, ſurrendered it upon honorable Terms to the Rebels the 11th of *May*. The Family of the *Knolly's* have been Earls of this Place ever ſince the Year 1626.

Bander-Abaſſi, a City upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Farſiſtan* in *Perſia*, oppoſite to the Iſle of *Ormus*; Sirnamed *Abaſſi* from *Cha-Abas* King of *Perſia* the firſt Founder of its Commerce, which has rendred it the general place of reſort for Veſſels from the *Indies*, as of an *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Factory, being eſteem'd the beſt Region of all the *Perſian* Gulph. Yet ſo intolerably hot in the Summer Months, that the Air, the *Arabians* ſay, is poyſonous, and cauſes ſudden ſuffocations. It is fortified with two oppoſite Forts.

Bander-Conge, A City of *Perſia* two days ſail from the precedent, where both the Air and Water are commendable. But the dangerouſneſs of the paſſage from *Ormus* to it, amidſt a number of Iſlets, deprives it of the benefit of Commerce.

Bando, A City and Kingdom in the States of the great *Mogul* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Delli* and the Province of *Agra*.

Bangor, *Bangor*, *Bonium*, or *Bovium* (in the old *Britiſh* Language call'd *Bamornabyrig*) an old *Roman* Town in *Flintſhire*; but belonging to *Cheſhire*; mentioned by *Antoninus*: and much more famous after the Plantation of Chriſtianity in *Britain*, for a vaſt Monaſtery here, conſiſting of about 2000 Monks, *qui omnes de labore manuum ſuarum vivere ſolebant*, ſays *Bede*, *who all wrought hard for their Livings*: 200 of theſe, *Edilfred*, a Pagan *Saxon* King of *Northumberland* ſlew, becauſe they implored Chriſt's Aſſiſtance in their Prayers for their Country-men againſt the *Saxons*. When *Auguſtin* the Monk came to convert the *Saxons*, here was a numerous Monaſtery; but before the *Norman* Conqueſt it was intirely ruin'd, as *Camden* acquaints us out of *William* of *Malmsbury*; to which *Auguſtin* the Monk is ſaid or ſuſpected to have lent his helping hand. Since that, thoſe very Ruines are by time defaced: yet the Names of two of its Gates remain, *Port Hogan* and *Port Clen*, which ſtand a Mile aſunder; between which are found very often pieces of the *Roman* Money. This place ſtands upon the River *Dee*, Eaſt of *Wrexham*. §. *Bangor the Biſhoprick*, is a different Place from the precedent, and ſtands in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* upon the River *Menay*; call'd by the Latin Authors, *Bangorium* and *Bangoria*. This Biſhoprick is of ſo antient a foundation, that we do not find its Original. The Cathedral is dedicated by the name of S. *Daniel*, who was Biſhop here about the Year 516. From which time to the 11th Century that *Hermæus* filled the See, we have no Account of the ſucceſſion. In 1496. *Henry Deane*, Biſhop, repair'd the Cathedral after it had been defaced by the Rebel *Owen Glendower*. In 1541. *Arthur Bulkeley* Biſhop, reduced the Biſhoprick to a low Condition by unworthy ſales and alienations. The Dioceſe contains the County of *Carnarvan*, with parts of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth* and *Montgomery*, and the whole Iſle of *Angleſey*.

Banjaluch, *Blandona*, a large and well fortified Town in *Boſnia* near the Mountains, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, upon the River *Cetina*.

Banians, a People univerſally ſcattered over the Provinces of the *Indies*, but moſt numerous in the Kingdom of *Guzurate*, and notorious for worſhiping the *Devil* (together with a God) as the author of all

the Evils of this Life, under a frightful Figure repreſented to them, to pacifie him and engage him in their Favor. In ſome things they are *Mahometan*like; in others, divided amongſt themſelves into Sects, greater or leſs, almoſt innumerable, according as they affect their particular Superſtitions. The *Europeans* uſe them for Managers and Interpreters in their Dealings with the *Indians*.

Banara, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, upon the River *Ganges*; under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*, about 40 Miles from *Gouro* to the North, and 100 from *Halavaſſa* towards the South. Probably the ſame with *Benares*. See *Benares*.

Banny, or *Ban*, *Argita*, one of the largeſt Rivers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. It ariſeth in the County of *Downe* in the Province of *Vlſter*; and having entertained ſome other Rivers, it falls into the vaſt Lake of *Neaugh*; afterwards dividing the County of *Colrane*, on the Weſt of it, from that of *Antrim* on the Eaſt, it falls into the *Caledonian* Ocean, a little below *Colrane* Caſtle. This River divides the Province of *Vlſter* into two parts: but Mr. *Camden* is rather of Opinion, that the *Latin* Name belongs to the *Surdly*, another great River in the ſame Province, but a little more to the Weſt than this.

Bantam, a very great City, and a famous Mart and Sea Port in the Iſland of *Java* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. This City is ſeated at the foot of an Hill, 18 Leagues from the City of *Batavia* towards the Weſt, upon a narrow Paſſage call'd the Streights of *Bantam*, right over againſt the Iſland of *Sumatra*. It has a very good Harbor belonging to it called the *Sound*, and was much frequented by the *European* Merchants, eſpecially the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. The Kingdom of *Jacatra* is ſubject to this Prince, and he has often made War with the *Dutch*, with reaſonable good Succeſs, till about the Year 1634. A Son of the King of *Bantam* rebelling againſt his Father, called the *Dutch* to his Aſſiſtance, by which means the *Dutch* poſſeſſed themſelves of *Bantam*, ſeized the *Engliſh* Factory and their Effects, and made themſelves ſole Maſters of that Trade. The Controverſie between them and the *Engliſh* not being determined to this day. The old King in the mean time was kept a Priſoner, firſt at *Bantam*, afterwards in the Caſtle of *Batavia*; whither he was conducted in *November* 1687, with a formal Solemnity, and there lodged with his Wife, and ſome Slaves to attend him.

Bantry, a Bay in the Province of *Munſter* in *Ireland*, where Admiral *Herbert*, now Earl of *Torrington*, engaged the *French* Fleet, *May* 1. 1689. upon their arrival with Succors for *Ireland*: which however were landed the day after.

Banya, *Rivuli Puellarum*, a Town of *Tranſilvania*, 6 Leagues from *Beſtercze* to the Weſt, not far from the Confines of the Upper *Hungary*.

Banza. See S. *Salvador* in *Africa*.

Bapalme, *Balma*, a ſtrong Town in *Artois*, ſeated upon a riſing Ground in the Borders of *Picardy*. This Town has been in the hands of the *French* ever ſince the Year 1641. It was yielded to them by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. It ſtands at an equal diſtance from *Peron*, (a Town of *Picardy*) towards the South, and *Arras* towards the North.

Bar, a ſtrong Town in *Podolia*, having a Caſtle built upon an Hill, and ſurrounded with Marſhes, which contribute very much to its defence: It ſtands upon the River *Kow*, 18 *Polonian* Miles from *Caminieck* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Barklow* towards the Weſt. This Town is under the *Turks*.

Bar, or *Barrois*, a Dukedom of *France*, betwixt *Champagne* and *Loraine*, incorporated after divers Revolutions, by the Conceſſion of the *Pyrenæan* Treaty (as the *French* interpret it) in 1659. with the Crown of that Kingdom. Its Capital City is *Bar le Duc*. It lies on each ſide the *Meuſe*; which divided it heretofore into the *Royal* and *Ducal Barrois*; both then belonging to the Houſe of *Loraine*, they doing Homage to the King of *France* for the ſame.

Bar *ſur Aube*, a fine Town in *Champagne* in *France*, but ill pav'd; it has its name from the River [*Albula*] *Aube*, on which it ſtands; upon the foot of an Hill in a very pleaſant Country; about 8 Leagues from *Arcis* towards the South, and as many from *Troys* towards the South-Weſt, and 7 from *Chaſtillon* towards the North-Eaſt. This place is in much eſteem for the delicious Wine the Country yields.

Bar, *ſur Seyne*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Confines of *Champagne*; ſeated in a Mountainous Country; about 5 Miles Weſt of *Bar ſur Aube*.

Bara, a Town in the Province of *Gorga*, in the Upper *Æthiopia*, near the Lake of *Zaſlan*.

Barampour, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the Dominion of the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Candis*. It lies 100 Miles from *Surat* towards the Eaſt, upon the River *Taps*: this Place is called by others *Barampore*, and heretofore *Baramatsa*, as *Herbert* ſaith.

Baranateta, the Name of a City and Kingdom in the *Aſian Tartary*.

Barathrum, a deep Pit in *Attica* in *Greece*, contrived with Iron Spikes and Tenters, for a place of Execution, throwing the Malefactors Headlong into it, in antient times.

Barbadoes, one of the moſt conſiderable Plantations which the *Engliſh* have upon the *Caribly* Iſlands: it lies in 13. d. 20. m. Northern Lat. and 321. of Long. about 8 Leagues in length, and 5 in breadth, and inhabited by 50000. *Engliſh*, beſides *Negros*, who are three times their number. This Iſland was firſt diſcovered to the *Engliſh* by Sir *William Curteen*, in the Reign of *James* I. but was then wholly deſolate. The *Engliſh* ſoon after Planted it, and were driven at firſt to great Extremities; becauſe Ships came very rarely and ſlowly thither from *England*; till having about the Year 1627. raiſed ſome *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Cotton-Wool* and *Fuſtick-Wood*, and after that falling into the *Sugar* Trade, its Reputation and Wealth increaſed. And this Colony which for a long time ſubſiſted by the courteſie or negligence of the *Spaniards*, grew ſo ſtrong and numerous, that all their after Attempts ſignified nothing. Their *Sugars*, which at firſt were coarſe, and would quickly melt if not ſpent, are now improved to a great Perfection. This Iſland is not well Watered with Rivers, or freſh Springs; yet lying now, they want not that Element, being ſupplied by Pools, Ponds, and Ciſterns. It is very fruitful, and enjoys a perpetual Summer: Hot, but cooled by the Briezes which riſe with the Sun, and blow freſher as the Sun gets higher. The chief Town of this Iſland is S. *Michaels*, ſituate at the bottom of *Carliſle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Iſland, where Ships have a very ſecure Harbor.

Barbara, a ſmall Village in the Iſland of *Sicily*; but once a City of great Fame, and much taken notice of by *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, under the ſeveral names of *Ægeſta*, *Egeſta*, *Acceſta* and *Segeſta*, &c. It lies 22 Miles from the Promontory and City of *Drepanum*, now called *Trapano*, to the North-Weſt, and 40 from *Palermo*, upon the Weſtern Shoar of the Iſland; near it runs a ſmall River which now beareth the name of S. *Bartholomew*.

Barbary, *Barbaria*, a large Country in the Weſtern part of *Africa*; lying a conſiderable length from Eaſt to Weſt, but not of equal breadth: it is bound-

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ed on the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East by *Egypt*, on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, and on the South by the *Atlantick* Mountains, which separate it from *Biledulgeridia*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire this vaſt Tract of Land was divided into divers Provinces, *viz*. *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Cæſarienſis*, *& Sitifenſis*; *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Marmorica* and *Cyrenaica*: it is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Conſtantine* (antiently *Cirta*), *Tunis* and *Tripoly*, with the Territory of *Barcana*. This Country was in antient times ſubject to the Commonwealth of *Carthage*, and the great Kings of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*; after it fell into the *Romans* Poſſeſſion, I have ſhew'd how they divided it. Here was a moſt flouriſhing Church till the 5 Century; in the beginning of which, the *Vandals* then *Arians*, entered it, and brought in their Hereſie with them: but that which more effectually contributed to the ruin of Chriſtianity here, was the Conqueſt of it by the *Moors* in 647, when one *Hucba* a famous General (whom *Oſmen*, the Third *Caliph* of the *Saracens*, imployed to that purpoſe) finally expell'd the *Romans*; and ever ſince the *Moors* have poſſeſſed it; who being the moſt enraged Enemies of Chriſtianity that ever profeſſed the *Mahometan* Law, have ſo far extirpated Chriſtianity, that there is very few, (if any) of the Inhabitants of this vaſt Tract of Land, which profeſs it.

Barbela, a River in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, which falls into the River *Zaire*, which waſheth the Walls of S. *Saviour*, or *Banza*, the Capital of this Kingdom.

Barbenzon, *Barbentio*, a Principality in *Hainaut*.

Barberino, *Barberinum*, a ſmall Town in *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, from whence the Noble Family of the *Barberines* receive their name; of which Family Pope *Urban* VIII. was, who ſucceeded *Gregory* XV. and ſate 21. Years, *viz*. from 1623. to 1644. This ſmall Town is built upon an Hill, in the Road between *Florence* and *Siena*, 16 Miles from the former toward the South.

Barboworna, *Berbis*, a Village of the lower *Hungary*, where the Ruins of an antient *Roman* Town are yet ſeen upon the *Drave*: 3 *German* Miles from *Quinque Eccleſiæ* towards the South.

Barbuda or *Barbada*, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands in *America*, under the *Engliſh*; but of no very great Account. It is in length 15 Miles, Lat. North 17. d. ½

Barca, *Marmorica*, a ſmall Kingdom in *Africa*, on the Weſt of *Egypt*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; under the Empire of the *Turks*. But there is no Town of any note in it; there is adjoining to it a Deſart called by the ſame name.

Barcel, *Barcetum*, a Caſtle in the Dukedom of *Parma*, between the Rivers of *Parma* and *Taro*, and the *Apennine*: 2½ Miles from *Parma*, toward the South, and 16 from *Pentremoli*. There was antiently a very famous Monaſtery built here by the Kings of the *Lombards*.

Barcelona, *Barcino*, a City of *Catelonia* in *Spain* which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*; and an Univerſity: it has an excellent Port upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, well Traded, and alſo a Caſtle. This City is the Capital of that Province, and eſteemed one of the beſt Cities of *Spain*. Built by *Hamilcar* a *Carthaginian*, and called by his *Punick* Sirname of *Barca*. In the Year of our Lord 805. it was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, by S. *Leon*, King of *France*: it is ſeated between the outlet of the River *Badelona* [*Bætulo*] which runs on the Eaſtern ſides, and that of *Lobregat* [*Rubicatus*] which at the diſtance of 2 Miles on the Eaſtern ſide, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea. It ſtands 12 Leagues from *Tarragona* Eaſt, and 15 from *Gerona* towards the South, and 13 from *Oſſuna*. Taken by the *French* in 1640. but returned under the *Spaniard* in 1651. after a very ſharp Siege. This City was Honored with the Title of an Earldom by *Lewis the Good*, after he had taken it from the *Saracens*. *Charles the Groſs*, gave this Earldom to *Godfrey d'Arria*, for his Service againſt the *Normans*, and his Heirs: after the Death of *Raimond* the laſt Earl, it was united to the Kingdom of *Arragon* in 1162. There were 3 ſmall Councils celebrated in this City; one in 540. one in 603. and the laſt in 1064. *James* II. King of *Arragon* died here in 1327 *Alfonſus* IV. in 1336. and *John* II. in 1479.

Barcelonette, a Town and Valley in *Provence* heretofore, now in the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*. Built or rebuilt by *Raimond* V. Earl of *Provence*, in 1231. who called it by this name, in memory that his Anceſtors came into *Provence* from *Barcelona* in *Spain*.

Barceloz, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the Dominion of the King of *Biſnagar*, upon the Sea Shoar, between *Goa* and *Canora*. It lies in almoſt 15. d. of Northern Lat. and Long. 105. This City was ſome time under the *Portugueſe*, but is now recovered by the King of *Biſnagnar*, a potent *Indian* Prince. It was alſo heretofore the Capital of a diſtinct Kingdom.

Barcelos, *Celiobriga*, a ſmall Town in *Portugal*, Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the County of *Entre Douo é minho*, upon the River *Cavado*, which not far from thence falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean; 6 Leagues North of *Porto*, and 4 Weſt of *Braga*.

Barcena, *Coloe*, a Marſh in *Æthiopia*, out of which ariſeth the River of *Aſtapus*, as *Ptolomy* ſaith.

Bardewic, a moſt antient City in *Saxony* within a Mile of *Lunenburg*, ſaid to be built 990 Years before the coming of our *Saviour*.

Bardi, a People amongſt the antient *Gauls*, in very great Eſteem with them for Poetry and Muſick: ſuppoſed to dwell about *Montbard*, or *Mont-Barri*, in *Latin Mons Bardorum*, a Mountain in the Territory of *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, which ſtill retains their Name.

Bardt, a ſmall Town in *Pomerania* in *Germany* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which has yet a large Haven, and a very fine Caſtle, and a Lordſhip belonging to it, near the River *Bart*. This place was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Munſter*, in 1647. taken by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, but reſtored to them again in 1679. it lies 3 *German* Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Mecklebourg*, and at the ſame diſtance from *Damgarden* towards the North-Eaſt, and about 8 from *Bergben* in the Iſle of *Rugia* to the Weſt.

Bareyt, a well built Town, very handſom, in *Franconia* in *Germany*. The ordinary Reſidence of the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*, who has a noble Caſtle here.

Bargemon, *Bargemonum*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, 5 Leagues from the Sea, in the Dioceſe of *Freius*, upon a fertile little Hill: heretofore one of the Apannages belonging to the *Cadets* of the Houſe of the Earls of *Provence*. It is now obſervable for a miraculous Image of the B. *Virgin*, whoſe Hiſtory is written by *Lewis Sylvacane*.

Barwick. See *Berwick*.

Bari, *Barium*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in a Province of the ſame name, called *Terra di Bari*; which has been long Honored with the Title of a Dutchy; it is an Archbiſhops See, well fortified, and has an indifferent good Haven upon the *Adriatick*, about 20 Miles diſtant from *Poliano* to the South-

East, and *Trani* to the North-West. It has its name, as *Feſtus* writes, from *Bara*, a ſmall Iſland near *Brundiſi*, [*Brunduſium*] the Inhabitants thereof building this City. The Body of S. *Nicolas*, Biſhop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, one of the Fathers who oppoſed *Arius* in the firſt Council of *Nice*, is preſerved in this City. P. *Urban* II. celebrated a Council here in 1098. in which *Anſelme* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* diſputed the cauſe of the proceſſion of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and of the Union of the Eaſtern Church with the Weſtern, againſt the *Greeks*. The *Terra di Bari* is a part of the antient *Apulia Peucetia*, upon the gulph of *Venice*, betwixt the *Baſilicate* and *Terra di Otranto*.

Barilliana, an Iſland at the mouth of the *Danube*.

Bariois, *Barjolum*, a Town and Bailywick in *Provence* in *France*, in a very fruitful ſoil, adorn'd with a Collegiat Church ſince the Year 1060. During the Civil Wars of *France*, the Proteſtants took it in 1562. Thoſe of the League retook it in 1590.

Barking, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex* in the hundred of *Becontree*.

Barkſhire. See *Berkſhire*.

Barkway, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire* in the hundred of *Edwinſtree*.

Barle-Duc, a neat and beautiful City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Barrois*, built by *Frederick* I. Duke of *Loraine* in 951, upon the River *Ornain*, about 15 Miles from *Nancy* to the Weſt, and thirteen from *Chalons*: heretofore under the Dukes of *Loraine*: but now incorporated into the Province of *Champagne* in *France*.

Barletta, *Barolum*, or *Barulum*, a City ſituate in or near the place of the old *Canuſium* in *Apulia Peucetia* in *Italy*; an Haven or Sea-Port, reckoned for one of the four ſtrong Holds of *Italy* in the middle Ages. It lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, about 24 Miles Weſt of *Bari*, 4 South of the Outlets of the River of *Ofanto*. A large and beautiful City, and the Seat of the titular Archbiſhop of *Nazareth*.

Barlinguas, *Erythiæ*, a knot of ſmall Iſlands upon the Coaſt of *Portugal*, call'd by various names. They lie between the *C. de Rocca* to the South, and the *C. de Mondego* to the North; and not above 2 Leagues from the Shores of *Eſtremadura*.

Barmuch, an extraordinary high mountain in the Province of *Subirvan* in *Perſia*. The ruines of ſeveral Fortreſſes appear upon it, ſuppoſed to have been built by *Alexander M.* and demoliſhed by *Tamerlane*.

Barnagaſſo, one of the Kingdoms of *Æthiopia*, which pays yearly to the *Turks* 1000 Ounces of Gold. Its Capital City is *Barva*.

Barnavelt's *Iſland* in the *Magellanique* Sea, was diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1616. It ſtands near *Terra del fuego* and the Streights of *le Maire*.

Barnet, a Town in *Hartfordſhire*; memorable for a bloody engagement here betwixt the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, wherein the latter carried the Victory. It affords medicinal Waters.

Barnesley, a Market-Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire* in the hundred of *Staincroſs*.

Barnſtaple, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the hundred of *Branton*, upon the River *Taw*, over which it has a ſpacious Bridge. It ſends 2 Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Baroche, a Town in the Kingdom of *Gazerate* in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*. The *Engliſh* enjoy a good ſettlement in it.

Barra, a ſmall Kingdom in *Guinea* in *Africa*: the King of which was engaged by the *Dutch* in 1663. to fall upon the *Engliſh* Factory there. There is alſo a Town in *Paleſtine* call'd by this name.

Barrant, a Marquiſate in the Province of *Guienne* in *France*. §. Alſo a Fort upon the Frontiers of *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*, one League from *Montmeliant*: Storm'd and taken by the Duk *de Leſdiguieres* in 1592.

Barrois. See *Bar*.

Barrub. *Arabia Petræa*.

Barrow, a River of the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which ariſeth in *Queens* County in the Mountains of *Slieu Bloemy*; and running Southward, waſheth the Eaſtern Side of *Caterlagh* and *Laughlin*: after which it receives from the Weſt, another great River call'd *Neure*, which divides *Kilkenny*: a little further to the South, it entertains the *Sewer*, which watereth the Walls of *Waterford*; and being thus augmented, it entereth the *Britiſh* Sea about 20 Miles Weſt of *Cape Carn*, the South-Eaſtern Point of *Ireland*.

Barr, *Aliſus*, *Bardum*. See *Bards*.

Bartas, a ſmall Territory in the Province of *Armagnac* in *France*, near *Aux*. *William de Saluſte*, the famous *du Bartas*, a Huguenot born in *Gaſcoigne* in 1545. and Author of the Poem of the Worlds Creation, received his title from hence.

Barton, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the hundred of *Yarborough*, upon the River *Humber* over againſt *Hull*.

Barua, a City of *Abyſſinia* near the River *Marabu*. The Capital of the Kingdom of *Barnagaſſo*.

Baſil, *Baſilea*, written in two of the Lives of *Charles the Great*, *Baſla*; in after times *Baſula* and *Baſala*; by *Cluverius*, *Artalbinum*. It was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Beſanzon*, after the ruin of *Auguſta Rauracorum*, which happened about the Year 800. Now the Principal City of *Switzerland*. It has its name from *Baſiliana* the Mother of *Julian* the Apoſtate: but *Valeſius* thinks the name rather taken from the River on which it ſtands, which he ſuppoſeth was then ſo call'd. It has a pleaſant Situation, and is adorned with many magnificent Structures, and Churches; watered by many ſweet Fountains, bleſſed with an healthful Air, a valiant People, and plenty of all things. Very antient; as being ſaid to be ruin'd by the *Almains* in the Year 260. and ſuffered much in after-times from the *Huns*. It was beloved by *Henry* I. and II. In the Year 1368. much enlarged by *Frederick Blackenheim*, Biſhop of *Straſburg*, and Adminiſtrator of the Dioceſe of *Baſil*, who firſt obtain'd a Charter of Freedom for it: in the Year 1392. it was made an *Hanſe* Town. One of the greateſt things of antient Times which has made it famous, was the General Council held here under *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, and by ſeveral ſeſſions continued from the Year 1431. to 1443. where it was decreed, that a *General Council was above the Pope*. Therefore *Eugenius* IV. diſſolved it and convocated another at *Ferrara*. They refuſed to diſſolve, depoſed *Eugenius*, and elected *Felix* V. Pope. The ſame Council eſtabliſhed the pragmatick Sanction, that the *Gallican* Church received in 1438. in the preſence of *Charles* VII. This City taught the reſt of the *Cantons* the way of Leaguing and Uniting: for the Pope having excommunicated *Lewis* the *Bavarian*, Emperor of *Germany*, the City of *Baſil* perſevered in the Service of that Prince, and was for it excommunicated too: whereupon they threw the Popes Legat into the *Rhine*, and to ſecure themſelves, entered into a League with *Zurich*, and *Bearn*, and other of the Principal Cities, in 1327. This City embraced the Reformation in 1529. It is one of the moſt celebrated Univerſities in Chriſtendom, which was opened here by *Pius* II. *Anno Dom.* 1459. The Art of making Paper was firſt found in this City, in 1470. by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallicion*. This gave great encouragement to Printers: the firſt of which was *Bernard Richel*, who began to Print here in 1478. This City ſtands upon the *Rhine*, which

which runs through it: 6 Miles from *Fribourg*, 18 from *Conſtance* to the Weſt, 12 from *Zurich*, 38 from *Auſbourg*, 14 from *Straſbourg*. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 47. 25.

Baſilicata, is a ſmall County on the Eaſt of *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, Taken out of *Campania* by *Alphonſus*, King of *Naples*; 33 Miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and was antiently the Seat of the *Picentini*, a Colony of the *Piceni*, dwelling on the *Adriatick* Sea. It is bounded on the North by the Territory of *Bari*, and part of *Otranto*; on the Eaſt by the Gulph of *Taranto*; on the Weſt by *Principato*, and on the South by *Calabria*. The chief City of this Province is *Cirenza*, which ſtands near the Foot of the *Apennine*; it is a barren and not well inhabited Country.

Baſiligorod. See *Vaſiligorod*.

Baſingſtoke, a Market-Town, and a great Thorough-fair in the County of *Southampton*. The chief of its Hundred. The Marqueſs of *Winchester*, now Duke of *Bolton*, has a noble Seat hard by it.

Basques, or *Pais de Basques*, the *French Biſcaye*, a Territory in the Province of *Gaſcoigne*, comprehending the lower *Navarre*, *Soule* and *Labour*. It was the Country of the antient *Vaſcones* or *Baſcones*, that came out of *Spain*, and invaded it. *Roger Hovedon* calls them *Baſclos*. It is certain, that they were a diſtinct People, and ſpoke a different Language from the *Gaſcones*, according to *De Marca*.

Basra, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, near the River *Lucus*; 30 Miles diſtant from *Sala* towards the eaſt, and not far from the Province of *Algar*.

Baſſento, *Buſſento*, *Acheron*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it runs near *Coſenza*, the principal City of *Calabria*, near which it falls in the River *Grati*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*. In the Bed of this River, *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* was buried, as *Jornandes* writeth.

Baſs, a ſmall Iſland not far from *Edenburg*, famous for the great quantity of Geeſe, that frequent it at certain ſeaſons. There is a Caſtle in it, ſtanding upon a Rock that is inacceſſible.

Baſſanello, a ſmall Town in S. *Peters Patrimony* in *Italy*, towards the Confluence of the *Nera* and the *Tiber*, which is here cover'd with a Stone-bridg. The Lake, antiently call'd *Lacus Vacimonis*, where P. *Cornelius Dolabella*, Conſul, gain'd a Victory over the *Thuſcans* and *Gauls*, in the year of *Rome* 471. lyes in the Neighbourhood of this place.

Baſſano, a Town in the *Marca Trevisana*, in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Brenta*.

La Baſſee, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the Frontiers of *Artois*, and the River *Deule*: Yielded to the *French* by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, in 1668.

Baſſigni, a County in *Champagne*, towards the Sources of the *Marne* and the *Meuſe*: Its capital Town is *Chaumont*.

Baſtia, the chief Town in *Corſica*, with a good Fortreſs and Haven to it. The *Genoüeſe* Governour ordinarily reſides here.

Baſtick, a ſmall Town in *Epirus*, where they uſually embark for *Conſtantinople*.

Baſtitica, a Country in the Iſland of *Corſica*.

Le Baſtion de France, a City near *Hippo*, now *Bonne*, in *Barbary* in *Africa*; deſerted by the *French* in 1658.

Baſtoigne, *Beſſonacum*, is a Town in the Dukedom of *Luxembourgh*, near the Forreſt of *Ardenne*; 3 Leagues from *Neuf-Chateau*, and from *Luxembourg*. It is well ſo built and peopled, that thoſe of the Country call it ordinarily *Paris* in *Ardenne*.

Baſtre, a River of the South *America*, falling into the River of *Amazons*: in the Country belonging to the *Charibes*, *Indians*.

Batavi. See *Holland*.

Batavia, a City in *Java*, an Iſland in the *Eaſt Indies*, built by the *Dutch* in the Year 1619. It is very ſtrongly Fortified, ſeated in a Fruitful Plain, and well Traded; ſo that it is now thought one of the principal Cities of that part of the World: It has a Caſtle with a good Garriſon; and the General Governour of the Affairs of the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company, for the moſt part reſides here. This City ſtands 18 Leagues from *Bantam* to the Eaſt, and 60 from *Materan* to the Weſt. The Kings of *Bantam* made War many years together againſt it, and in 1659. beſieged it, but without any ſucceſs; which however much hindred the Growth and Luſtre of this City. There is alſo a River in the *Terra Auſtralis*, to which the *Dutch* have given the ſame Name.

Batenbourg, a Town and Citadel in the Dutchy of *Gelderland* in the *Low Countries*, Two Leagues from *Nimeguen*. The cruel Duke *D' Alva*, Beheaded Two Brothers, Barons of this Place, in 1568. ſaying, *The Jole of one Salmon was more valuable, than a number of little Fiſhes*.

Bath, *Aquæ Solis*, is a City of *Somerſetſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Avon*, which is mentioned both by the *Greek* and *Latin* Geographers. It is ſeated in a ſmall low Plain, environ'd round about with Hills of almoſt an equal heigth, out of which many Springs continually fall into the Valley, to the great Benefit of the Inhabitants. Within this City are three Springs of Hot Water, of a blewiſh Colour, ſending up from them ſome thin Vapors, and a ſtrong Odour. Theſe Springs are very Medicinal, and cure many Diſeaſes. They ſay, *Minerva*, the *Goddeſs of Baths and Fountains*, had a Temple Conſecrated to her in the *Roman* times, where the Abby ſtands now. Many *Roman* Inſcriptions and Figures in Ingravery, appear upon the Wells about the Town. It was taken from the *Britains* by *Cewalin*, King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in 577. In the Reign of *William Rufus* it was ſacked and burnt. *John de Villula de Tours*, Biſhop of *Wells*, removed the See to this place, in the Reign of *Henry* I. but retain'd alſo the Title of *Wells*. The moſt Noble and Loyal *John Greenvil*, was created Earl of *Bath*, in the 19th. of *Charles* I. *Aug.* 13. 1643. His Father, Sir *Bevil Greenvil*, having been ſlain at *Landſdown* near this City, by the Rebels. It ſtands 13 Miles Eaſt of *Briſtol*. Long. 20. 16. Lat. 51. d. 21. m.

Bathon, a Valley in *Macedonia*, where the Antients believed the Gyants Combated with the Gods. *Pauſanias* ſays, they uſed to repreſent the manner of this Fight in ſome Sacrifices.

Baticala, a ſmall City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name; the Prince whereof is a Tributary to the King of *Biſnagar*: tho it is very ſmall, yet it has a capacious Haven. § There is another of the ſame Name in the Iſland *Ceylan*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom there; and lately fallen into the Hands of the *Hollanders*.

Baticano, a Promontory in *Calabria*, in the Maps ſometimes call'd *Vaticano*.

Battel, a Town in *Suſſex*. Remarkable in the *Engliſh* Hiſtory for the Victory of *William* the *Conquerour*, here obtain'd over King *Harold*, Octob. 14. 1066. In memory whereof, he built an Abbey of the Name, call'd *Battel-Abbey*. It is a Market-Town in *Haſtings Rape*.

Batter, a large Province in *Aſia*, heretofore call'd *Bactriana*, which ſee

Batta, a Province of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*.

Batton, or *Button*, an Iſland in the *Indian* Ocean, to the Weſt of the Iſland of *Macaſſar*.

Bea

Las Batuecas, a People in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, inhabiting the Mountains, betwixt *Salamanca* and *Corica*. They are believed to deſcend from the *Goths*.

Batais, *Bagacum*, *Bagacum Nerviorum*, a very antient Town in *Hainault* in *Flanders*, about 4 Leagues from *Valenciennes*, and 6 from *Mons*. It was twice burnt in the laſt Age, and repair'd again. The *Cerque*, *Aqueduct*, and Inſcriptions here, are ſufficient marks of its Antiquity. It ſtands upon the little River *Oſneau*.

Bavari, *Boii*, *Bojares*, the firſt of the antient *Germans* that paſſed the *Alps*, and fixed their Standards upon the Banks of *Tiber*. They carried their victorious Arms even into *Greece*, beyond the Helleſpont. Theſe were the antient Inhabitants of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

Bandiſten, a Town in *Luſatia*, a Territory belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*; between *Miſnia* and *Bohemia*, where the Governour reſides.

Bauge, a ſmall Town in *Anjou* in *France*, where *Charles* VIII. then *Dolphin*, obtain'd a ſignal Victory againſt the *Engliſh*, commanded by the Duke of *Clarence*, who was there ſlain in 1420. It ſtands 3 Leagues from *La Fleche*, upon the River *Covefnon*. Built by the old Earls of *Anjou*. § Another in the Province of *Breſſe* in the ſame Kingdom, giving the Title of a Marqueſs, beſides its Name to a Family, who have been the Sovereigns of *Breſſe* above 400 years. In Latin *Balgiacum*, the other *Balgium*.

Baugenci, *Balgentiacum*, a Town upon the *Loyre*. In the Province of *Orleans*, betwixt *Blois* and *Orleans*. In 1152 a Council here Aſſembled, to take Cognizance of the degree of Parentage betwixt *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, and *Eleanor* his Wife. Dutcheſs of *Guienne*, Daughter to *William* X. the laſt Duke of *Aquitain*: (which ſaid Degree of Parentage, rendred their Marriage null and void from the beginning) pronounced ſentence of Divorce betwixt them; whereupon the ſaid Princeſs remarried to *Henry* Duke of *Normandy*, afterwards *Henry* II. King of *England*; and in her Right, *Aquitane* fell to the Crown of *England*. In 1428. the *Engliſh* took *Baugenci*, under the Command of the Earl of *Salisbury*, but abandoned it to the *French* the the Year after. For ſome time it continued under particular Sovereigns, who bought and ſold it till the Year 1543. by arreſt of Parliament, it was united to the Demains of the Crown of *France*.

Baulme, a Town in the higher *Burgundy* or *Franche Comte*; 2 ſmall Leagues from hence you ſee a natural deep and ſpacious Cave in the Earth, which furniſhes the Country with continual Ice in the Summer, and in the Winter flows with Water.

Bauman, a vaſt Cave in the County of *Regenſtein* in the lower *Saxony*, where they find numbers of Bones of divers Animals, and ſometimes of Men as big as Gyants.

Bautrey, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Strafford*.

Bautzen, *Budiſinum*, the principal Town of *Luſatia* in *Germany*, ſeated upon the River *Sprew*, 7 Leagues from *Dreſden* Eaſt. This place being attacked by the Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1634, *Goltz* the Governor for the Emperor, firing the Suburbs to give the Enemy a ſtop, the fire in the confuſion ſeized the Town, and burnt it all down, many Perſons periſhing in the Flames. This place was thereupon left to the Elector of *Saxony*, who is ſtill poſſeſſed of it, but before it was a Free and Imperial City.

Bayonne, *Baiona*, *Boiatum*, a very large, rich, ſtrong City; ſeated upon the River *Adour*, about 2 Leagues from the Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain*; honored with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Auſch*; and has a large Haven on the *Britiſh* Sea. It ſtands 6 Leagues from the Confines of *Spain*, 7 from *Dax* to the Weſt, and 30 from *Bourdeaux* to the South. There was a famous Congreſs in this City between *Charles* IX. with *Catharine de Medices* his Mother, and *Eliſabeth* Siſter of *Charles*, Wife to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*: in which an Agreement was cloſely made between the two Crowns to ruin the Proteſtant Religion, both in *France* and the *Low Countries*; which was followed by Rivers of Human Blood, ſhed on that account: this was in the Year 1566. and mentioned by *Thuanus* and *Grotius*. § Alſo a Town in the Kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, near the mouth of the River *Minho*, which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, betwixt it and *Luna*.

Baux, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, giving the Title of a Marquiſs: it is ſituated upon a Rock, with a good Caſtle thereto, near *Arles*. There is an illuſtrious Houſe of this Name in *Provence*, and it is uncertain whether that has denominated the Caſtle of *Baux*, or the Caſtle it.

Bavaria, called by the *Germans Bayeren*, a Dukedom in *Germany*; the ſecond Circle in the Empire; having its name from the *Avares*, a People of the *Huns*, who poſſeſſed this Country. It is alſo call'd *Bojaria*, from the *Boii* of *France*, who once dwelt here. And in the times of the *Roman* Empire, *Noricum*. Bounded on the North by *Francomia*, on the Weſt by *Schwaben*, on the South by the *Italian Alpes*, and on the Eaſt by *Auſtria* and *Bohemia*. Before the Treaty and Peace of *Weſtphalia*, it had leſſer Bounds: but then it was not only raiſed in Honor, the Duke of *Bavaria* being made the VIII. Elector, but enlarged as to its Extent. This Country had Kings (after it was Conquered) from the *Romans*, to the times of *Arnolphus* the Emperour; and S. *Lewis* is ſaid to have declared his Son *Lewis* King of *Bavaria*, in the Year 817. From thoſe times to ours they have had Dukes; the firſt was *Arnolphus*, ſlain by the *Normans*, about the Year 891. The greateſt part of this Country is Fruitful, and well cultivated, and has many noble and ſtately Cities, the principal of which is *Munſter*, (*Monacium*) ſeated on the *Iſar*. The Family thereof gain'd the Upper *Palatinate*, by the Peac of *Munſter*. He is of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and the far greateſt part of his Subjects; by which and their new Grants and Dignities, they are very firmly united to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: which the preſent Emperor has improved by Marrying his Daughter to the now Duke of *Bavaria*.

Bay, *Ocite*, a ſmall Iſland on the Weſt of *Ireland*, over againſt the Earldom of *Deſmond* in the Province of *Munſter*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*; call'd by the *Iriſh Blasquo*.

Baza, *Baſti*, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. It was once a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Eluire*, at which time it was well Fortified; but now it is little inhabited, and every day decays; it ſtands upon the Borders of the Kingdoms of New *Caſtile*, and *Murcia*, 6 Leagues from *Guadix* to the South-Eaſt, 15 from *Granato*, and *Gaen*, or *Jaen* to the North-Eaſt, and 16 from *Almeria* to the North; it is built at the Foot of an Hill, in a Valley call'd from it *Hoya de Baya*, by an inconſiderable Brook.

Bazadois, *Vaſata*, a ſmall Territory in the Lower *Guienne* in *France*, which has the River *Garonne* on the North and Weſt, *Agenois* on the Eaſt, and *Condomois* on the South. It has its name from *Bazas*, the principal City of it, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Auſch*; this City ſtands ſcarce 3 Miles from the River *Garonne* towards the South, 7 from *Bourdeaux* to the North-Eaſt, 10 from *Condomois*,

domois, and 17 from *Auſch*. It is mentioned by the Antients under the name of *Coſſium Vaſatum*, *Civitas Vaſatica*, and *Vaſatæ Aranoſæ*. And likewiſe the People of the Territory of *Bazadois* by the name of *Vaſates*, who were the ſame perhaps with the *Cocoſates* of *Pliny* and *Ceſar*.

Bazaim, [*Barace*] a vaſt Tract of Land but very barren which lies between *Egypt*, and the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*; the ſame which was called *Marmarica*, as *Bochart* ſaith. § Alſo a Town in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the hither *Eaſt-Indies*: ſituated upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Cambaia*, 26 Leagues from *Daman* to the South. It has been in the hands of the *Portugueſe* ever ſince the Year 1534. who have built a good Cittadel with ſeveral ſtately Churches in it, and made it a fine Town; therefore fuller of Gentry than *Goa*; inſomuch that *Fidalgos de Bazaim*, a *Gentleman of Bazaim*, is become a Proverb with the *Portugueſe*.

Bazano, a Mountain of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Territory of *Aquila*; of which mention is made in the Life of *S. Juſtin*.

Bazas. See *Bazadois*.

Bazois, a Diſtrict in *France* in the Dukedom of *Nivernois*.

Beaconsfield, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, on a ſmall Hill.

Bearefold, was a ſmall Monaſtery built by the *Danes* in *Greenland* about 300 Years ſince, but now a long time ago deſerted and ruined.

Bearne, a fruitful and well Watered Territory in the South of *France*, advanced to the Honor of a Principality. It lies at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from the Kingdom of *Aragon* towards the South; upon the Eaſt it has the County of *Bigorre*, and *Armagnac le Noir*; upon the North *Gaſcogny*, and upon the Weſt the Kingdom of *Navarr*. This Country had heretofore Princes of its own, one of which by a Marriage with *Elenora* Queen of *Navarr*, united it to that Kingdom. *Henry* IV. brought it to the Crown of *France*, and by a Decree it was annexed for ever to that Kingdom in 1620.

Beaucaire, a ſmall City in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*; upon the River *Rhoſne*, right over againſt *Taraſcon*; 4 Leagues from *Avignon* towards the South, and 3 from *Arles* towards the North; moſt remarkable for its Fairs. It is called in *Latin*, *Belloquadra*. This Town was taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of *France*. It had a Caſtle in it built upon a Rock to the River ſide, which the laſt King commanded to be demoliſhed.

Beauce or *Beauſſe*, *Belſia*, a Province of *France*, that heretofore was of very large extent, but is now much leſs, and the Bounds not well known. It lies between the *Loyre* on the South, and the *Seyn* to the North; the principal Towns in it are, *Chartres*, *Chaſteaudun*, *Monnoir*, *Pluviers*, *Eſtampes*, and *Vendoſme*. This Province lying ſo near to *Paris*, a conſiderable part of it has been taken into the Iſle of *France*. The Soil is dry, but very fruitful, and abounding in all things, eſpecially Corn; ſo that it is called *totius Galliæ Horreum*, the Store-houſe or Granary of all *France*.

Beauchamp, a place near *Calais* in *Picardy*. The Duke of *Somerſet* is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

Beaufort, a Caſtle in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*; which belonged heretofore to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and was much beloved by *John* of *Gaunt*; who cauſed all his Children that he had by *Catharine Swinford* to be called *Beauforts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Exeter*, and Earls of *Dorſet*. The moſt noble *Henry Somerſet* late Marqueſs of *Worceſter* being deſcended from the antient Dukes of *S[illegible]r*, was *December* 2. 1682. by *Charles* II. of moſt bleſſed Memory, created Duke of *Beaufort*. This Caſtle lies about 3 Leagues Eaſt of *Angiers*, and 2 from the *Loyre*. And is now poſſeſſed by the Houſe of *Beaumnoir-Lavardin*, with the inferiour Title of an Earl from the King of *France*. § There is another *Beaufort* in *Champagne*: this is a ſmall Town but honored above the other with the Title of a Dutchy by *Henry le Grand*, in the year 1597. which Title has been granted by *Lewis* XIII. to the Houſe of *Vendoſme*.

Beaujolois, a ſmall Country contained in the *Lyonnois* a Province in *France* with the Title of a Barony. It takes its name from the Town *Beaujeu*, in *Latin Baujovium* or *Beltiecum*, upon the River *Ardiere*; the Lame does the Houſe of *Beaujeu*.

Beaumaris, a Town in the Iſland of *Angleſey*, with a Port to the River *Menay*. It is called in *Latin Bellomariſcus*; and Elects one Burgeſs for the Parliament.

Beaumont in *Argonne*, a Town in the little Country of *Argonne* near the *Meuſe* in *France*. It ſuffered much in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom.

Beaumont *ſur Oyſe*, a Town upon the *Oyſe*, at the foot of an Hill in the Iſle of *France*, about 8 Leagues from *Paris* towards the North.

Beaumont *le Roger*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Rugle*; Four Leagues from *Eureux* towards the Weſt, and about 6 from *Roan* towards the South; ſo called from *Roger* one of its Counts, who built or at leaſt enlarged it; it having the Honor to give that Title. § There is another Town called *Beaumont* alſo near the Sea Shoar, in the Diſtrict belonging to *Coutance*; three Leagues Weſt of *Cherbourg*.

Beaumont, a Town of *Hainaut* in the *Netherlands*, adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, to which belongs a Caſtle; it ſtands 7 Leagues from *Mons* to the South-Eaſt, and 4 from *Chimay* to the North, and about 2 from the *Sambre*.

Beaumont *le Vicomte*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Maine*, which has the Honor to be a Dukedom; it lies in the middle between *Mayenne* and *Alençon*, upon the River *Sarte*: And having formerly been a Viſcounty, for that reaſon retains this name.

Beaune, a Town in *Burgundy* famous for the excellent Wines it yields. In *Latin*, *Belna*; it ſtands upon the River *Burgeoiſe*, 4 Leagues from the *Sone*, betwixt *Dijon Autun* and *Chalon*. *Lewis* XII. built it a Caſtle: there is a great number of Churches and Monaſteries in it, and particularly the Hoſpital is one of the fineſt Structures in the Kingdom.

Beaute, was heretofore a Royal Caſtle upon the *Maine* near the Wood of *Vincennes*, belonging to the Kings of *France*; and Honored with this name, becauſe it deſerved it. *Charles* V. King of *France*, died here in 1380. Some Ruins of it are yet to be ſeen.

Beauvais, *Cæſaromagus*, a City of the Iſle of *France*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*; the Biſhop is one of the 12 Peers of *France*: it is well fortified, and the Capital of a Diocеſe of the ſame name; and ſtands upon the River *Terrain*, 16 Leagues from *Paris* towards the North, 18 from *Abbeville*, and 16 from *Roan* towards the Eaſt. In 1114. *Conon* Biſhop of *Paleſtine* the Popes Legate held a Council here, which Excommunicated the Emperor *Henry* V. This Country of *Beauvoiſis* was the Seat of the antient *Bellovaci*, ſo honourably mentioned by *Julius Ceſar*.

Beauvois, *Bituminum*, a Village in *Savoy*.

Bechir, *Ligir*, a River of *Boetia*, now called by the *Turks*, *Stramulipa*.

Bechires, an antient People of *Scythia*, who came with *Attila* into *Italy*; and further we have no account of them, but that of their hard drinking of the Wine there.

Bechyia, the Lower *Ægypt*.

Beckles, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Wangford*, upon the Banks of the River *Waveney*. The Grammar School here is endowed with 10 Schollarſhips for *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*.

Beclangtal, *Bithynia*, a Province of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Bed, the Mountains of the *Moon* in *Æthiopia*.

Bedal, a Market-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hang Eaſt*, upon the River *Swale* and a ſmall Stream there falling into it.

Bedalac, *Lethes*, a River of *Andaluſia*, commonly called *Guadalete*; it falls into the Ocean at *Cadis*.

Bedford, *Lactodurum*, or *Lattodorum*, one of the moſt antient Towns in *England*, being mentioned by *Antoninus*. It ſtands on both ſides of the River *Ouſe*, which is here covered with a Stone Bridge. This Town is more to be commended for its pleaſant Situation and Antiquity, than for the Beauty or Greatneſs of it, though it has 5 Churches. It is the Principal or County Town; ſo it ſends 2 Burgeſſes to Parliament. In the Year 572. the *Saxons* under *Cuthwolf* defeated the *Britains* near this place. Afterwards it gave the Title of Duke to *John* of *Lancaſter*, Son to *Henry* IV. and Brother to *Henry* V. who was the Regent of *France* under *Henry* VI. The ſame Title was continued to *Jaſpar* of *Hatfield* Uncle to *Henry* VII. The Honorable *William Ruſſel* and his Anceſtors, have born the Title of Earls of *Bedford*, ever ſince the third Year of *Edward* VI.

Bedfordſhire, is bounded on the Eaſt and South by *Cambridgeſhire* and *Hertfordſhire*; on the Weſt by *Buckinghamſhire*, and on the North by *Northamtonſhire* and *Huntingtonſhire*. The River *Ouſe* divides it into 2 parts; the North parts of it are moſt fruitful, and better Wooded; the Southern parts tho leaner, yet are not altogether barren, but yield good Crops of Barley. Sir *John Ruſſel* Comptroller of the Houſhold to *Henry* VIII. was created a Baron in 1538. and Earl of *Bedford* by *Edw.* VI. in 1548 whoſe deſcendent *William* the fifth Earl of this Family, now enjoys it.

Bedikord, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Shebbear*: the Earl of *Bath* has a Noble Seat here. It ſtands upon the River *Towridge*.

Bedovins, a wild People dwelling in the ſeveral quarters of the Deſarts of *Arabia* in Tents, (whence heretofore they got the name of *Scenitæ*) and not to be perſwaded by any Invitations to ſettle in Towns. They divide themſelves into Tribes and Families, and take their quarters accordingly under their reſpective Chiefs: but their principal buſineſs is to rob the Caravans that go to *Mecca*, for which attempts they are provided with Horſe and Arms.

Befort, a ſtrong Town in *Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Sungow*, 4 Leagues from *Pfirt* to the Weſt, and about 7 from *Baſil* to the Weſt alſo. This was yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Munſter*: heretofore the head of an Earldom.

Behemerland, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Behmerwald, a part of the *Hercynian* Foreſt lying in *Bohemia*.

Behenhauſen, a Town of *Schwaben*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*.

Beja, a City of *Portugal*, antiently called *Pax Julia*; it lies in the Province of *Entre-tejoe Guadiana*, near the River *Odiarca* which falls into the *Guadiana*; well built, fortified, and has the Title of a Dukedom; it ſtands 2 Leagues from the *Guadiana*, towards the Weſt; called *Paca* by the *Moors*.

Bejar, a Village of the Kingdom of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Madera*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Murcia*; ſcarce 2 Leagues from *Alcaraz* to the Eaſt. This is moſt probably thought to be the *Roman Bigerra*.

Bejar *de Melena*, a ruined City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*. Some take it to be the *Mellaria* of the Antients, which was the Birth-place of the excellent Geographer *Pomponius Mela*.

Bella, or *Beja*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, thought to be the *Bulla regia* of the Antients. It has the happineſs to ſtand in a Soil that is ſo exceeding fruitful, that the People ſay there, if they had two *Beja's*, there would be as many Grains of Corn in *Africa*, as Grains of Sand in the Sea.

Bellſtein, *Bilſtinum*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Wetteraw* in *Germany*, bearing the Title of an Earldom. Its Situation is betwixt *Marpurg*, *Naſſau*, and *Coblentz*.

Bein *Elnabarim*, the *Perſian* Gulph.

Beira, a very large Province upon the Sea-Coaſt of *Portugal*, accounted 130 Miles long and 95 broad, and divided into 6 Counties, the chief City whereof is *Coimbra*. The ſame was the Seat of thoſe antient People of *Spain*, called *Tranſcedani*, ſays *Vaſconcellos*.

Belac, a Town in the Province of *Marche* in *France*, under the generality of *Limoges*, upon the little River *Vincon*, which receives here below the *Seve* and the *Baſile*.

Belay, *Belica*, a City that heretofore belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, but in 1601. was taken from him by *Henry* IV. It is the Head of the Territory of *Baugey*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Beſancon*; it ſtands upon a riſing Ground near the River *Rhoſne*, not above 12 Miles from *Lyons* towards the Eaſt, 10 from *Grenoble* to the North, and 12 from *Geneva*.

Belfingham, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* in *Tindale* Ward.

Belbais, and *Balbes*, *Peluſium*, was a City ſeated upon the moſt Eaſtern Branch of the *Nile*, towards *Paleſtine*. Though this City is intirely ruined, and another called *Damiata* or *Damietta* is ſprung out of it, which I ſhall mention in its proper place; yet the State of the antient Town ought here to be deſcribed. This place in Scripture is called *Sin*; which (as the *Greek* name which it afterwards bore Πηλούσιον) ſignifies *Clay* or *Mire*, becauſe it was ſeated in a deep Miry Marſh upon the *Nile*. And it was for many Ages the Key of *Egypt*; that Country being of a very difficult Acceſs on the ſide of *Syria*; accordingly when *Cambyſes* invaded *Egypt*, *Polyænus* in his 7th. Book *de Stratag.* tells us, that *Cambyſes vigorouſly attacked* Peluſium, *and the* Egyptians *as courragiouſly defended it*, ἀποκλείοντες τὴν Αἰγύπτου εἰσόδους, *Shutting up the Entrance of* Egypt *againſt him*. *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, the Kings of *Egypt* fortified this place on the ſame account, with the utmoſt care and diligence; ſee *M. Bochart* in his *Geographia Sacra. lib.* 4. *cap.* 27. The *Grecian* Race of Kings were no leſs careful of the keeping this Place; and after the *Romans* had it they did not neglect it neither: *Ælius Hadrianus*, one of their Emperors, encompaſſed it with 3 Walls, and called it by his own name *Ælioplis*. In the times of Chriſtianity it was the Seat of an Archbiſhop under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. But when the *Arabians* and *Saracens* prevailed, they, as their Cuſtom is, intirely ruined this antient and moſt Noble City; and built another on the oppoſite Shoar of the *Nile*, which they called *Damiata*. *Peluſium* ſtands 150 Miles from *Alexandria* to the Eaſt, and 120 from *Memphis* or *Grand Cairo*, to the North-Eaſt, and not far from the *Mediterranean* Sea: in Long. 63. 20. and Lat. 32, 10.

Belegunza,

Belguanza, This has passed with divers for a Province of *Abyssinia*; but *Ludolfus* informs us, there are 2 Kingdoms in *Abyssinia*, called *Bali* and *Ganz*; and that *Baleguanza*, instead of a Province, is but a Compostion of their 2 Names.

Belenas, a City of *Palestine*, called *Dan* in Antient times,

Belen, *Subi*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between *Barcelona* and *Tarragona*, at the Town of *Siges*.

Belesme, a Town in the Upper *Perche* in *France*, where the States of the Province ordinarily assemble. It is honored with a Castle.

Beleste, a Fountain in the County of *Foix* in *Aquitain* in *France*; which is particular for having a flux and reflux, increasing and decreasing continually every Hour, from the end of *July* to the beginning of *December*.

Belfoste, there are 3 places thus called; one in *Narbone* in *France*, the Seat of the old *Vocontii*, upon the *Durance*; another in *Istria*, and a third in *Calabria Ulterior*.

Belgart, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania* in the Territory of *Cassuben*; which lies between the *Baltick* Sea, and *Prussia* upon the River *Persante*; 2 Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and 3 from *Colberg*.

Belgan, a vast Mountain in *Tartary*, called *Imaus* by the *Latin* Geographers; which runs very near the whole length of *Asia*, from North to South. See *Imaus*.

Belgae, a Warlike and Hardy People of the antient *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned with Honor by *Jul. Cæsar*. For their Boundaries, See *Gallia*. The name now of *Belgæ* and *Belgium*, all know, is given to the *Low Countries*.

Belgioioso, a Village and Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, within 5 Miles of *Pavia* near the *Po*, belonging to the Counts of *Barbiano*.

Fort Belgique, *Arx Belgica*, the name that the *Hollanders* have given to one of their Forts in the Island of *Nera* belonging to *Banda*, amongst the *Moluccaes*.

Belgrade, *Alba Græca*, called by the *Germans*, *Griechisch Weissemburg*, by the *Italians Belgrado*, is a great and strong City belonging to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated upon the South side of the *Save*, where it falls into the *Danube*, in the Province of *Rascia*; this was a long time the Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*, who lost several Armies before it. *Amurath* II. lost here a Victorious Army in 1439. and when *Mahomet* II. his Son besieged this City a second time, *An.* 1456. with an Army of 250000 Men, the brave *Huniades* preserved it, and ruined that vast Army by a Stratagem; for he suffered a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilst they were Plundering the Houses, made a Sally upon those without, took their Cannon and turned them upon themselves; in the Confusion destroying 40000 of them, and possessed himself of their Cannon, Camp, Baggage and Amunition; so that the *Turks* were forced to an Inglorious Flight. *Johannes Huniades* died the same year of the Plague. But in 1521. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it after a Siege of two Months, *Lewis* then King of *Hungary* a Child of 15 Years of Age not regarding it, and all the other Christian Princes being engaged in mutual and destructive Wars. The *Imperialists* won it again *Sept.* 6. 1688. by Storm: about 600 Christian Slaves were happily released on the occasion; who being most of them chained together and placed before a Party of *Turks* to screen them from the Fury of the Soldiers, obtained Quarter for themselves and their Enemies. But the *Turks* possessed themselves again of it, *Oct.* 8. 1690. a chance Bomb communicating a Fire from one Magazine to another with so much fury, that a great number of the Garrison were blown up with the Walls and Ramparts, the Ditch filled and so large a passage made for the Enemy, that they entred by entire Squadrons, and cut to peices all they met. This City belongs properly to *Servia*; the *Despot* of which Consigned it over to *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, for Lands of a better value; distant from *Vienna* 102 *German* Miles, 26 days Journey from *Constantinople*. *Leo* X. made it a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari* in *Dalmatia*. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 50.

Belgrard, *Hermonassa*, a small Town or City of *Bessarabia*, towards the Mouth of the River *Moncastro*, by the *Moldavians* called *Bialegrod*, and by the *Turks Belogrard*. See *Bialegrod*.

Bella mare. The *White Sea*.

Bellac, a small City in the County of *La Marche* in *France*, upon the River *Unicon*, 2 Leagues from *Orat* to the South, and seven from *Limoges* to the North.

Belle, or *Bailleul*, a Town in *Flanders*, three Leagues from *Ipre*.

Bellegarde, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*, [*Arar*]. This City was once very well fortified; it stands 5 Leagues from *Challon* to the North, and not far from the Borders of the Dukedom. In 1620. itself was advanced to the Title of a Dukedom. § Likewise the name of a strong place in the County of *Roussillon* upon the Frontiers of *Catalonia*, betwixt *Ceret* and *Jonquera*. The *Spaniards* made themselves Masters of it in 1674. and after they had fortified it were obliged to surrender it to the *French* again, when they attacked it under the Comand of the late famous Mareschal *Schomberg*.

Belle-Isle, *Caloneſus*, an Island upon the Southern Coast of *Brittany* in *France*, not far from the Port of *Brest*; 6 Leagues in Length and 2 in Breadth, called by the *Dutch Boslin*. It is furnished with a good Road and Castles to secure it, and carries the honor to be advanced to a Marquisate. § Likewise an Island belonging to *China* in the Eastern Ocean, having the Province of *Fuquien* to the West, and the *Philippins* to the South. In *Latin* stiled *Formosa*. The *Hollanders* did their utmost endeavors to settle in it, but were expelled thence by the *Chinese*. Its chief Towns are *Toyoan*, *Gillura*, *Wankan*, *&c.*

Belle-Perche, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bourbonné* in *France* upon the River *Allier*.

Belluna, a City of the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*, which is the cheif, and gives name to a small Territory, under the Dominion of the Commonwealth of *Venice*. It is little, but fair, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. And stands upon the River *Piave*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, 13 Leagues from *Venice* to the South-East; the City of *Belluno* lies 15 Leagues from *Feltria* to the South-East.

Belvoir *Castle*, a noble Seat of the Earl of *Rutland's* in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Grantham*, yielding a most delightful and spacious Prospect. The *Astroites*, a Stone irradiated with Beams like a Star, thought heretofore to be an infallible signal of Victory to him that wore one, is found about this Place.

Belz, a City of *Black Russia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, 5 Leagues from the River *Bug*, between *Lembourg* and *Zamosky*. This City is small, and built all of Wood, but yet it is a Palatinate, and possessed at present by a Person of great Worth.

Belts, or *Belts*, the Name of the *Baltick Sea*, taken from two very narrow Streights thereof so call'd, the one betwixt the Illands of *Funen* and *Zeland*, the other betwixt *Funen* and the *Terra firma* of

of *Jutland*; which are rarely ever paſſed by Veſſels of great Burthen, becauſe the *Sound* is both a deeper Water and larger than they. The March of *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden* with his Army over this Paſſage upon the Ice, was certainly one of the moſt adventurous and memorable Actions of the War the laſt Age, neither is there an Example like it to be found in any other.

Belvedere, a Province in the *Morea*, heretofore call'd *Elis*, the Capital Place is ſo call'd alſo; it lies in the Weſtern Part over againſt *Zant*. In ancient time, *Pauſanias* ſaith, the Silks of this Country were finer, and more eſteem'd than thoſe of *Judea*. It is a pleaſant Country, and has its Name from its beautiful Proſpect. § There is another place near *Syracuſe* in *Cicily*, of the ſame name, which was called by the Ancients *Euryalus*. As is alſo a part of the Popes Palace at *Rome*.

Belus, a river of *Phœnitia* in *Syria*. It begins its courſe at the Lake of *Cendavia* near *Acra*; and paſſes a valley, where the Sands that it amaſſes together in vaſt Quantities, ſays *Pliny*, it changes into Glaſs: yet this is the leaſt of thoſe Wonders, which that credulous noble Author reports of it.

Bemarin, a Province in *Florida*, under the command of the King of the *Apalechites*, Indians, at the foot of the Mountains; where ſtands its Capital Town *Melitot*.

Bempſter, A Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, and the cheif of its Hundred.

Bena, a Kingdom in the Southern part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, with a ſmall City of that Name, ſeated on the South ſide of the River *Forcados*, about 20 Leagues from the Ocean; in Lat. 8. d. Long. 31. 50. The People of it are call'd *Souſos*.

Benacus, The antient Name of one of the greateſt Lakes in *Italy*, otherwiſe now call'd *Lac de la garde*. It extends it ſelf in Length from Eaſt to Weſt 30 Miles; in Breadth, about 10. in the Territory of *Verona*, within the States of *Venice*. There was anciently a Town *Benacus* in theſe Quarters which gave name to it. It diſcharges it ſelf into the Lake of *Mantua* by the River *Menzo*, and thence into the *Po*.

Benanarim, a Province in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

Benares, A famous City of *Indoſtan* (or the Empire of the great *Mogul*) upon the *Ganges*, in a very good Country. It is the *Univerſity of the Indies*; the general School for *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, *Aſtrology*, and *Pagan Divinity*, that ſerves all the Gentry and all the ingenious of theſe Parts. Here the *Bramans* and the *Penders*, that is, the great Doctors of Paganiſme, are attended, not as in *Europe* indeed in Colleges, but in their Houſes and Gardens, with multitudes of Scholars that ſtudy with them many years. They learn firſt the Divine Language, call'd *Hanſcrit* in which they ſay the holy Books of the Law were written that God gave to *Brama* their Prophet. Of this Language we have an Alphabet in *Kircher*. It is quite different from the ordinary *Indian*, and much more ancient; ſo that none underſtand it but their learned Men. Next, they read an Abridgment, they call *Purane*, of the Books of their Law; and ſo paſs to *Philoſophy*. In *Philoſophy*, though they know nothing of the Learning of *Greece*, they argue much to the ſame effect with *Plato*, *Ariſtotle*, *Democritus* and *Epicurus*; and are divided in a manner into the ſame Sects as they, only with more Confuſion of Thought, with Fables. *Aſtrology* they are mightily inclin'd to, had they but ſome more lights into that Science. Their *Phyſick* is for the moſt part Receipts: But for *Anatomy*, they are in no Condition to know it, becauſe they will not preſume to cut up the body either of man or Beaſt. Some years ſince the Doctors of this place held a famous *Cabal*, which made the more noiſe upon the account that they gain'd the Son of the Great *Mogul* to their Opinion. It ſeems they were fallen upon the Doctrine of an *Anima mundi*, *An univerſal Soul and Spirit diffuſed throughout the World, of which the Souls of Men and Animals are as ſo many Portions*. And this is alſo the prevailing Opinion of the *Sophies* of *Perſia*.

Benavari, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*, to which belongs a Caſtle. It is ſeated in the Confines of *Catalonia*, 6 Leagues diſtant from *Balbaſtro* to the Eaſt; this place is the Capital of the County of *Ribagorza*; a ſmall ill Peopled place between the Rivers of *Cinca* and *Segre*.

Benavente, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Eſtremadura*, 1 League from the *Tage* or *Tajo*, 4 from *Scalabi*, and 9 from *Lisbon*, ſuppoſed to be the antient *Aritium*. § There is another Town of the ſame name in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Eſla*, which waſheth the Walls of *Leon*; It lies in a Plain, and has a Caſtle, and is the Capital of the County of *Pimentel*, 7 Leagues from *Sentica* to the North, about 12 from *Leon* to the South, and 15 from *Palantia* to the Weſt: perhaps this is the old *Vallata*. *Ferdinand* II. King of *Leon*, died in this Town in the Year 1118.

Benda, a City of *Albania* in *Macedonia*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*, [*Durrachium*] It now lies in Ruins, under the ſlavery of the *Turks*, and the Biſhop reſides at *Mamoli*; yet from this place the adjacent Country is call'd *Benda*, under which Title is included alſo *Sermenica*, a ſmall Diſtrict towards *Croia*, as I have heard (ſaith M. *Baudrand*) from the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*.

Bendarmaſin, a City and Kingdom in the Southern part of the Iſland of *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, about 3 Degrees from the Line on the Weſt.

Bene, a ſmall Town in *Piedmont*, ſometime bearing the Title of an Earldom. The *Spaniards* beſieg'd it in 1553. unſucceſsfully: its Fortifications have been ruined ſince.

Benevento, *Beneventum*, a City of the *Principatus Ulterior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbiſhops See, belonging to the Pope, upon the River *Sabato*, where it takes in the River *Tamora*: built by *Diomedes*, together with *Arpi*, a City of *Apulia*, and called the Colony of *Concordia* by *Frontinus*. It lies 28 Miles from *Capua* to the Eaſt, and 32 from *Naples* to the North-Eaſt. This was the Country of thoſe two antient Grammarians, the *Orbilii*. *Victor* III. and *Gregorius* VIII. Popes were born here. Not far from it *Manfred* King of *Sicily* was ſlain in the Year 1266. by *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*. This City was granted to *Leo* IX. by *Henry* IV. in exchange for *Bamberg* in the Year 1053. when he came into *Italy* to be Crowned. It was one of the 18 Colonies which continued faithful to the *Romans* againſt *Hannibal*: ruined afterwards by *Totila*, and rebuilt by the *Lombards* who made it a Dukedom. The *Saracens* became after this Maſters of it; from whom *Lewis* II. Emperor, took it in the Year 866, and granted it to *Aldegiſus* in the 871. Now annexed to the Papacy. A dreadful Earthquake which happened in *June* 1688. did almoſt totally ruin it; ſcarce 600 of the Inhabitants out of 20 many thouſand and upward being left alive; amongſt whom Cardinal *Urſini* their Archbiſhop was taken out of the Ruins of his own Palace. The Dukedom of *Benevento* was once a conſiderable part of the South of *Italy*, in the times of the *Lombards*, and *Charles* the Great: inſtituted by *Autharius*

tharius King of the *Lombards*, and ended in the Year 851. when the *Saracens* conquered it. In 866. it was reconquered by the *Germans*: in 1053. it was granted to the Pope, but much reſtrained as to its Bounds: yet then it took in the greateſt part of the *Principatus Ulterior*. Since which the *Spaniards* have reſtrained it; ſo that it extends not above 3 or 4 Miles from the Walls of the City.

Benfeild, once a Wall'd Town, or City of *Alſatia*, but diſmantled by the Treaty of *Munſter*; under the Dominion of the Biſhop of *Strasburg*; from which it lies about 3 *German* Miles towards the South upon the River *Ill*, about 2 Miles from *Rhinaw* towards the North-Weſt.

Bengale, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt Indies*, on the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the great *Mogul* for many paſt Ages, but which had before Kings of its own. It is a very fruitful Country, and extends 220 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and 120 from North to South. Bounded on the Eaſt by *India extra Gangem*, on the South by the Bay of *Bengale*, on the Weſt and North by the Territories of the *Mogul*. The City of *Bengale* lies in the bottom of the Bay, in the moſt North-Eaſtern Angle of it, upon the River *Coſmire*. It is great, and drives a vaſt Trade with the *European* Nations, as generally Authors ſay that have written of *Bengala*; yet ſome modern Accounts will tell us, there is no Town or City of this Name there.

Benges, a River which riſeth in the Lower *Auſtria*, and entring the Lower *Hungary*, falls into the River *Rab*.

Benguola, a Country of the Lower *Æthiopia*, and a Town there with a good Port to the Sea of *Congo*, which the *Hollanders* have been Maſters of for ſome time. This Country lies in the Kingdom of *Angola*.

Benibeſſera, a large Country in *Libya* in *Africa*, upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Tremiſſen*.

Beni-Gebara, a Mountain in the Province of *Cuze* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*: ſo well inhabited that it is able to produce 7000 fighting Men; and ſo fruitful, that they may endure a Siege of 10 Years without the fear of a Famine. The Avenues of it are very difficult. Thence the Inhabitants preſerve their Liberty inviolate, paying a Tribute to the King of *Fez*.

Beni-Guazebal, a Mountain containing above 120 Villages, together with a good large Town, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, in the Province of *Errif*: yet at the very top, opens and caſts forth Flames of Sulphur.

Benin, a Kingdom of *Guiney* in *Africa* with a Town of the name upon the River *Benin*. It is the beſt Town belonging to the *Negroes*. The ſaid River diſcharges it ſelf ſoon after into the Gulph of S. *Thomas*.

Beni-Ortegan, a Mountain in the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, towards the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*: 3 Leagues in length, in breadth about half that: curiouſly enriched with Vines, Olives, and the odoriferous Cedars.

Beni-Suaid, a Town upon the Banks of *Nile* in *Ægypt*, 2 Leagues from *Cairo*. It ſtands in a large Plain, which abounds with Line and Hemp.

Beni-Tendi, a ruined Town in the Province of *Habat*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Ergaile*. The Reſts of ſtately Edifices, Tombs, and Fountains do incur here the Eye of the Spectator.

Beni-Uſa, or *Bervira*, a fruitful and well Inhabited Mountain in the Province of *Errif* in the Kingdom of *Fez*, near the Mountain of *Gualida*. The Inhabitants of theſe 2 Mountains are almoſt continually at War.

Beni-Waſga, a Mountain in the Province of *Cuze* in *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, inhabited by a Rich and Martial People. There is an abundance of Vines, and Olives, and Cattle, and Corn upon it. The River *Cebu* or *Suba* glides near it.

Benthem, a Town and Caſtle of *Weſtphalia*, which ſtands upon the River *Vidrus*, near *Oldenzael*, and is the Head of a ſmall County in the Weſt part of *Weſtphalia*; called in the *German* Tongue das Grafſchaft von Benthem: lies between the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the Eaſt, *Over-Iſſel* and the Territory of *Twent* to the Weſt; and upon the North and South it is incloſed by the River *Vechta*. The Caſtle or Town of *Benthem* lies 2 Miles from *Oldenzael*, a Town in the South-Eaſt Angle of the Province of *Over-Iſſel*; ten from *Deventer* to the Eaſt.

Bentivolio, *Pons Poledranus*, a Caſtle in the Dominions of the Church, in the Territory of *Bononia*; from which City it lies 10 Miles towards the North, in the Road to *Ferrara*; heretofore a Noble Piſe, but now half ruined: this gave name to the Family of the *Bentivolio's*, who for many Years *Principatum Bononiæ tenuere*, were Princes of *Bononia*. And of later times this Family has afforded ſome excellent Perſons.

Bera, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, commonly called *Vera*.

Beraun, a ſmall Town in *Bohemia* upon the River *Mies*: 3 *German* Miles from *Prague* towards the Weſt: called by the *Germans Bern*, in *Latin Berauna* and *Verona*.

Berbero, *Arbi*, a River of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Send*, [*Sinda*] which borders Eaſt upon *India propria*, and Weſt upon *Macran*.

Berchel, *Velicer*, the ſame with the River *Aa*, in *Weſtphalia*.

Berboa, a deſart Country in *Zaara* in *Africa*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Gaoga* and the Country of *Lempta*. There is a Town in it of the ſame name. Sands, Scorpions and Monſters are almoſt the only things to be ſeen here.

Bere Regis, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*. The cheif of its Hundred.

Bereberes, an antient People of *Barbary* in *Africa*, divided into 5 Tribes called the *Mazamudins*, *Zenetes*, *Haoares*, *Zinhagiens* and *Gomeres*; from which the Grandees of *Africk* derive their Original. They came hither out of *Arabia Fœlix* under *Melech-Iſiriqui* King of the ſaid *Arabia*, and in time made themſelves Maſters of a great part of *Africk*; often uſurping upon each other for the Government, till they were all Conquered by the *Turks*.

Berecynthus, a Mountain of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, famous heretofore for the Worſhip of the Goddeſs *Cybele*, who thence is ſtyled *Berecynthia*.

Berenice. See *Bernisb*.

Berg, or *Bergben*, the *Dutch* and *German* names for *Mons*, a City of *Hainault*. § Alſo a Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, lying along the *Rhine*, betwixt the County of *Mark* and the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, called the *Dutchy of Berg*, and in *Latin Bargenſis Regio*. *Duſſeldorp* is its Capital Town.

Bergamo, *Bergomum*, a City of *Italy*, belonging to the *Venetians*, which was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*: a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; built with others by the *Orobii*; call'd by *Paulus Diaconus*, *Pergamum*; and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Bergamum*. This City is placed on the ſide of a Mountain, the Foot of which is covered by large Suburbs: it is great and Populous, and lies between the River *Brembo*, (which 8 Miles further falls into the *Adda*) and the *Serio*, which falls alſo in the *Adda*. It has a Caſtle called *Capella*, and it lies 30 Miles from *Brixia*, towards *Milan* to the Weſt,

West, and the same distance from *Como* to the East; from hence the Family of the *Bergoma's* take their name. The same is the Capital of the Country adjacent, called *Bergamasco*.

Bergen, *Bergos*, or *Berga*, a City of *Norway* on the Northern Ocean, call'd by the Natives *Baern*, by the *Germans Bergben*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*: a celebrated Mart, has a large and safe Harbour, surrounded almost on all sides with high Mountains, and lies in a winding Bay, call'd *Felta fiored*, 12 Miles from the Ocean: it has a strong Castle call'd *Bergen-Hus*, and lies in the small Territory of *Nord Horland*, which is Subject to the King of *Denmark*, as King of *Norway*; 23 from *Linde Noes*, or the most Southern Point of *Norway*, and 80 from the nearest Coast of *Scotland*; at this day without dispute, the best and richest City of all *Norway*. But made more famous by the Valour of the *English*, who in 1665. entred this Port, and fell upon the *Dutch East-India* Fleet, to their great damage; and had certainly destroyed them all, if contrary Winds had not given them time to draw their Canon ashoar to their defence.

Bergen op Zoom, call'd by the *French*, *Bergue sur le Zoom*, is a small, but strong City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Scheldt*. Erected into a Dukedom in 1533. and revolting with the *United Provinces*, was attempted without success, by the Marquess *Spinola*, in 1622. So that it still belongs to the *Hollanders*. It stands 7 Leagues from *Antwerp* towards the North, and 5 from *Breda* to the South-West.

Bergen, the chief Town of the Island of *Rugen* on the Coast of *Pomerania* in the *Baltick* Sea, which has belonged to the *Swedes* every since 1630.

Bergerac, a City of *Perigord*, upon the River *Dordogne*; 5 Miles from *Perguex* to the South, and about 9 from *Sarlat*; a rich and fine City. The *English* had it heretofore in their possession. They Fortified it, and afterwards lost it, about the Year 1371. It revolted upon the score of Religion in 1562. and was often taken and retaken. In 1621. it submitted itself to *Lewis* XIII.

Bergue St. Winoch, a small City in *Flanders*, taken by the *French* in the year 1658. and yielded to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659. Dignified with the Title of a Viscounty, as likewise of a *Chatelany*, with divers Villages under its Jurisdiction. It has various Names, and is sometimes call'd *Groenenberg*, or *(Green-wich;)* it lies 12 *German* miles East of *Gravelings*, and about one League and a half from *Dunkirk*. *Al. Winocksberg*.

Berkeley, a Market-Town in *Glocestershire*; The chief of its Hundred, upon the Banks of the *Severn*: where stands the Seat of the noble and antient Family of the Earls of *Berkeley*.

Berkhamsted, a Market-Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*. S. *Brithwald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held a Council here in 698. In Latin *Bergamstedum*.

Berkshire, *Barcheria*, is separated on the North by the River *Isis* from *Oxfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South by the River *Kanet* from *Hantshire*; on the West it Bordereth upon *Wiltshire*, and on the East upon *Surry*; generally fertil and rich, but especially the *Vale of White Horse*. The Right Honorable *Thomas Howard* was created the first Earl of *Berkshire*, by *Charles* I. in 1625. He was second Coronation Earl, as well as second Son to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, in which Family it still is; the present Earl being the fourth in the Succession.

Berlin, *Berolinum*, or *Berlinum*, is one of the Noblest Cities in *Germany*. It belongs to the Upper *Saxony*, and stands in the middle Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Sprew*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Hamel*. This City stands in a Marsh, very strongly Fortified, being the capital of that Marquisate, and the Residence of the Marquisses of *Brandenburgh*; divided by the River *Sprew* into two parts; that on the East side is call'd *Berlin*; that on the West *Coln*, or the *Colony*. 17 *German* Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South East, and 11 from *Frankfort*. Built by *Albertus Ursus*, Prince of *Anhalt*, in 1143.

Bermudas, or the *Summer Islands*, are a knot of Islands on the Coast of *Florida* (supposed to be 400 in number) 1600 Leagues from *England*, 1000 from *Madera*, 400 from *Hispaniola*, and 300 from *Carolina*, which is the nearest Continent. Accidentally discovered by *John Bermudez* a *Spaniard*, about 1522. Sir *George Summers* an *English* Man, being in 1609. sent by the Lord *de la Ware* to *Virginia*, stumbled again upon them, and suffered Shipwrack here; who was so taken with their verdure, plenty and delightfulness, that he neglected his return for *England*; and with the Assistance of Sir *Thomas Gates* settled a Plantation here in 1612. and in 1616. Capt. *Tucker* was sent after the first Adventurers with 500 Men who established themselves so well, and fortified the Accesses so, that it is now thought impregnable. It is one of the most healthful places in the World; none dying here of almost any other Distemper but old Age: fruitful to a wonder, abounding in all things needful for the Life of Man but fresh Water, which is gotten with some difficulty from their Wells and Cisterns, for they have neither Springs nor Rivers. This Colony filled so fast, that in 1623. there were said to be 3000 *English* Inhabitants: called *Bermudas* from the *Spanish*, and *Summer* Islands from the *English* Discoverer.

Bermut, a City of the hither *East-Indies*, supposed by *Castaldus*, to be the *Barbari* of *Arrian*.

Bern, *Berna*, a great and well built City of *Switzerland*, which has its name from a *Bear*, and carries a Bear for its Arms. Built by *Bertoldus* Duke of *Zeringhen* in 1191. upon the River *Aar*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldhut*, a Town of *Schwaben*: and adorned with a Library and an Arsenal that deserve to be remembred. It is the cheif City of the Canton of *Bern*, which is one of the largest Cantons, and was added to the rest in 1353. To look a little back into the antient History of this City: it obtained the right of an incorporated City from the Emperors *Henry* IV. and *Philip* II. Confirmed by *Frederick* II. it continued under the Empire till 1228. and then put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1241. it had an unfortunate War with *Gothefredus* Duke of *Habspurg*, whereupon in 1243. they made a League with *Freiburg*, as also for ten Years with *Walliserlande*, in 1251. In 1287. this City was besieged by *Rodolphus* of *Habspurg*. They suffered much also from *Albertus*, who had a set Battle with them near their Walls in 1291. wherein they lost many Men, but had better Success against the Earl of *Savoy* the same year. In 1346. they renewed their League with *Freiburg*, after which followed the Perpetual League in 1353. whereby it obtained the second place amongst the Cantons. In 1528. it imbraced the Reformation, and thereupon passed a Law against mercenary Service in foreign Wars. It stands about 13 Miles from *Basil* to the South, 4 from *Freiburg* to the North, and about 20 from *Geneva* to the North-East. This Canton is so well replenished with Gentry, handsom Towns, good Castles and Villages, that you may compare it almost to one continued City: and as for the Civil Government of it, it is managed by two Councils of Sena-

tors

tors under a Cheif, whom they call in, *French* an *Avoyer*, in *German Schalteſch*; which laſt is an old Word in the Laws of the *Lombards*. See Doctor *Burnet*'s Letters.

Bernards *Caſtle*, a Market-Town in *Durham*, in *Darlingson Wapentake*, upon the River *Tees*; which takes its name from a Family that firſt came into *England* with the *Saxons*.

Bernbourg, a ſmall City in *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Saaldar*, [*Sala*] 4 *German* Miles from *Magdebourg* towards the South, and as many from *Deſſaw* to the Weſt. It is dignified with the Title of an Earldom and the Seat of a Caſtle.

Bernich, *Berenice*, a City of *Africa* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*, but called *Heſperia* by *Mela*; one of the 5 Cities in *Pentapolis*; between the Promontory *Borsum*, (now *il Capo di Teiones*) upon the greater *Syrtis*, and the City of *Arſinoe* to the Eaſt. It had its antient name from *Berenice* the Queen of *Ptolemy*, the third King of *Egypt*, as *Solinus* ſaith.

Bernſtadt, *Bernardi Urbs*, a Town in *Sileſia* in the Dutchy of *Oſſi* in *Germany* upon the River *Veid* or *Veida*: 3 or 4 Leagues from *Breſlaw*.

Beroa, *Berrhœa*, believed to be the modern *Aleppo*, was a famous City amongſt the Antients, re-edified by *Seleucus Nicanor*, and ſometime an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. See *Aleppo*. ✠ Alſo an antient Town in *Macedonia*, near the River *Lydius*.

Berry, *Bituricenſis Provincia*, *Bituriges*, a Dukedom in *France*, bounded on the North by *Solegne*, on the Eaſt by *Nivernois* and *Bourbone*, on the Weſt by *Poictou*, and part of *Tourein*; and on the South by *Limoſin*. The Principal City of this Province is *Bourges*; divided into 2 parts by the River *Chur*: a rich, fruitful and populous Province. The antient Inhabitants are famous in Hiſtory for the 2 Colonies of *Gauls* they tranſmitted into *Germany* and *Italy* under the Command of *Segoveſus* and *Belloveſus*, both Nephews to *Ambigatus* King of *Gallia Celtiqua*, in the time of *Tarquinius* V. King of *Rome*: for from the Conqueſts by them made, proceeds the Diviſion of *Gallia Tranſalpina* and *Ciſalpina*. See *Gallia*.

Berſheba, or *Beerſeba*, an antient City of *Paleſtine*, by the way of *Gaza*, to which *Abraham* and *Abimelech* gave this name, becauſe of the Covenant they there mutually ratified by Oath with each other *Gen.* 21. 31. It fell afterwards by Lot to the Tribe of *Simeon*, *Joſh.* 19. 2. and committed Idolatry with the Apoſtate Tribes, as we collect from *Amos* 5. 5. and S. *Jerom*. in loc. Some take it to be the ſame now with *Gibel*.

Bertinoro, *Bretinorium*, *Petra Honorii*, a City in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* hither removed from *Forlimpopoli*. Its Situation is upon a little Hill in the Borders of *Tuſcany* near the River *Renco*.

S. **Bertrand** *de Cominges*, *Convenæ*, *ſeu Lugdunum Convenarum*, a City of *France*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains; upon the River *Garonne*, in the Earldom *de Cominge*; which was deſtroyed by the *Franks* under King *Gunthchramnus*, in 584. but rebuilt by S. *Bertrand*, in 1100. and from him in after times it had its preſent name. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Auch*; 25 Leagues from *Thouloufe* to the South, and 55 from *Bourdeaux* to the South-Weſt.

Berwald, a Town beyond the River *Oder* in the New *March*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*; remarkable for the Treaty celebrated here in 1631. betwixt the Crowns of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Princes of *Germany*.

Berwick, *Burcovicum*; *Bervicium*, *Teuſis*, a Town in *Northumberland*, ſituated upon the North ſide of the River *Tweede*; the moſt Northern Town in the Kingdom of *England*, and (ſaith *Camden*) the ſtrongeſt hold in all *Britain*. It ſtands upon a Promontory, ſo that it is almoſt totally incompaſs'd with the Sea and River. Delivered up to *Henry* II. by *William* King of *Scotland*, as a Pledge for his Ranſom, being then a Priſoner in *England*: reſtor'd again by King *John* upon repayment of the Mony. *Edward* I. in 1297. retook it. After this it was won and loſt divers times; till in the Reign of *Edward* IV. Sir *Thomas Stanley* made a final reducement of it to the Crown of *England*. The *Engliſh* Princes have fortified it, but eſpecially Queen *Elizabeth*, who Walled it anew within the old Wall, and added Out-works after the later Modes, by which it was made incredibly ſtrong. *Henry* II. built the Caſtle, and other of our Princes the outward Wall; ſo that all its Works are owing to the *Engliſh*. After a long Peace, in 1639. this Town ſaw the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Encamped under her Walls again in oppoſition, till a Peace was concluded there *June* 17. However I find before the end of the War they were poſſeſſed of it, and quitted it, *Feb.* 17. 1646. *March* 12. 1686. King *James* II. created Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, Duke of *Berwick*. Ehis Town lies in Long. 21. d. 43. m. Lat. 55. 48. and ſends 2 Burgeſſes to the *Engliſh* Parliament.

Berytis, or *Barut*, an antient City of *Phœnicia* in *Aſia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ſometime an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. For in the 16th. Seſſion of the great Council of *Chalcedon* we find the Biſhop of *Berytis* taking the Title of a Metropolitan. In the year 1110. *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem*, redeemed this City out of the hands of the *Saracens*, and ſettled particular Governors over it, till it became united with the Crown of *Jeruſalem*, in whoſe ruin it received its own; and all the ſubſiſtance it now enjoys depends upon an inconſiderable little Commerce. *Ibas* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, was accuſed in a Council here in 448. of Arrianiſme, and of treating S. *Cyril* as an Heretick; but acquitted.

Besagno, *Feriter*, a ſmall River which riſeth out of the *Apennine* Hills, and falls by the Walls of *Genoua* into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Besançon, *Biſontio*, *Veſontio*, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, which is an Archbiſhops See, upon the River *Doux*, [*Dubis*;] an Univerſity, and has a Caſtle built of later times. Taken by the *Spaniard* in 1654. retaken by the *French* in 1668. and in 1674. and finally left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. Once an Imperial free City, made ſo by *Henry* I. in 1651. exempted from the Empire, and granted to the *Spaniards*. The Court of Parliament for the Dutchy of *Burgundy* ſits here: it ſtands 15 Leagues from *Montbelliard* to the North-Weſt, 20 from *Dijon* to the North-Eaſt. *Joannes Chifletius* wrote a particular Deſcription and Hiſtory of this City. The old *Roman* names of *Campus Martius*, *Vicus Veneris*, *Vicus Caſtoris*, *Mons Jovis* and the like, to ſeveral quarters within and without it continue to this day in *French*, as *le Champ Mars*, *Rue de Venie*, *Rue de Chaſteur*, *Mont Jouot* &c. Abundance of Urns, Medals, Inſcriptions, Veſſels and Inſtruments of Sacrifice, are daily found here. The Ruins of the Triumphal Arch erected for the Emperor *Aurelian* in 274. are yet to be ſeen; which are undeniable marks of its being Antient, as now notwithſtanding all former Miſfortunes, it is alſo a flouriſhing Place.

Besbze, *Besbria*, a ſmall River in the Dukedom of *Bourbone*, which waſheth the principal City, and then falls into the *Loire*.

Beſecath, one of the Names of *Africa*.

Beſes, *Beſos*, *Bætulo*, a ſmall River of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Badelona* and *Barcelona*. There ſtands a ſmall Town call'd *Beſon* by it, once *Betulo* from it.

Beſiers, *Bliteræ*, *Buteræ*, a City of *Languedoc* in *France* upon the River *Orbe*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbone*; a fine and well built place, not above 2 Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, 11 from *Mompellier* to the Weſt, and 3 from *Pezenas*.

Beſſarabia, is a ſmall Territory between *Podolia* to the North, *Moldavia* to the Weſt, the *Danube* to the South, and the *Black Sea* to the Eaſt. Formerly a part of *Moldavia*, but in 1485. *Bajazet* II. Conquered it, and annexed it to his Empire, under which it has been ever ſince; the chief Town of it is *Moncaſtrum*, a very ſtrong Town, taken by the *Turks* then alſo. It is called *Budziack* by the neighbouring *Tartars*, and by that Name is beſt known to the preſent times.

Beſtercze, or *Beſtricze*, *Biſtricia*, a City of *Tranſilvania*. It ſtands in a very large Plain, upon a River of the ſame Name, which 2 Miles further takes in the *Saio*: 5 *German* Miles North-Eaſt from *Burgles*, and 15 from *Weiſſenburg* to the North-Weſt. It is little and ill built.

Beta, a River of South *America*, in the Country of *Paria*, which falls into the River *Orenock*.

Betanzos, *Flavium Brigantium*, a ſmall City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, ſeated upon the North ſide of the River *Mandeu*, 11 Miles from *Mondonnedo* to the Eaſt.

Betawe, or *Betau*, a ſmall Territory contain'd in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, in the States of the *United Provinces*. It ſeems to retain the Name of the antient *Batavi*, who had their Habitations here. *Nimeguen* ſtands in it.

Betente, an Iſland near *Naples*, call'd by the antients *Parthenope*.

Bethany, *Bethania*, an antient Town and Caſtle of *Paleſtine* near *Jeruſalem*; of everlaſting Fame for the Reſurrection of *Lazarus* from his Grave at the Command of our Saviour here. *John* 11. There was another *Bethany* beyond *Jordan*.

Bethel, that is, in the Hebrew, The *Houſe of God*, (according to the Interpretation of *Jacob*'s Dream, *Gen.* 28. 17. 19.) was a City of *Samaria*, call'd *Luz* till the Patriarch chang'd its name. Here *Jeroboam* erected his Idols: In deriſion whereof it was afterwards call'd *Bethaven*, that is, The *Houſe of Iniquity*, ſays S. *Jerom* in *Oſeam*. Ch. 4 and 5. *Joſias* deſtroy'd thoſe Idols.

Bethlehem, that is in the Hebrew, The *Houſe of Bread*, the Place of the *Nativity of our Saviour*, and the Capital of the Family of *David*; as likewiſe the Birth-place of *David*: call'd *Bethlehem of Judea* in diſtinction from another *Bethlehem* in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, was never but a ſmall place; two Leagues from *Jeruſalem* to the South, and 32 from *Nazareth*. Now Inhabited by about 150 Houſes of *Turks*, *Moors*, *Arabians*, and ſome poor Chriſtians, that make a Trade of ſelling Chapelets and Crucifixes to Pilgrims. Yet St. *Mary's* Church, built by *Helena*, is entire ſtill; and in the particular part of it where our Saviour firſt entred into this World, within a Circle illuſtrated with a Glory like the Rays of the Sun, there are theſe words Engraved, *Hic ex Virgine Maria Jeſus Chriſtus natus eſt*. The *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Latin Cordeliers*, have their ſeveral Quarters in this Church. It is a very noble Pile, envied by the *Turks*, who therefore have robb'd it of ſome Ornaments to carry to their Moſques. S. *Jerom* ſays, the *Pagans* heretofore erected the Idols of *Adonis* and *Venus* in it to prophane it. In 1110. after the *Chriſtians* had gained the *Holy Land*, they conſtituted *Bethlehem* a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*. It ſtands upon a ſmall Hill, and nothing can be pleaſanter than the Valleys about it. § When the *Chriſtians* were expelled the *Holy Land* again, in 1223. *Raynaud* Biſhop of *Bethlehem* attended *Guy* Earl of *Nevers* into *France*, who conferred upon him the Adminiſtration of an Hoſpital at *Clamecy*, a ſmall Town in the Dioceſe of *Auxerre* in the Province of *Nivernois*; which was afterwards augmented in Honor with the Title of Biſhop of *Bethlehem*, to continue to the Succeſſors of the ſaid *Rainaud* for ever, in the nomination of the Earls and Dukes of *Nevers*: hence there is at this day a Biſhop of *Bethlehem* in *France* without any Lands or Dioceſe.

Bethſhan, an antient Town in *Paleſtine* in the Tribe of *Menaſſeh*, called *Scythopolis* by *Joſephus* and *Stephanus*. The *Philiſtines* fixed the Body of King *Saul* to the Walls of this place. 1. *Sam.* 31. 10.

Bethſhemeth, *Bethſama*, at firſt called *Abel*, (1 *Sam.* 6. 18.) was a Town in *Paleſtine* belonging to the *Levites* *Joſh.* 21. 16. whither the *Ark* came, when diſmiſſed by the *Philiſtines*, 1. *Sam.* 6. 14. and 50000 *Bethſhemites* were immediatly ſtruck with death for preſuming to look into it, according to the common Tranſlations: whereas *Joſephus*, S. *Jerom*, *Iſidore*, *Lyra*, *Toſtatus*, and *Bochartus* maintain the number of the ſlain was no more than 70. § There was another *Bethlehem* in the Tribe of *Naphthali*, remark'd becauſe the old Inhabitants (the *Canaanites*) were not driven thence as God had commanded. *Jud.* 1. 33. And a third in the Tribe of *Iſſachar* at the foot of Mountain *Carmel*.

Bethulia, an antient, ſtrong and great City in the Tribe of *Zabulon* in *Galilee*; famous for the Siege laid to it by *Holofernes*, and the Victory of *Judith* over his Army and him at one fatal blow. Together with a Fortreſs formerly built by the *Chriſtians* near *Bethlehem*.

Bethune, a ſtrong well built Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Biette*, 8 Leagues from *Arras* [*Atrebatum*] toward the North, and 5 from *Aire*. It has been under the *French* ever ſince 1645. when it was taken by them; being ceded to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. This Town is raiſed to the Honor of a Marquiſate.

Betley, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire* in the Hundred of *Pirehill*.

Betlis, a City of *Armenia*, 10 days Journey from *Diarbeker*, belonging to a Sovereign *Bey* or Prince, who neither acknowledges the Grand *Seignior* nor the King of *Perſia*; but courted by both as being Maſter of a Country: ſo ſituated betwixt Mountains and Rivers, that he is able with 10 Men to defend the Paſſes againſt 1000, and intercept the Correſpondence of *Aleppo* and *Tunis* at pleaſure: he can ſend into the Field above 20000 Horſe and very good Infantry.

Bethſaida, an antient Town of *Paleſtine* in *Galilee* in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, near the the Lake of *Genezareth*. S. *Andrew* and S. *Philip* the Apoſtles were born here.

Beveland, an Iſland of *Zeland* in the United *Netherlands*; rent aſunder by a Tempeſt in 1532. from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſince divided into North and South *Beveland*. *Goes* ſtands in this Iſland.

Beverly, a Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, ſeated upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Hull*, about a Mile from it: about 5 Miles North of *Hull*. *Camden* ſuppoſeth it to be the old *Petvaria Pariſiorum*, though

though there be no ſigns of a great Antiquity now to be found. One *John* Simamed *de Beverly*, Archbiſhop of *York*, a Pious and Learned Man in the eſteem of *Bede*, in his old Age reſigned his Biſhoprick, and retired hither, and in holy Meditations here died in 721. For the ſake of this Holy Perſon, the *Saxon* Kings gave great Privileges to this place, particularly *Athelſtan* by a Grant in theſe Words, **All Free make I thee, as Heart may think or Eye may ſee.** They had alſo a Sanctuary endowed with the largeſt Priviledges; ſo that the Town grew great, rich, and populous; governed at firſt by Wardens; but Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Major Town. It ſends 2 Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Beuray, or *Beurees*, a Town in the Territory of *Autun* in *Burgundy* in *France*; ſuppoſed to be the *Bibractle* of *Ceſar*, where he once aſſembled the Deputies of all *Gallia* under him, and oftentimes Wintered his Troops: imparting his own name *Julia* to it.

Bewdley, a Market-Town in *Worceſterſhire* in the Hundred of *Doddingſon*, which ſends one Burgeſs to the Parliament. It ſtands upon the *Severn* near the Foreſt of *Wire*; of particular Eſteem in the Reign of *Henry* VII. he building a Houſe here for Prince *Arthur*, called *Tickon Hall*.

Beux, a Village near to *Seignelay* in the Province of *Burgundy* in *France*; made lately remarkable by one *Coualliet*, ſurnamed the *Phiſician of Beux*; a Man born and educated amongſt the meaneſt Employs of the Country; yet he attained to ſo ſingular a Knowledge of all the Species of Diſeaſes and Remedies, without ſtudying the Faculty in Books or Schools, that not only Monſieur *Colbert* laid his obligations upon him to recide at *Seignelay*, but from all parts they came to conſult him, ſo that he left to his Son at his Death an Eſtate of above 100000 Crowns.

Beziers, *Biterra*, *Beterenſis Civitas*, a great and antient City in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, with the Dignity of a Viſcounty and of an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*. It was a *Roman* Colony in the times of *Julius Ceſar* and *Tiberius*; having afterwards 2 Temples built in it to the Honor of *Julius* and *Auguſtus*. In the year 356. the *Arians* held a Council here againſt S. *Hilary*, which occaſioned his Baniſhment by the Emperor *Conſtantius*. The *Goths* and *Saracens* ſucceſſively ruined it. In 1209. the *Croiſade* cut off 10000 of its Inhabitants. In 1233. a Council was aſſembled againſt the *Albigenſes* at this place. About the year 1247. it became united to the Crown of *France*, whereas before it had been governed by its own Viſcounts. It ſtands upon the River *Orb*, 2 Leagues from the Sea, and 3 from *Agde*: and had a Cittadel which was demoliſhed in 1633.

Biafara, a Town and Kingdom in *Guiney* in *Africa*: the former ſtands upon the River *dos Camaornes*; the other (that receives its name from it) extends itſelf betwixt the Kingdom of *Benni*, the *Niger*, and the States of *Congo*.

Bialacerkiow, *Bialaceria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kiovia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the River *Ros*, ill built.

Bialogrod, *Arvis*, *Hermonaſſa*, the principal Town of *Beſſarabia*, ſeated upon the Shoars of the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*; 30 Miles from the North outlet of the River *Danube*, called *Moncaſtrum*, by the later *Latin* Writers; *Bialogrod*, by the *Moldavians*, and *Belgrad* by the *Turks*; under whom it is, being taken by *Bajazet* II. in 1485. It lies 60 *German* Miles from *Arbianople*, and 63 from *Conſtantinople* to the North.

Biaur, *Biaurus*, a River in *Rovergne* in *France*.

Bibiena, a Town in the Principality of *Piedmont* in *Italy*; by ſome Authors eſteemed to be *Forum Vibii* of the Antients.

Bibrach, *Bibacum*, *Bibracum*, a City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, ſeated upon a ſmall River which a very little farther falls into the *Riſs*, which laſt falls into the *Danube*, 2 *German* Miles above *Ulm*; this City ſtands about 5 *German* Miles from *Ulm* to the North-Weſt. This is an Imperial City, and takes its name from a *Caſtor* or *Beaver*. Under *Pepin* King of *France*, about 751. it was a Village, but *Frederick* II. walled it. For ſome ſignal Services performed under *Maximilian* I. the publick Arms of it were changed from a Crowned Caſtor or Beaver, to a Crowned Lyon: it obtained alſo from *Maximilian* II. the right of Sealing with Red Wax. Long. 31. 51. Lat. 48. 00. Written ſometimes *Biberach*; and famous for the Mineral Waters, they call the *Waters of Jordan*, within its Territory.

Bicaner, a Town in the County of *Bacar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the States of the Great *Mogul*, underſtood by ſome to be the *Bardeatis* of the Antients.

Biceſtre, an antient Caſtle below the Village of *Gentilly* near *Paris*. The name *Biceſtre* is confeſſed to be but a Corruption of *Wincheſter*: for from the time that *John* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* made it his reſidence, when the *Engliſh* had Conquered *France*, it took the name of *Wincheſter* Caſtle from him, and kept it through the whole courſe of its Fortunes. Of late, ſince its total Conſumption and Ruin, *Lewis* XIII. built an Hoſpital in the place of it for maimed Soldiers.

Bicester, a Market-Town in *Oxfordſhire* in the Hundred of *Ploughley*.

Bicoqua, a ſmall Town in the *Milaneſe* in *Italy*, 3 Miles from *Milan*. The *French* were here defeated by the *Swiſſe* in 1522.

Bidache, a Town upon the River *Bidouſe* in the Territory of *Bearne* in *France*; 5 or 6 Leagues from *Bayonne*. It ſuſtains the Title of a Principality, and has a Caſtle which *Charles* V. never could Conquer.

Bidaſſoa, *Bidaſſo*, and *Vidaſſo*, a ſmall River which riſeth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills, in the Confines of *Navarr*, 7 Miles from S. *Johns*; and preſently croſſing the *Pyrenean* Mountains, it runs betwixt the Territories of *Labour* in *France*, and *Guipuſcoa* in *Spain*; and falls into the *Cantabrian* Ocean at *Fontarabia*, where it divides *France* from *Spain*. Famous for the *Pyrenean* Treaty here made in an Iſland of this River, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, *Nov.* 7. 1659. and alſo for an interview between thoſe two Princes in 1660. in the ſame Iſland, called the Iſland of *Pheaſants*.

Bidya, the preſent name of *Indus*, one of the moſt famous Rivers of the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Bidumi, *Idumæa*, a part of *Paleſtine*.

Biela, *Bugella*, *Gaumellum*, and *Laumellum*, a Town in the Diſtrict of *Vercellois* in *Piedmont* under the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Capital of a ſmall Territory called *Le Bialleſe*. It is rich, handſom, and populous. *Francis* II. Duke of *Modena* died here in 1658.

Biela Oſero, that is, in the *Muſcovian* Language, the *White Lake*, is a Province of *Muſcovy*, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom; between the Province of *Wologda* to the Eaſt and North, and that of *Novigrod* (which is alſo a Dukedom) to the South and Weſt. The chief City of it is *Biela*, ſeated upon a River of the ſame name; almoſt in the middle between *Novigrod* to the Eaſt, and *Wologda* to the Weſt, and about 62 *German* Miles North-Weſt of *Moſkow*, the Capital of this Kingdom: written ſometimes *Belo*.

The Grand Duke of *Muſcovy* ſhuts up a part of his Treaſures in this City; becauſe its Situation in the midſt of many Marſhes, renders it almoſt impregnable.

Bielba, a City of *Muſcovy*, towards the Confines of *Lithuania*, about 30 *German* Miles North of *Smolaſko*, and 59 North-Weſt from *Moſcow*; there is a Province annexed to this City called *Bielki*. This City is written *Bielba*, and *Bielska*, and the Province *Bielski*. It is one of the Titles in the Stile of the Grand Duke of *Muſcovy*.

Bielski. See *Bielba*.

Bielsko, *Bielco*, a City in the Province of *Smolaſke* in *Poland*, between *Grodno* to the South, and *Breſſice* to the North. This place was by Treaty ſurrendred to the *Muſcovites* in 1634. together with *Smolenska*, *Novogrod*, and other ſtrong places, and the Territories belonging to them. It ſtands upon the River *Bialt*, with a ſtrong Fortreſs, betwixt *Breſcice* and *Warſaw*.

Bienne, *Bienna*, called by the *Germans*, *Biel*, is a ſmall City in *Switzerland*, ſeated upon a Lake of the ſame name, between *Neufchaſtel* to the South, and *Solothurn* or *Soleurre* to the Eaſt under the Biſhop of *Baſil*; but from 1547. it has been in the League with the Cantons and ſo in a manner almoſt free. It was once alſo an Imperial City, though now no part of the Empire.

Bientina, a Town in the Province of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, under the Great Duke of *Florence*, taking its name from the Lake *di Bientina*.

Bieſcid, a part of the *Carpathian* Fountains.

Bietala, or *Biutala*, a ſtrong Fortreſs upon the furthermoſt Borders of the Kingdom of *Barantola* in *Tartary*. It is the ordinary place of Reſidence for the *Grand Lama*, that is, the High Prieſt of their Law.

Bievre, a ſmall River in the Iſle of *France*, which after a ſhort courſe, falls into the *Seyne* a little above *Paris*. The Water of this River is accounted excellent for dying of Scarlet. In the years 1526. and 1579. it overflowed up to the ſecond Story of the Houſes in the Suburbs of S. *Marcell* at *Paris*.

Bigenis, *Abacena*, *Abacenum*, a Town in the Iſland of *Sicily* near *Meſſina*, upon the River called *Fieume di Caſtro Reale*, in the Valley of *Demona*.

Biglefwade, a Market-Town in *Bedfordſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred: pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Ivel*.

Bigorre, *Bigerrones*, *Bigerrenſis Comitatus*, a Province or County of *France*, ſo called from the principal Town: in length 10 Leagues, and in breadth 3: bounded on the weſt with *Bearn*, on the Eaſt with *Tholouſe*, on the North with *Armagnac* and *Eſtrac*, and on the South with the *Pyrenean* Hills. This was once, an Earldom of a larger extent as *Peter de Marca* ſaith in his Hiſtory of *Bern*. *Tarbes* is its Capital City.

Biguba, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Bilbao the chief City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, call'd by the *Romans Flaviobriga*; ſeated upon the River *Nervio*, 2 Leagues from the *Cantabrian* Ocean; a large, beautiful, well traded City; from S. *Andreo* 13 Miles to the North-Eaſt, and 24 from *Bayonne* to the South. *Joannes Mariana* is of opinion, that *Bilbao* is of a later Origine, and ſaith it was built by *Didacus Lupus de Haro*, Lord of *Biſcay*, in 1298. which is true; but then it ſtands in the ſame place; the old Name of *Flaviobriga* was given it in Honor of *Veſpaſian*. This City ſtands in a Plain, in a wet Ground upon a ſmall River and is incompaſſed with very high Hills.

Bilbilis, the Birthplace of the Poet *Martial*, was an antient City in *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, belonging to the *Celtiberi*, upon the River *Xalon*, famous for excellent Iron and Steel: ſome believe the modern *Calatayud*, others *Xiloca* to be the ſame with it. § *Bilbilis* is alſo the antient name of a River in that Country, ſaid to have a particular Virtue for tempering of Iron and Steel: they now call it *Xiloca*. See *Xiloca*.

Biledulgerid, a City and Province in *Africa*, which lies a great length from Eaſt to Weſt, but is not of equal breadth. It is bounded on the North by *Barbary*, on the Eaſt by *Egypt*, on the South by *Zahara* or the Deſart; and on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean: a vaſt, but barren Country, nor has it any Cities of great Note in it: *Tarudante* and *Capheſa* are the moſt conſiderable. This Province was a part of the Country of the antient *Getuli*: about 980 Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 220 broad. The name ſignifies a Country *fruitful of Dates*.

Bilefeld, a Hanſe Town in the Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany* towards *Munſter*, with a good Caſtle.

Bildeſton, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Cosford*.

Bille, *Billena*, a River of *Germany*. It riſeth in the Province of *Wageren*, ſeparates *Holſtein* from the lower Circle of *Saxony*, and falls into the *Elb* at *Hamburgh*.

Billericay, a Market-Town in *Eſſex* in the Hundred of *Barnſtaple*.

Billeſdon, a Market-Town in *Leiceſterſhire* in the Hundred of *Gartree*.

Billingham, a Market-Town in *Northumberland* in *Tindale* Ward.

Binbzohe, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Walſhcroft*.

Billom, a Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Clermont*. It is a very trading Place, in a fruitful Soil.

Bimini, a ſmall Iſland Eaſt of *Florida* in *America*. It is one of the *Luccaye's*, to the South of the Iſland of *Bahama*.

Binche, *Bink* or *Bins*, *Binchium*, a Town in *Hainault*, near the River *Haiſne*; 3 Leagues from *Mons* to the Eaſtward, and 4 from *Maubeuge* to the North; is now decaying: it was taken by the *French* in 1667. and reſtored back to the *Spaniards* in 1678. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Siſter to the Emperor *Charles* V. built herſelf a Noble Palace here, to enjoy the good Air of the Place, which is ſtill called *Marimont*.

Bingen, a fine Town belonging to the Elector of *Mayence*, upon the River *Rhine*, where it entertains the River *Nar*, which here is covered with a ſtone Bridge; once a Free Imperial City, but now exempted from the Empire. The antient Geographers and Hiſtorians make mention of it. It has a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, and ſtands 4 *German* Miles from *Mayence* towards the Weſt, and 2 from *Greisenack* to the North: near it in an Iſland in the *Rhine*, is a Caſtle called *Mauſzthurn*: wherein the Report goes, that *Hatto* the ſecond Archbiſhop of *Mayence* was eaten alive by *Rats*; it is now almoſt wholly ruin'd.

Bingham, a Market-Town in the County of *Nottingham*, the Capital of its Hundred.

Bendimir, *Bagrada*, a River of *Perſia*, which riſeth in the Deſarts of *Carmania*, about 10 *German* Miles South of *Hiſpahan*; and watering the Province of *Fars*, it waſheth *Aſtachar*; after which having received another ſmall River from the Weſt, it falls into the *Perſian* Gulph 25 *German* Miles Weſt of *Ormus*.

Biolizero, a Fortreſs built in a Lake, where the Duke of *Muſcovy* keeps his Treaſures. See *Biela Oſero*.

Biorneburg, a ſmall City belonging to the *Swedes* in North *Finland*, where the River (*Cumus*) *Rautow*,

toft, falls into the Bay of *Botner* in almoſt 62 deg. of Lat. It is a poor place, and conſiſts of a few Houſes.

Biobio, a River of South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Chili*; which ſpringeth from the *Andes*, and running Weſtward, falls into the *Pacifick* Ocean, near S. *Conception* a City of *Chili* and the Iſland of *Aniquirina*.

Bir, *Birtha*, a ſmall but Antient City of *Arabia Deſerta*, upon the *Euphrates*, 130 Miles Eaſt of *Aleppo*, in the Confines of *Meſopotamia*, 10 *German* Miles Weſt of *Urpha*. The uſual place of Embarking upon the *Euphrates* for *Bagdet*. This City is under the *Turks*; and formerly was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*. Some write it *Biro*. *Ptolemy* mentions it.

Birka, or *Birkopin Birca*, the Capital Town of the Province of *Oſtregothia* in *Sweden*: heretofore conſiderable, but almoſt ruined now.

Birkenfield, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. Honoured with the Title of a Principality. It ſtands near the River *Nab*, 5 or 6 Leagues from *Treves*.

Birmingham, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire* in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*.

Biron, a Town in the Province of *Perigord* in *France*, and one of the moſt antient Baronies of the ſame. Erected into a Dukedom by King *Henry* IV. It at preſent bears the Title of a Marquiſate.

Birs, and *Bierſick*, are 2 ſmall Rivers in the Canton of *Baſil*.

Biſaccia, a ſmall City in the Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the *Apennine*, 2 Leagues from *Cedogna*, and 7 from *Monte-Verde*. It conſiſteth of a very ſmall number of Inhabitants; yet a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Conza*; and illuſtrated with the Title of a Dukedom.

Biſagno. See *Beſagno*.

Biſcay, *Cantabria*, called by the *Spaniards Vizcaja*, by the *French Biſcay*; hath on the North-Weſt the *Cantabrian* Ocean, or the Bay of *Biſcay*; on the Eaſt the Kingdom of *Navarre*, on the South the Kingdom of *Caſtile*, and on the Weſt *Aſturia*. It enjoys the Title of a Principality, becauſe heretofore it had Princes of its own, of the Family *de Haro*; the laſt of which dying in the Siege of *Algezira*, this Principality fell to King *John* of *Caſtile*, and from thenceforward became a part of that Kingdom. It is about 26 *Spaniſh* Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, but not ſo broad. *Bilbao* is its principal City; it is a fruitful and a populous Country, and full of Sea Ports. Reduced heretofore under the *Roman* Yoak with great difficulty. § The ſame name is alſo given to a part of *New Spain* in *America*. They call it *New Biſcay*. It is bounded on the North with the Kingdom of *Mexico*, the Province of *Panuco* to the Eaſt, *Zacatecas* to the South, and *Culiacan* to the Weſt; there are 2 Mines of Silver in it. § The *French Biſcay*, ſee *Baſques*.

Biſeglt, *Vigilia*, a City in the Province of *Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Trani*, upon the *Adriatick* Ocean; betweeen *Trani*, *Molfetta*, and *Bari*.

Biſerta *Utica*, a City of *Africa*. Immortally honored by giving a Surname to *Cato Uticenſis*. It ſtands in the Kingdom of *Tunis* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Carthage* and *Tabarqua*: and is now become a Retreat of Pyrates.

Biſhops Caſtle, a Market-Town in the County of *Salop* in the Hundred of *Purſlow*, not far from the River *Chun*. It Elects 2 Members of Parliament.

Biſignano, *Beſidia*, a little City in the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Roſſano*, but exempted from his Juriſdiction: alſo honored with the Title of a Principality which belongeth to the Family of *San Severini*; ſeated on a Hill, and has a ſtrong Caſtle, upon the River (*Coeſilum*) *Cochilo*, which a little farther falls into the River *Crate*. It is a fine City of about 2 Miles compaſs, ſurrounded with high Hills: called *Urbs Bruttiorum* by *Livy*.

Biſnagar, the Kingdom that bears this Name, is a conſiderable Country in the *Eaſt-Indies*; bounded on the North with the Kingdoms of *Decan* and *Cuncam*; on the Eaſt, with the Gulph of *Bengale*; on the Weſt with the *Indian* Sea, and on the South with the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and *Singa*; it is ſometimes alſo call'd the Kingdom of *Narſinga*. This Kingdom is ſubject to a Prince of its own; but then it is alſo divided into ſeveral petty Kingdoms, which have Princes that are Tributary Homagers to the King of *Narſinga*. The City that gives Name to it lies almoſt exactly in 15 d. of Northern Lat. and 107 of Long. on the Eaſtern ſide of a long chain of Mountains that divide this vaſt Promontory from North to South. It lies 45 Leagues Weſt from the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengale*, and 35 from *Narſinga* to the Weſt.

Biſneghe, *Heſperium Cornu*, commonly call'd *Capo-verde*, is a Promontory in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the Weſtern Shoar, in 14 deg. of Northern Lat.

Biſnow, the Name of a Sect amongſt the *Banjans*, in the *Eaſt Indies*. In this, different from the Sect of *Zamarath*, That the Women live Widows after their Husbands death, and do not burn themſelves in the ſame funeral Pile with them.

Bitche, a County in *Lorrain*, upon the Frontiers of *Germany*.

Bitetto, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. It is but ſmall, and indifferently Peopled. Betwixt *Bari* and *Bitonto*.

Bithynia, a celebrated Province of *Aſia Minor*, where ſtood the famous Cities of *Nice* and *Chalcedon*, *Heraclea*, and *Apamea*, &c. Heretofore a Kingdom; which ended in the Perſon of *Nicomedes* IV. who dying without Iſſue he nominated the *Romans* his Heirs, in the Year 679. that is, 75 years before the Birth of our Saviour. It lies towards the *Euxine* Sea, and the *Archipelago*: And now call'd *Chiutale*.

Bito, one of the Kingdoms of *Nigritia* in *Africa*: ſeparated from the Kingdom of *Benin* by the Mountains; with a capital City of the ſame name.

Bitonto, *Butuntum*, a City of the Territory *di Bari* in *Apulia* in *Italy*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*: 5 miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea towards the South, and 8 from *Bari* to the Weſt; it lies in a very fruitful Plain, in pretty good eſteem, and indifferently well Peopled. Alſo adorn'd with the Title of a Marquiſate.

Bitſin, *Bitſinum*, a Town in *Sileſia*, where *Sigiſmund*, King of *Poland*, beſieged and took *Maximilian* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, his Competitor in the Kingdom of *Poland*, Priſoner, in the Year 1378. and after, upon the Interceſſion of *Rodolphus* II. and his renouncing of his pretence to *Poland*, releaſed him.

Bivar, a Town of *Hungary*, upon the *Save*.

Bivoras, *Saſſum*, a River of *Andaluſia*.

Bizane, a Kingdom of *Ethiopia*, divided from the Kingdom of *Gojame*, in the ſame Region, by the River *Nile*.

Blackburn, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* near the River *Derwent*; the capital of its Hundred.

Black Sea. See *Euxine Sea*.

Blandiac, a Town in the Dioceſe of *Uſez* in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*.

Blanford, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pimpern*, upon the River *Stower*.

Blankebergh, a Town and Port, with a Caſtle, in *Flanders*; 2 Leagues from *Bruges*, and thereabouts from *Oſtend*.

Blanmont, or *Blamont*, *Blamontium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain* upon the River *Voizière*; giving the Title of an Earl. Formerly Fortifi'd. At preſent in a low condition.

Blanſac, a Town in the Province of *Angoumois* in *France* upon the River *Nai*, ſituated in a fruitful Soil; betwixt *Valette*, *Bonneville*, and *Angouleme*.

Blavet, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*, giving Name to the Town *Blavet*, (ſee *Porto Louis*); and paſſing *Pontivi* and *Hennebont*, falling into the Ocean at *Porto Louis*.

Blaye, *Blavium*, *Blavutum*, a well fortified Town of great importance in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the River *Gironde*, 6 Leagues from *Bourdeaux*. (The *Gironde* is a name they give the *Garonne* after its reception of the *Dordogne*). Since the year 1475. by the order of *Lewis* XI. the Foreign Veſſels going up to *Bourdeaux*, uſe to leave their Artillery here. In the Civil Wars of *France*, This Town was firſt taken by the *Huguenots*; then by the *Leaguers*, who held it out againſt a Siege in 1593. tho the *Spaniſh* Fleet coming to their aſſiſtance, was defeated by the Marſhal *de Matignon*.

Bleking, a Province in *Sweden*, yielded to them by the *Danes* in 1658. at the Treaty of *Roſkild*. It lies upon the *Baltick* Sea, and was heretofore remark'd with the Title of a Dukedom.

Blemyes, *Blemiæ*, an antient People of *Æthiopia*, reduced under the Roman Empire in the time of the Emperour *Marcian*. Fabulouſly reported to have their Eyes in their Breaſts from nothing but an ill cuſtom of holding down their Heads too low.

Blene, a fruitful Country in the antient Kingdom of *Pontus*, in *Aſia Minor*, watered by the River *Amnias*. *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, defeated *Nicomedes* King of *Bethynia* here; who thereupon retired into *Italy*.

Blefterans, a Town in *Franche Comté*, upon the Borders of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and the River *Seile*, about 9 Leagues from *Dole* and *Chalon*. Heretofore Fortifi'd, now without Walls

Blibury, or *Blithborough*, a ſmall Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the South ſide of the River *Blithe*, which a little further falls into *Southwold* Bay. In this Town, *Anna*, a Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Angles* lies buried, who was ſlain by *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, in a ſet Battle, together with *Ferminus*, his eldeſt Son, in the year 654. *Henry* I. King of *England* founded afterwards a Priory of *Black Canons*. But that being demoliſhed, the Town fell to ruin, and is now a very ſmall Place.

Blith, a Market-Town in the County of *Nottingham* in the Hundred of *Baſſetlaw*.

Blois, *Bleſæ*, a Town in *France*, and Capital of a County call'd *Le Blois*; it is well built and populous, upon the *Loire*, which is here paſſable by a Bridge of Stone; it has alſo a Caſtle, lately repair'd by *Gaſton*, Duke of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France* have frequently retired hither to enjoy themſelves, by reaſon of the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation of it, and the Magnificence and Elegance of the Buildings. *Lewis* XII. was born here, in the Year 1461. *Ann* his Queen died here in 1514. alſo *Claude* the Queen of *Francis* I. in 1524. and *Catharine de Medices*, the Relict of *Henry* II. in 1589. Here was alſo that famous Aſſembly of the States of *France*, in which, by the order of *Henry* III. *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe* was aſſaſſined, together with the Cardinal his Brother; which cauſed the Murdering of that Prince ſoon after, by *James Clement* a *Dominican Fryar*, in revenge of it. This place lies between *Tours* and *Orleans*: The County *de le Blois* is bounded on the Eaſt by the Dukedom of *Orleans*, on the Weſt by *Tours*, on the South by *Berry*, and on the North by *Beauſſe*.

Blonics, *Blonicum*, a City or very great Town of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Confines of the Province of *Mazowski*, 7 *Poliſh* Miles from *Warſaw* towards the Weſt; built all of Timber.

Bobio, *Babi*, *Bobium*, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, with an Epiſcopal See, under the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*. It takes its ſituation upon the River *Trabia*, and its Original from an Abby founded here in former times by S. *Columbanus*.

Bocchara, a River of *Bactria*.

Bochir, *Canopus*, a City of *Egypt*, upon the Weſtern Branch of the *Nile*, where *Claudian* the Poet was born; 25 Miles Eaſt of *Alexandria*.

Bochar, or *Buchar*, *Bochora* and *Buchara*, an antient and a ſtately City of *Aſia*, in the Province of *Mawaralnahra*, call'd by the *Romans Trans Oxiana Regio*, a days Journey beyond the River *Oxus*; this City was the Birth-place of *Avicenna*, the famous *Arabian* Phyſician and Philoſopher, who flouriſh'd in *Spain*, in the X. Century. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that ſettled the true method of Phyſick by the many Books publiſhed by him; he was born in 992. and died in 1050.

Bodegrave, a Town in *Holland* upon the *Rhine*, 3 Leagues from *Utrecht*: Made remarkable by a Battle here fought betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*, in the Year 1672.

Bodmin, *Voliba* or *Voluba*, a Market-Town in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Trigg*, which returns Two Burgeſſes to the Parliament. It is ſituated near the River *Alan*, and was heretofore the Seat of a Biſhop.

Bodzogh, a City of the Upper *Hungary* on the River *Danube*, which was heretofore the Capital of an Earldom. This place lies 7 *German* Miles South of *Segedin*, 16 Eaſt of *Buda*, and about 4 Miles North of *Eſſeck*; it is now in the hands of the Emperor, by the Conqueſt of *Buda* and *Segedin* in 1686.

Bodzog, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which riſeth in the *Carpathian* Hills, and falls into the *Tibiſcus* at *Tokay*.

Boeotia, an antient Province of *Greece*, now called *Stramulipa*: *Plutarch*, and *Pauſanias*, and *Epaminondas* were Natives thereof: the famous *Helicon* and *Aganippe* ſtand in it: the Rivers *Aſopus* and *Cephiſus* watered it: and in all the former Wars of *Greece*, this Province bore a conſiderable Share. See *Stramulipa*.

Bogazin, the Streight between *Conſtantinople* and *Aſia*, antiently called *Boſphorus Thracicus*.

Bogdians, the ſame with *Moldavia*.

Bohemia, a great Kingdom in *Germany* belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; which though it is almoſt encompaſſed by the *German* Territories, yet is properly no part of *Germany*. It has a diſtinct and different Language, and been a ſeparate Kingdom ever ſince the year 1086. Bounded on the North and Weſt by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, and on the South by *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*: containing almoſt 40 Towns and Cities in it that they call Royal, whereof *Prague* is the Capital. This Kingdom maintained great Wars with the *Carolinc* Race of Kings, till about the year 894. *Borzivoius* Duke of *Moravia*, becoming Prince alſo of *Bohemia*, procured their imbracing the *Chriſtian* Faith univerſally. When in the year 1196. *Petrus Capuanus*, one of the Cardinals of *Rome*, would have brought in Celibacy amongſt their Clergy, he met with great oppoſition, and ran the hazard of being ſlain by the *Bohemian* Prieſts. They received the *Waldenſes*, who fled hither about the year 1220. *John Huſs*, and *Jerom* of *Prague* about the year 1414. had great ſucceſs in their Preaching, and *George Poditbachi* King of *Bohemia* became his Convert. In 1454. there was another

another Acceſſion of the *Waldenſes*; inſomuch that in 1467. there was 200 Churches of this Perſuaſion in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*. In the year 1536, they imbraced *Luther's* Reformation: 1564, they obtained from *Maximilian* that Liberty which *Ferdinand* I. had deny'd them; which laſted but one Year. In 1575. they obtained their Liberty again, which was confirm'd in the Year 1611. by *Rodolphus* II. *Matthias* the next Emperor not maintaining theſe Grants, they choſe *Frederick* Elector Palatine King of *Bohemia*, and Crown'd him at *Prague* in 1619. This cauſed a War with the Houſe of *Auſtria*: The Elector being ejected by force of Arms in the Year 1620, for 30 Years following, *Germany* became an *Aceldama*, a Field of Blood; and the Reformation was ruined by an Edict made in 1630. And the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Germany* was in almoſt equal danger. *Albertus* Duke of *Auſtria* obtained this Crown by Election in the Year 1437. And in the Year 1526, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* was freely elected after the former Branch had been diſcontinu'd; ſince which time there has been no Interruption but that unfortunate one made by *Frederick* Elector Palatine; ſo that it is become, by the Strength of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Weakneſs of the *Bohemians*, an Hereditary Kingdom to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The King of *Bohemia* is the firſt ſecular Elector of the Emperor of *Germany*, though it be no part of the Empire.

Botana, a River that divides *Dalmatia* from *Macedonia*; this River is commonly call'ed *il Drino*; and in its proper place I ſhall ſpeak more of it.

Botano, a Colony and City of the *Samnites* in the County of *Moliſe* upon the River *Biferno*, which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea: It ſtands at the foot of the *Apennine* in the borders of *Campania*, 18 Miles from *Trivento* towards the North, and 22 from *Capua* towards the Eaſt; and though it is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, yet it is little, and ill built, and ill inhabited.

Boii, an ancient People, 1. of *Gallia Celtiqua*, poſſeſſing the Provinces now called *Auvergne* and *Bourbonnois* in *France*. 2. of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; otherwiſe mentioned by the Names of *Boiarer* and *Bavari*. See *Bavari*. 3 Of *Gallia Ciſpadana* in *Italy*, where are now the Dutchies of *Modena* and *Parma*. See *Gallia*.

Boiſbeile or *Enrichemont*, *Boſcabellum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, with a Caſtle, and the Title of a Principality; betwixt *Bourges* and *Sancerre*.

Bois-de-Trahiſon, or *Bois-de-Gamelon*, a Foreſt upon the Banks of the *Seine* betwixt *Paris* and *Pontoiſe* in *France*. One *Gamelon* in the time of *Charles* the *Great*, uſing to ambuſcade Men here, has left his Name to the Place.

Boiſy, a Seigniory in the Country of *Chablais* in *Savoy*, near the Lake of *Geneva*.

Bolena, *Bolina*, *Bolonæ*, an ancient City of the *Morea*, mention'd by *Pauſanias* and *Stephanus*, near to *Patras* and the River *Glaucus*; ſometime an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Patras*.

Bolene, a Town in the County of *Venaiſin* in *Provence* in *France*; upon the Aſcent of a little Hill with the River *Letz* gliding at its foot. It ſhews the ruines of a Caſtle.

Boleſlaw, *Boleſlavia*, a ſmall City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Gizera*, which falls into the River *Albus*: This City ſtands eight Miles from *Prague* towards the North Eaſt. There is another call'd **Jrung-Bunczel**, which ſtands within two Miles of *Prague*, where the *Gizera* falls into *Albus*; which laſt was built in 935. They are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the Names of the *Old* and the *Younger Boleſlaw*.

Bolterhum, a Lake near the Village of *Altembeck* in the Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*; having a remarkable ſtrong Flux and Reflux daily.

Bolli, *Paphlagonia*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*.

Bologna, in *Italy*. See *Bononia*.

Bologne *à la mer*, the *Icius Portus* of *Cæſar*, *Geſſoriacus Portus*, and *Geſſoriacum*, a City of *Picardy*, a Province of *France*; it is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, and ſtands upon the River [*Liana*] *Lenart*, which there falling into the *Britiſh* Sea on the South of this City, makes a convenient Haven. This City is diſtant from *Calis* about ſeven Leagues to the South, and five from *Iſtapples* to the North. It gives name to a ſmall County which from it is called *le Boulenois*. The Town is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower, both which are well fortified. This place ſeems to have been the uſual place of paſſing into *Britain* during the *Roman* Empire; and both *Claudius* and *Caligula* came to it on that account: And *Pliny* ſaith, *it was the ſhorteſt and moſt convenient Paſſage*. It began to be called *Bononia* about the time of *Conſtantine* the Great, who took it in his Paſſage to his Father then dying at *York*. *Henry* the VII. of *England* in 1487. reduc'd this City to a very low condition, when he entred *France* for the Protection of the Dutchy of *Britain*; but then *Charles* the VIII. of *France* bought his Peace, and preſerv'd it. His Son *Henry* the VIII. took it afterwards in 1544. and kept it all his Life: *Edward* the VI in the Diſorders of his Minority ſold or ſurrendred it to the *French* again, for a much leſs ſum of Money than it coſt the Crown of *England* to gain it. The Biſhop's See was tranſlated hither from *Tournay* when the *Engliſh* took that City. It lies in Longitude 22. 45. Latitude 50. 30. Alſo a ſmall Town in the Province of *Gaſcoigne*, near the River *Gers*, upon the borders of *Bigorre*.

Le Boulenois, or the County belonging to *Bologne*, lies in the North part of the Province of *Picardy*; bounded on the Weſt by the *Britiſh* Sea, on the North by the County of *Guiſnes*, on the Eaſt by *Artois*, and on the South by the County of *Ponthieu*; from which laſt it is ſeparated by the River *Canche*. This County was once an Earldom of it ſelf; during which time it gave one King to *England*, and another to *Jeruſalem*, *Godfrey* III. was the latter, and King *Stephen* of *England* the other; it continued ſo till *Bertrand de la Tour* (the laſt Earl of it) in 1477. ſold it to *Lewis* XI. of *France*, who with mighty Ceremony did homage to the Virgin *Mary*, and made her ſome Promiſes which his Succeſſors never thought of keeping; as may be ſeen in Dr. *Heylin's Coſmography*.

The Bolognese, a Territory adjacent to the City of *Bologna* in *Italy*, generally epitheted *la Graſſa*, from its Fruitfulneſs: *Dove ſi legano le vigne con ſalſiccie*, where *the Vines are tied up with Sauſages*, ſays the Proverb.

Bolſena, *Volſinium*, a City of S. *Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, which was the ſeat of a Biſhop until the Tranſlation thereof to *Orvieto*. It gives Name to the Lake *Bolſona*, in which the Iſland of *Matana* ſtands, where the Queen *Amalazonte* was put to death by the ungrateful *Theodatus*.

Bolſover, a Market-Town in *Derbyſhire* in the Hundred of *Scarſdale*. The Duke of *Newcaſtle* has a Seat here.

Bolſwert, or *Boleſwart*, a Town in *Weſt-Frieſland*, in the Earldom of *Holland*, about 3 Leagues from *Leeu Warden*.

Bolton, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Salford*; with the Title of a Duke of late to the Lord Marqueſs of *Winchester*.

Bolzano, a ſmall Town in the *Vicentine* in *Italy*, under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Adige*. Others place it in the *Trentine*, and ſay it is a very Trading Place.

Bonbon,

Bombon, a Province of *Peru* in the *West-Indies*, towards the River *Xauxa*.

Bommel, *Bommelia*, an Island beautified with a fair Town in the Dutchy of *Guelderland*. The Town ſtands upon the River *Maes*, two *German* Miles from *Boiſleduc* towards *Utrecht*, and belongs properly as a Fee to the Dutchy of *Brabant*, in the Confines of which it is; but it is under the *United Provinces*. In 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and deſerted the next year, after they had diſmantled it: The Iſland in which it ſtands is about thirteen Miles in length, and lies between the *Waal* to the North, and the *Maes* to the South: call'd, by the *Dutch*, *Bommelwaert*. Some take it for the *Inſula Batavorum* of *Ceſar*.

Bon, *Bonna*, *Ara Ubiorum*, and *Verona*, *Bonne*, is one of the principal Cities of the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, and uſual Seat of that Elector, upon the *Rhine*, four *German* Miles from *Cologne*. It was firſt a *Roman* Colony, called *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and frequently mention'd in the ancient Hiſtorians on that Account: In the middle Ages it became a Free Imperial City; *Frederick* of *Auſtria* was here elected and Crowned in 1314. againſt *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In 942. here was a Synod held. In 1588. the Duke of *Parma* took it by Famine. In 1673. the Prince of *Orange* took it from the *French*, (who had ſurpriſed it the year before) and reſtored it to the Empire; it has for a long time been exempted from the Empire, and poſſeſſed by the Electors of *Cologne*. Accordingly the Cardinal of *Furſtemburg*, in purſuance of his Election to the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*, *Jul.* 19. 1688. took poſſeſſion of it; whoſe Pretences, on the one ſide being juſtified by the King of *France*, and on the other being oppoſed both by the Emperor and the Pope, produc'd the general War that now flames among the *European* Princes. And though *Bonne* in this Conjuncture was ſtrongly inforced for its Security with a *French* Garriſon; yet, after about a Months Siege by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Forces of the Allies under his Command, it was obliged to ſurrender to them, *Octob.* 12. 1689. This Town lies in Long. 28. 40. Lat. 50. 42. §. *Bonne*, *Hippo*, a City of the Province of *Conſtantine* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, upon the Mediterranean; famous for it's being an Epiſcopal See heretofore, in the Perſon of the Great S. *Auſtin*. *Hippo* was quite deſtroy'd by the *Caliphs* in 631. This of *Bonne* was built near its Ruines, and call'd by the Arabians *Beled-el-Vgneb*; by the Chriſtians *Bonne*, as being the beſt and fruitfuleſt Country in *Barbary*. The K. of *Tunis* built it a Caſtle in the year 1500. *Charles* V. Emperor deſtroy'd all its Fortifications in 1535. The *Turks* have ſince repaired it, and it is provided with a little Port. §. Alſo a Town in the Province of *Foſſigni* in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, upon the Rivulet of *Menoy* or *Monole*, 3 or 4 Leagues from *Geneva*; ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Bantia*.

Bonaire, one of the *Leeward Iſlands* of *America*, which has its name from the Goodneſs of the Air. Taken from the *Dutch* by the *Buccaniers* in 1686. in 12 d. of Lat.

Bonconvento, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Tuſcano* in *Italy* upon the River *Ombrone*, near *Siena*. It was here, that the Emperor *Henry* VII. was poyſoned in 1313.

Boncourt, a Village upon the River *Eure*, in the Dioceſe of *Eureux*, in the Province of *Normandy* in *France*: Strangely conſumed by an unaccountable Wild-fire in the 4 years preceding 1670.

Boni, a Town upon the *Loire* between *Nevers* and *Orleans*; the ancient reſidence of the Knights of S. *Lazarus*, an Order now aboliſhed in *France* and incorporated with that of S. *Maurice* in *Savoy*.

Bonifacio, a City in the Iſland of *Corſica*, which has a Port belonging to it. Thought to be the *Palla* of *Ptolemy*. It is well built and traded; and ſecured by one of the beſt Fortreſſes in *Europe*. The Streights betwixt the Iſlands of *Corſica* and *Sardinia* receive the Name of *le Bocche di Bonifacio* from hence; which Geographers conclude to be the ſame with the *Fretum Taphros* of *Pliny*, the *Fretum Etruſcum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Sinus Sardonius* of *Euſtatius*. They are ſometimes alſo called *le bocche di Beixonnere*.

Bonnetal, a Town in the Province of *Beauce*, upon the *Loyre* in *France*, 6 Leagues from *Chartres*, and 3 from *Chaſteaudun*. Both its Name and Riſe is come from a great Abbey of the *Benedictines* here.

Bonneville, *Bonopolis*, the Capital Town of the Province of *Foſſigni* in *Savoy*; about 5 Leagues from *Annecy* and *Geneva*, upon the River *Arve*, at the Foot of the Mountains; and at preſent but little conſiderable.

Bononia, in Italian *Bologna*, is a City of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, an Archbiſhop's See erected by Pope *Gregory* XIII. a *Bologneſe* of the Family of *Bon Compagno*, who in 1582. brought alſo the Univerſity here into great Fame. It has been under the Popes ever ſince *Julius* II. who extorted it from the *Bentivolio's*; it is beautiful and a populous City, and thought one of the principal Cities of *Italy*; the ſecond at leaſt in the States of the Church: 25 Miles from *Ferrara* towards the South, at the Foot of the *Apennine* Mountains, near the little River *Reno*: extraordinarily full of Gentry. It was heretofore a *Roman* Colony, till it ſubmitted to the *Lombards* in the 8th Century. And being afterwards a Republick, it maintained a War 3 years with the Republick of *Venice*; and another with the Emperor *Frederick* II. whoſe Natural Son *Enzelin* became its Priſoner. *Honorius* II. *Lucius* II. *Gregory* XIII. *Innocent* IX. and *Gregory* XV. were all born here, and *Alexander* V. died here. *Lewis* the Son of *Lotharius*, deprived this City of its Walls in 844. They choſe the *Bentivolio's* for their Princes in 1308. who were conquer'd by *John Galeacio* in 1508. Here was a Council held in 1310. In 1519. The Emperor *Charles* V. was Crown'd in the moſt Noble Church of S. *Petronio* here by Pope *Clement* VII. And the Council of *Trent* was removed hither in 1547. holding their 9th. and 10th. Seſſions under Pope *Paul* III. It lies in Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15. About 6 Miles in Compaſs, and indifferently well fortified. Governed under the Pope by a Legate a *Latere*, with the privilege of keeping an Embaſſadour for its Service at *Rome*, where it is treated more like a Siſter than a Subject. The Univerſity carries the greateſt Name of any now in *Europe* for the Canon and Civil Laws; whence, *Bononia docet*, they ſay to a Proverb. The Streets are furniſhed with arched Galleries, for Preſervation againſt Heat, in the Nature ſomewhat of the *Rows* at *Cheſter*. The Body of S. *Dominique* Founder of the *Dominican* Order lies interr'd in a ſtately Convent of that Order here. The Metropolitan Church of S. *Peters* is built according to the ſame Plat with that of S. *Peters* at *Rome*. An Academy of the *Oziefi* is erected in this City: And for the learned Authors produc'd by the Univerſity, ſee the *Bibliotheca* of *Joh. Antonius Bumaldi*. The adjacent Country has the Name of the *Bologneſe* from hence. See *Bologneſe*.

Boot, an Iſland of *Scotland* in the Streights betwixt the Iſle of *Arran* and the Province of *Argyle*.

Bopart, *Bopartium*, *Bodobriga*, a Town in the Archbiſhoprick of *Treves* upon the *Rhine* in *Germany*, betwixt *Coblentz* and S. *Goar*.

Boquerano, a litte Iſland of *Aſia* in the *Indian* Ocean about 8 Leagues from *Borneo*.

Borcholm, a Fortreſs in the Iſland of *Oeland* near *Gothia* in the *Baltick* Sea, not above two Miles from *Calmar* Eaſt, in Lat. 56. 50. and Long. 34. 17.

Borcholt, a ſmall Town upon the River *Aa* in the Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, under the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

Bordelong, *Bordelona*, a Town beyond the *Ganges* belonging to the Kingdom of *Siam*. It has a Port upon the Gulph of *Siam*, betwixt *Lieger* and *Singora*.

Borgo, a Town in the Province of *Finland* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the Gulph of *Finland*, betwixt *Viburg* and *Revel*.

Borgo *S. Donnino*, a City in the Dutchy of *Parma* in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See erected by Pope *Clement* VIII. and placed under the Archbiſhop of *Bologna* by Pope *Paul* V. Heretofore call'd *Fidentia* and *Julia*. Its ancient Abbey was deſtroyed by the Emperor *Frederick* II.

Borgoſan *Sepulchro*, *Biturgia*, a City in the States of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*. Some Synodical Conſtitutions were made here in 1641.

Borgo *di Seſſia*, a Town properly in the *Milaneſe* in *Italy*, but belonging to the States of the Duke of *Savoy*, upon the River *Seſſia* from whence it receives this Name.

Borgo-Val-Di-Taro, a Town and Fortreſs in the States of the Duke of *Parma* in *Italy*, upon the Borders of the States of *Genoua*.

Borja, *Beljinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, 11 Miles from *Zaragoſa* to the Eaſt.

Boriquen, one of the greateſt Leeward Iſlands upon the Weſtern Coaſt of *America*; betwixt *S. Croix* and *Porto rico*, under the *Spaniards*. The Natives of this Iſland in the beginning believed the *Spaniards* were Immortal, till one *Saſſedo* they ſaw happened to be drowned in the River of *Guarabo*.

Borysthenes. See *Nieper*.

Bormes, *Barmanico*, a Town and Barony in *Provence* in *France*, betwixt *Thoulon* and *S. Tropes*, near the Sea.

Bormia, a River within the States of the Republick of *Genoua* in *Italy*; formed by 2 Rivulets of this Name, that riſe in *Piedmont* and unite at *Seſſana*. Thence *Bormia* paſſes by *Acqui*, receives ſome other ſmall Rivers, and is received itſelf by the *Tanaro* near *Alexandria della Paglia*.

Bormio, the *Italian* Name for *Worms* in *Germany*. See *Worms*. § Alſo a ſmall Town and County in the Country of the *Griſons* upon the River *Adda* near the *Valteline*.

Borneo, one of the greateſt Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*; between *Sumatra* to the Weſt, *Java* to the South, *Celebes* to the Eaſt, and the *Philippine* Iſlands to the North. It is of a round ſhape, and the *Line* cuts the Southern part of it. Reported to be 1800 Miles in Compaſs, and to contain ſeveral Kingdoms; but the truth is the Eaſtern parts of this Iſland were never well diſcovered by the *Europeans* yet. *Borneo* the principal City, lies on the North-Weſtern Shoar in a Bay. It is a rich, populous place, well Traded, built in a low ground, not much unlike *Venice*, and has belonging to it a capacious Haven.

Bornheim, a Territory and its Capital Town with a Caſtle in the Earldom of *Flanders*; being a part of the demeans properly belonging to the ſaid Earldom.

Bornholm, *Boringia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, taken by the *Swedes* in 1644. from the *Danes*, and afterwards ceded to them in 1658. by the Treaty of *Roſchill*; but reſtored again in conſideration of an Equivalent of Royal *Demeans* in *Schonen*. This Iſland affords excellent Paſturage and Cattle. It lies towards the furtheſt parts of *Bicking*, and has a goodly Town called *Nex*, and a Caſtle named *Sandhamer*.

Borno, a Kingdom, a Town, a Deſart, and a Lake in the Diviſion of *Nigritia* in *Africa*, being the Country of the antient *Garamantes*. The Kingdom ſtands bounded with *Nubia* to the Eaſt, *Berdoa* and *Gaoga* to the North, *Gangara* to the Weſt, and the *Niger* to the South.

Boſa, *Boſi*, *Boſſa*, an antient City in the Iſland of *Sardinia*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Saſſari*, betwixt *Oriſtagni* to the South and *Saſſari* to the North.

Boſcaſtle, a Market-Town in *Cornwal* in the Hundred of *Lafnewth*, which Elects a Members of Parliament.

Boſcobell, a Name deſervedly given to the *Royal Oak* which ſerved as an *Aſylum* to King *Charles* II. for ſome days after the Battle of *Worceſter* in *Sep.* 1651. about 4 Miles from *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*.

Boſleduc, *Boſcum Ducis*, now called by the *French Bolduc*, and by the *Flandrians S. Shertogenboſch*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlen*, ſeated upon the River *Diſa*, *Dios*, which a little further to the North falls into the *Maze*. It is a large new City, environed with Rivers and Marſhes, very well fortified, and only one League from the *Maze*: taken by the *Dutch* in 1629. who are ſtill poſſeſſed of it. *Geofry* Duke of *Brabant* made a Town of it out of a Wood, in the year expreſſed in this Chronogram,

GodefrIDVs dVX e ſILVa feCIt oppIDVM.

The See was founded by Pope *Paul* IV. in 1559. And the Country called the *Mayoralty of Boſleduc*, containing above 100 Villages, has this City for its Capital.

Boſnia, called by the *French Boſſen*, by the *Germans Boſſen*, is a Province of *Europe*, bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the Weſt by *Croatia*, on the Eaſt by *Servia*, and on the South by *Dalmatia*; it takes its name from the River *Boſna*, which riſeth in *Servia*, thence entering *Boſnia*, waters *Boſna-Sarai* and falls into the *Save*. It had Kings of its own from 1357. till 1465. having been before a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The *Turks* under *Mahomet* II. Conquered it in 1465. and are ſtill poſſeſſed of a great part of it. The ſame *Mahomet* cauſed *Stephen* the laſt King of *Boſnia* to be flea'd alive.

Boſphorus *Cimmerius*, that famous Streight or paſſage at which the *Euxine* Sea communicates with the *Paulus Mœotis* or the Sea of *Tana*. They now call it the *Streights of Caffa and Kerci* from two Towns in the Peninſula of *Taurica Cherſoneſus* which are ſituated upon the Banks of it. Heretofore there was a Town called *Boſphorus* in theſe parts, which gave Name both to the Streights and to the antient People the *Boſphori* mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *&c.* It afterwards changed its name to *Panticapæum*, which ſome believe to be the ſame with the modern *Voſpero*, a late Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. § *Boſphorus Thracius*, otherwiſe known by the Name of the *Canal of the Black Sea* and the *Streights of Conſtantinople*, is ſo narrow a paſſage betwixt *Thrace* and *Aſia Minor*, that in ſome Streets at *Conſtantinople* they can hear the Cocks crowing upon the Shoars of *Aſia*. Upon this *Boſphorus* ſtands *Gallipoli*, the *Dardanells*, and the *Seven Towers* where Priſoners of State are ſecured. It is now called *Bogazin*.

Boſra, or *Boſtra*. See *Buſſereth*. § *Strabo* ſpeaks of another *Boſra* in *Phœnicia*.

Boſſu, a Town in *Hainault* near *Valenciennes*, dignified with the Title of an Earldom.

Boſton, a Corporation in *Lincolnſhire*, ſeated on both ſides of the River *Witham*, which is covered by a Timber

Timber Bridge, the Town ſtands within 3 Miles of the Sea, and has a very convenient Haven, which in Mr. *Camden*'s time was well Traded; it ſends 2 Burgeſſes to the Parliament. §. Alſo a place in *New-England* of the ſame name; well built and peopled. It is indeed the Capital Town of that Plantation.

Bofworth, an antient Market-Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, upon the River *Sence*, which a little farther falls into the *Anker* at *Atherſton*. Near this place *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, *Aug.* 22. 1485. overthrew in Battle *Richard* III. and put an end to thoſe long and bloody Wars between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*. And *March* 12. 1686. King *James* II. did this Town the honor to conſtitute Mr. *James Fitz-James* his Natural Son, amongſt many other great Honors, Baron of *Boſworth*.

Bothnia, a Province of *Sweden* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which gives Name to the *Bothnic* Sea or that Branch of the *Baltick* which lies moſt Weſt; between which and *Lapland* this Province lies. *Torn* is its Capital City.

Bova, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*, near the Ocean; betwixt the Cape *de Spartivento* and *Reggio*.

Bouchain, *Bochenium*, *Bucinium*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, well fortified, in the Province of *Hainault* in the *Low-Countries* upon the River *Eſcaut* betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It is the Capital of the County of *Oſtervand*, which formerly belong'd immediately to the eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Hainault*. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and ever ſince by them retained.

Bouffiers, a Territory contained in the Dioceſe of *Amiens* in *Picardy* in *France*, upon the River *Authie*: Remarkable for giving Name to an Ancient and Eminent Family in that Province.

Boubin, an Iſland of *France* between the Coaſts of the Provinces of *Poitou* and *Bretaigne*, below the Mouth of the *Loyre*. §. Alſo a Town in the County of *Foreez* in the ſame Kingdom near the River *Lignon*, which is one of the beſt Places in *Foreez*.

Bovines, *Bovinæcum*, a ſmall Town upon the River *Maze*, in the County of *Namur*; made famous by a bloody Battle given here by *Philip* the Auguſt, King of *France*, to *Ferdinand* Earl of *Flanders*, who was here taken Priſoner in the Year 1214: Whereupon *Philip* founded the Abbey of our Lady *de la Victoire* near *Soulis* in Commemoration of his Victory. This Town lies 4 Leagues from *Namur* to the South.

Bovino, *Bovinum*, is a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Capitanata*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; it ſtands at the foot of the *Apennine* near the River *Cervaro*, ſix Leagues from *Troja* to the South, and twelve from *Ariano* to the South-Eaſt.

Bouillon, *Bullonium*, a ſmall Town and Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, four Leagues from *Maſtricht* to the North, and ten from *Namur*. The Capital of an ancient Dukedom, which lies between the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* to the Weſt, and *Champagne* to the South. This Dukedom was mortgaged to *Othert* Biſhop of *Liege*, in 1096, by *Godfery* then Duke of it, after the famous King of *Jeruſalem*; and ever ſince the Biſhops of this Dioceſe have claim'd a Right to it. But by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679, it was agreed, that the Dukes of *Bovillon*, who are in poſſeſſion of it, ſhould peaceably enjoy the ſame; all Differences being referred to honorary Arbitrators; and that the Biſhops ſhould in the mean time uſe no Force againſt the ſaid Dukes; and ſo it remains to this day in their Poſſeſſion.

Boulogne. See *Bologne*, *Bolognoſe*, and *Bononia*.

Bourbons, *Borbonium*, a ſmall City of *France*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Bourbone*; bounded on the North with the Province of *Nivernois*, on the Eaſt by the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, on the Weſt with the Province of *Berry* and *Marche*, and on the South with *Auvergne*. The River *Allier* (*Elaver*) cuts this Dukedom into two Parts; and it lies in length from the North-Eaſt to the South-Weſt twenty eight Leagues between the Rivers of *Loire* and *Cher*. *Robert*, the fourth Son of *Lewis* the Ninth King of *France*, had this Dutchy in Marriage with *Agnes* of *Bourbone*, whoſe deſcendent after 300 years in the Perſon of *Henry* IV. came to the Crown of *France* in 1590, and his Grandchild *Lewis* XIV. now enjoys that Throne. The principal City call'd *Bourbonne l'Archambault* lies 4 Leagues from *Moulins*, 56 from *Paris* to the South, near the River *Allier*. This City was erected from a Barony into a Dukedom, by *Charles le bel* in 1327. And its Caſtle is reputed a place of great Strength. §. The Iſland of *Bourbon*, otherwiſe call'd *Maſcarenhi*, is an Iſland under the *French* ever ſince the *Portugueze* loſt it to them; in the *Æthiopick* Ocean to the Eaſt of *Madagaſcar*, about 25 Leagues in Length and 14 in Breadth. They ſay there is a Volcano in ſome part of it; the reſt is very fruitful.

Bourbon l'Anzy, a Town and Caſtle in the Province of *Burgogne* in *France*, 7 Leagues from *Moulins*, and one quarter of a Leaque from the *Loyre*. It is much in Eſteem for Mineral Waters, which are here covered with a Noble Structure of the Ancient Roman Work. This Town was never taken in the Civil Wars. It gives Name to a Territory in the Dioceſe of *Autun*, that is parted from the Province of *Bourbonnois* by the River *Loyre*.

Boyne, *Bouinda*, a River in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, which runs hard by *Drogheda*, where K. *James* II. and his Army, being about 25000 men encamped on the South ſide of this River, received the Defeat of *Jul.* 1. 1690. by K. *William* in Perſon: The Duke of *Schomberg* was killed in the Action.

Burbourg, *Burburgus*, a Town in the Eaſt of *Flanders*, not above one Mile from *Graveling*, which was taken by the *French* in 1657. and has remained ever ſince in their Hands.

Bourdeaux, [*Burdegala*,] the Capital of the Province of *Guienne*, and an Archbiſhops See; the Seat of one of the Parliaments of *France*; rich, well built, and populous. It has a noble *Haven* at the Mouth of the River *Garonne*, much frequented by the *Dutch* and *Engliſh*, and all other Northern Nations for Wine, Salt, &c. So that this City is deſervedly accounted one of the beſt in *France*. It is alſo built in a very fruitful Soil, and rarely improved by Art and Induſtry. It gave Birth to *Auſonius* the Poet, and to *Richard* II. King of *England*. It has alſo a very ſtrong Caſtle call'd *le Chateau Trompette*: And was an Univerſity in the times of the *Romans*, which Honor has been reconferred upon it by *Charles* VII. *Eugenius* IV. and *Lewis* XI. ſince which times it has produced many very learned Men. Firſt built by the *Galls*, improved by the *Romans*, made the Capital of a Kingdom by the *Goths*. It fell into the hands of leſſer Lords, with the Title of Counts or Earls, after the times of *Charles* the Great: United with the Dukedom of *Guienne* in the times of *Charles* the *Bald*. *Alenora* the Daughter and Heir of *Lewis* VII. of that Houſe, being married firſt to the King of *France*, and after to *Henry* I. of *England*; this Dukedom was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and continued ſo till wreſted from them by *Charles* VII. of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The *French* had indeed uſurped it before upon King *John*; but the *Engliſh* were not without hope,

of

of recovering it till this laſt mentioned time It has given ſome diſturbances to the Reigns of *Lewis* IX. and XIV. but is now finally brought under, having in 1650. been reduced by force of Arms, and a Siege. There has been many National Councils held here, and ſome Provincial Synods; it ſtands about 12 Leagues from the ſhoars of the Ocean upon the South ſide of the *Garonne*, in the moſt Southern Part of *France*, in Long. 20. 10. and Lat. 44. 30. The antient Inhabitants, by *Pliny* and *Strabo* have the Title given them of *Bituriges Viviſci*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of *Bourges* called *Bituriges Cubi*.

Bourganeuf, a Town in the Province of *la Marche* in *France*, upon the little River *Taurion*; three Leagues from S. *Leonard* and 5 from *Limoges*. Some are pleaſed to include it in *Poictou*.

Bourges *Breſſe*, *Forum Sebuſianorum*, *Tamnum*, *Burgus*, a City in the County of *Breſſe* in *France*, upon the River *Reſouſſe*, 5 Leagues diſtant from *Maſcon* to the Eaſt, and 9 from *Lyons* to the North: It has been under the Crown of *France* ever ſince 1601, when this whole County which before pertained to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, was taken in. It had a ſtrong Citadel erected in 1569, which was demoliſhed in 1611. The City is ſeated in Marſhes, and called by ſome, by miſtake, *Tanus*; adorned with a Biſhops See by Pope *Leo* X. in 1521. but this See was ſuppreſſed again by Pope *Paul* III.

Bourg ſur Mer, a Town in *Guienne*, built upon the mouth of the *Dordogne* [*Duranium*] where it unites with the *Garone*, which heretofore was well fortified; it ſtands 5 Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North.

Le Bourg de Viviers, or the *Bourg de S. Andeol*, *Burgus S. Andeoli*; is the moſt populous Town in the County of *Viviers*, ſeated in a Plain upon the River *Rhoſne*, 25 Leagues lower than *Lions*; antiently called *de Genitibus*. Here S. *Andeolus* a Sub-deacon ſuffered Martyrdom, under *Severus* the Emperor and from him the Town has its name, as appears by the Regiſters of this Church.

Bourges, *Bituricæ*, *Biturix*, *Biturgium* & *Avaricum*; is a very great City, and an Archbiſhops See, the Head of the Dukedom of *Berry*; ſeated as it were in the centre of *France* upon the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seine* above *Roan*, and naturally a ſtrong Place. It has a noble Cathedral, and an Univerſity, famous for the Canon and Civil Laws. The Archbiſhops enjoyed the Title of *Primates* of *Aquitain* from the IX. Century to the time of Pope *Clement* V. who having been Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* transferred the Primacy from *Bourges* thither. Several Councils and Synods have been held here; particularly in 1438. one under *Charles* VII. recognized the famous Council of *Baſil*, and the *Pragmatique Sanction*, which continued thence in force, till ſuppreſſed by the Concordate betwixt Pope *Leo* X. and *Francis* I. in the year 1516. It is 7 Leagues from *la Charite* to the Weſt, 22 from *Orleans* to the North. *Lewis* XI. King of *France* was born here.

Bourgogne, or *Burgundy*, *Burgundia*, a very large Province in *France*, divided into 2 parts, the one of which is called the Dukedom, and the other the County of *Burgundy*. The Dukedom of *Burgundy* hath on the Eaſt the *Franche* County, and *Savoy*; on the Weſt *Bourbonnois*, on the North *Champagne*, and on the South *la Breſſe*, *Lionois*, and ſome part of *Baujolois*. A Country not fruitful in any thing but Wines and fine Rivers. This Dukedom was ſeized by *Lewis* II. upon pretence of want of Heirs Males, upon the Slaughter of *Charles the Hardy* by the *Switzers*, in 1467 and ever ſince it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Crown of *France*. The County of *Burgundy* hath on the Eaſt the Mountain *Jour*, which parts it from *Switzerland*; on the Weſt the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, from which it is divided by the *Soaſne* on the North, and a Branch of the Mountain *Vauge*, which divideth it from *la Breſſe*: it is reckoned to be 90 Miles in length, and about 60 in breadth: for the moſt part Mountainous, but fruitful of Wines, and intermixed with pleaſant Valleys The principal City of it is *Beſanſon*. The old Inhabitants were the *Sequani*, a potent Nation. In 1674 this County was taken from the *Spaniards* by the preſent King of *France*; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* confirmed to him. See *Franche Comté*.

Bourgoutn, a ſmall Town in the County of *Viennois* in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*. A dependent formerly of the Barony of *Tour du Pin*, and famous for driving a Trade of Hemp.

Bourn, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Aveland*, upon a Spring called *Burnwell-head*. King *Edmund* was Crowned here. It alſo ſhows the Ruins of a good Caſtle.

Bouro, a nIſland of *Aſia* (by ſome placed among the *Moluccaes*) in the *Indian* Ocean, near the Iſlands of *Cambello* and *Manipe*: under the King of *Ternate*.

Bouron, *Biſtonia*, a Town in the Province of *Romania* in the *Morea* near the *Archipelago*, with a Lake of the ſame Appellation, on this ſide the Mountain *Argentaro*. This place has ſometime been the Seat of a Biſhop and is often mentioned by our antient Hiſtorians.

Boutan, a Kingdom in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies* or according to others in the Great *Tartary*, towards the Empire of the Grand *Mogul*, and believed to be the ſame with *Barantola*.

Boutonne, *Vultonna*, a River in *France*, ariſing in *Poictou*; and flowing through *Saintonge*, (where it divides the Town of S. *Jean d' Angely*,) it ends in the River *Charente*, which conveys it into the Ocean 2 Leagues from *Brouage* to the North, right over againſt the Iſland of *Oleron*.

Bowe, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *New Tauton*.

Bozagar, *Exopolis*, a City of *Tartary* in *Aſia*, a little more Eaſt than the Outlets of the River *Tanais*.

Bozolo, a Principality belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*, with a ſmall Town betwixt *Mantua* and *Cremona*.

Brabant, *Brabantia*, *Ambavariti populi*, is one of the moſt conſiderable Provinces of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; bounded on the Eaſt with *Luyckland*, or the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; on the Weſt with the River *Scheld*, and a part of *Flanders*; on the North with the *Maze*, which parts it from *Holland* and *Guelderland*; and on the South with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and a part of *Luyckland*. This Country is generally fruitful, and the Air good, 22 *German* Miles long, and 20 broad; and in theſe narrow Limits it had 26 walled Towns and Cities. Governed by Dukes of its own, from the year 1004, till the year 1430, when it fell to *Philip* II. Duke of *Burgundy*; by whoſe Grandchild, *Margaret*, (married to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*,) it fell to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and in that Houſe it remains to this day.

Bracciano, *Arcennum*, *Bracennum*, *Brygianum*, *Sabata*, a City of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Church, upon the Lake of *Sabato*; honored with the Title of a Dukedom; now in the poſſeſſion of the antient Family of the *Urſini*. It is a ſmall, but fine City, about 20 Miles from *Rome* to the Weſt.

Brachmanes, *Bramins* or *Brawans*, a famous Sect of Philoſophers amongſt the *Indians*, conſulted by the greateſt Wits of *Greece*; its thought *Pythagoras* received his Doctrine of the *Tranſmigration of Souls* amongſt them. They profeſſed the ſtudy

of Nature and Astronomy and Morality; and placed their Happiness in the Contempt of Wealth. The *Bramans*, who are the Priests of the modern *Banjans*, inherit their Esteem with the People: For they teach their Schools, live austerely, are considered as Oracles in the Affairs of Religion; and as to the Pointof a *Metampsychosis*, they are equally *Pythagoreans* with their Ancestors. *Northamptonsh.*

Brackley, a Market-Town in *Northamptonshire* in the Hundred of *Sutton*, which returns 2 Members to the Parliament. It stands near the Spring of the River *Ouse*, and formerly had a College, which is since become a School.

Braclaw, *Braclavia*, a Town in the Province of *Podolia* in the Kingdom of *Poland* upon the River *Bug*, and towards the Confines of *Volhinia*. It is also written *Brazlaw*.

Bradano, *Brada*, a River in the *Basilicata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Gulph of *Tarento*, eighteen Miles from *Tarento* to the West.

Bradfield Magna, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the Hundred of *Freshwell*.

Bradford, a Market-Town in *Wiltshire*. The Capital of its Hundred, upon the *Avon*.

Bradforth, a Market-Town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire* in the Hundred of *Morley* near the fall of a small Stream into the *Are*.

Brading, a Market-Town in the Isle of *Wight*, in the Hundred of E. *Medine*.

Bradninch, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Heyrudge*.

Braga, *Augusta Bracarum*, *Bracara*, *Bracara*, a City and Archbishoprick of *Portugal*, call'd *Bragues* by the *French*, in the Province of *Antredouro Minho*; it stands upon the South Side of the River *Morilla*, four Leagues from the Ocean, eight Miles from *Porto* to the North, and almost fifty from *Lisbon* to the same quarter. The Archbishop of this City pretends, no less than the Archbishop of *Toledo*, to the Primacy of all *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of the *Sueves* for an hundred and seventy Years, and is now of great Circumference, but not equally populous.

Braganza, *Braganția*, *Cæliobrigia*, *Limobriga*, a City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: It lies in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon* and *Portugal*, in the Province of *Serra de Rebodaos*; 7 Miles from *Miranda* to the North, and 25 from *Braga* to the East. *John* Duke of *Braganza* firnamed the *Fortunate* being defended from the Kings of *Portugal*, in 1640, recovered that Kingdom out of the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and his Son now enjoys it.

Braintry, a Market-Town in *Essex* in the hundred of *Hinckford*.

Brampour, a large Town in the Province of *Candis* in the Empire of the *Grand Mogul*; and the second Government of Quality in that Empire. Adorn'd with a magnificent Castle, where the Governor of the Province resides. It is a place also of extraordinary Trade.

Brampton, a Market-Town in *Cumberland* in *Eskdale Ward*.

Brandenburg, *Brandeburgum*, *Brennoburgum*, is a very ancient City in the Upper *Saxony* in *Germany*: It stands in the middle March upon the North side of the River *Havel*, which falls into the *Albis*. This is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Meydburg*: the See was erected by *Otho* the Great, Emperor of *Germany*, in 946. The City embrac'd the *Augustane* Confession in 1563. It lies in Long. 35. 00. and Lat. 52. 39. The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the East by the Kingdom of *Poland*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the North with *Pomerania*, and part of *Mecklenburg*, and on the South with *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, and *Silesia*: In Length from East to West sixty *German* Miles, and of a proportionable Breadth: In it there are fifty five Cities and Wall'd Towns; the chief of which are *Brandenburg* and *Berlin*. But it is neither very populous, nor very fruitful, except in Corn. The Prince is a *Calvinist*, and his Subjects *Lutherans*. He is one of the Electors, created in 1415, by *Sigismund* the Emperor. §. *Brandenburg Brunsberg*; see *Brunsberg*. §. *Brandenburg Island*, or the Island of *Vulcan*, *Insula Vulcani*, so called because it sometimes burns and vomits Fire like *Ætna*, is an Island in the *Indian* Ocean, towards the Eastern Coast of *New-Guiney*.

Brandon, a Market-Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the lesser *Ouse*, 5 Miles West of *Thetford*, and ten North of *Bury*. *Charles Gerard* Earl of *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire* was created Viscount of this Place, *July* 23. 1679. by *Charles* II.

Brantosme, *Brantosme*, an Abbey and Town in the County of *Perigord* in *France*, upon the River *Droune*, which there receives the *Calle*. Supposed to be founded by *Charles M.*

Braskow, *Braskovia*, a City and Bishops See in the Province of *Walachia* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia* and *Transilvania*.

Brasil, *Brasilia*, is a vast Country of the Southern *America*, bounded on the East with the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the West with some undiscovered Countries lying between it and the *Andes*; on the North with *Guiana*, and on the South with *Paraguay*. It reaches from 29 to 39 Deg. of Southern Latitude, and it is 500 Miles in Breadth; under the Dominion of the *Portugueses*, ever since the Year 1503. though the *Spaniards* claim it.

Braslaw, a Town in the Province of *Lithuania* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, with a good Castle: It stands below the River *Wilna* towards the Frontiers of *Curland* and *Livonia*. It is the Capital of a Palatinate.

Braslaw, the same with *Cronstat*.

Brava, a City upon the Coast of *Ajan* in *Africa*; well built and fortified: Govern'd by the Laws of its *Xeques* or (Princes)in the Nature of a Republick, being the only Government of that sort in this Quarter of the World. The *Xeques* are elected out of the Descendents of the 9 Brothers, who fled hither out of *Arabia Felix*, from the Persecution of the King of *Lacab*.

Bray sur Seine, a small Town in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, betwixt *Nogent* and *Montereau-faut-Yonne*: remark'd with the Title of a Dukedom. §. *Bray sur Somme*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France* betwixt *Perone* and *Amiens*. Bought of the Chatelain of *Ponthieu*, by *Philip the Augustus*, in 1210.

Brayne, a Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Vesle*, betwixt *Soissons* and *Fismes*. Some pretend it is the *Bibrax* of *Cæsar*.

Brazza, *Labraza*, or *Baae*, *Brattia*, is an Island of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*. It is near the Island of *Lesina*, and takes its Name from a Town that stands in it.

Brechin, a City in the County of *Angus* in *Scotland*; adorn'd with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of S. *Andrews*. About 5 or 6 Leagues from the Ocean. In Latin called *Brechinium*. §. Also a Town and Fortress in the Kingdom of *Bohemia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Lauconz*, near *Tabor*.

Brecknock, *Brechinia*, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: On the East it is bounded with *Herefordshire*, on the South with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshire*; on the West with *Carmarthenshire*, and on the North with *Radnorshire*. The chief Town is *Brecknock*, seated upon the North side of the *Usk*, where the River *Honny* or *Hidney* from the

the North, and two other small Brooks from the South augment its Streams. It stands twelve Miles West of *Abergevenny*; and elects one Member of Parliament. This County is thick set with high Mountains, but fruitful Valleys lie between them. *Bernard Newmarch*, who conquered this small Shire, built at *Brecknock* a Castle, which the *Bohuns* afterwards repaired. The most Loyal and Noble *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was created Earl of *Brecknock*, *July* 20. 1660. by *Charles* II.

Breda, [*Breda*,] a City in the United Provinces in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, upon the River *Merca*, *Merck*, under the Prince of *Orange*. A little, but a strong Place, and the Capital of a small Barony; taken from the *Hollanders* by the Marquess of *Spinola* in 1625. after a Siege of 10 Months: taken from the *Spaniards* in 1637. and though it has been twice besieged by them, yet they never could retake it. At this place K. *Charles* II. continued some time in 1660. and receiv'd the welcome News of his Restitution. And in 1667. after a bloody War of three Years continuance, here was a Peace concluded between the *English* and *Dutch*. It lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the North.

Brederode, a Castle near *Harlem* in *Holland*, giving its Name to an antient Family

Bregentz, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany* upon a River so named. It sustains the Title of an Earldom.

Bredfort, *Bredefort*, or *Bredervoerde*, a Town in the County of *Zutphen* in *Guelderland*, in a marshy Place, strengthned with a Castle, near a Canal which joyns the *Issel*, two Leagues from *Grol* and *Aanholt*. The Prince of *Orange* took it by Storm in 1597.

Brema, a City and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges* in the *East-Indies* towards the States of *Pegu*. It is a rich Country and makes a puissant Prince, who resides either at *Brema* or *Carpa*.

Brembo, a River in the *Bergamasco* in *Italy*, giving Name to the Valley of *Brembo*. It springs about the Frontiers of the *Valtoline*, and embraces the *Adda* a little below *Bergamo*.

Bremefurde, a Town in the Dutchy of *Bremen* in the lower Circle of *Saxony*. The ordinary Residence of the Governor of that Dutchy under the King of *Sweden*.

Bremen, *Brema*, is a very potent City in the lower Circle of *Saxony* in *Germany*; made more renowned by an Archbishops See, instead of *Hamburg*. It stands upon the River *Wiser*, [*Visurgis*;] a Free Town, and under no Prince; with a small Territory about it, call'd *Stifft van Bremen*. Tho the *Swedes* have many Pretences upon this Place, on the Account of the Dukedom of *Bremen*, yet they still maintain their Freedom. The Archbishops have embraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since 1585. This City was declar'd an Imperial Free City by *Ferdinando* III. *Anno* 1646. It stands 12 *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the South-West. In Long. 40. 17. and Lat. 53. 25. First Wall'd in 1309. The Archbishop never had any Sovereignty here. This Town was besieged by the *Swedes* in 1666. forty six Days, and at last reliev'd by the Interposition of the *German* Princes. The Dukedom of *Bremen*, which belonged heretofore to the Archbishop, was in 1648. yielded to the *Swedes*. It has the River *Albis* or the *Elb*, to the North, the *Weser* to the South, the Dukedom of *Lunenburg* to the East, and on the West the Dukedom of *Oldenburg*.

Bremgarten, *Bremocartum*, a Bailywick in *Switzerland*, belonging to eight of the antient Cantons. *Bullinger* the Apocalyptick Minister was born here.

Brems, or *Breine-Aleu*, a small Town in *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, with a Castle; 2 or 3 Leagues from *Brussels*.

Brene-le-Comte, a little Town in *Hainault* near *Mons*.

Brene sur le Veste. See *Brayne*. §. Also a District within the Province of *Touraine* in *France* in the Diocese of *Bourges*. *Gregory* of *Tours* was accused in a Council here in 581. or 83. for saying, that Queen *Fredegonde* had secret commerce with the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*: but he was acquitted.

Brenta, *Brentesia*, a River in the Dominion of the States of *Venice* in *Italy*.

Brent, a Market-Town in *Devonshire* in the Hundred of *Stanborough*.

Brentford the New, a Market-Town in *Middlesex* in the Hundred of *Elthorn*, so called from the River *Brent*, which falls into the *Thames* betwixt *Henden* and *Hampsted Hills*. King *Edgar* assembled a Council here in 960. In 1016. King *Edmund Ironside* obtained a Victory over the *Danes* at this Place, which obliged them to raise the Siege of *London*. And 1644. It was advanc'd to the Honour of an Earldom in the Person of *Patrick Ruthen* Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, by King *Charles* I.

Brescia, *Brixia*, call'd by the *French Bresse*, by the *Spaniards Brexa*, is a City in the *Venetian* Territories in *Italy*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, aggrandized with the Title of a Duke, Marquess, and Earl. The Capital of the County of *Brescian*, a large well fortified Place, and has a very strong Castle upon a near Hill. It lies between the Rivers of *Gorza* and *Mela*, in a Plain 15 Miles from the Lake of *Benaco* to the West, and 50 from *Milan* to the South-East; built by the *Senones*, and was once under the Dukes of *Milan*, before it fell into the hands of the *Venetians*. The County of *Brescia* has *Verona* to the East, *Bergamo* to the West, *Cremona* to the South, and the *Valtoline* and the County of *Tirol* to the North. It is a great and fruitful Country.

Breslaw, *Budorgis*, *Uratislavia Budorigum*, call'd by the *Poles Wroclaw*, is the Capital City of *Silesia*, and of the Dukedom of *Breslaw*. A Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen* in *Poland*; great and well built, and once a Free and Imperial City; but it was afterwards exempted from the Empire, and is now a kind of Free-State: It stands on the River *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*. Made a Bishop's See in 1033. About the Year 1000. it was built by *Miceslaus*, Duke of *Poland*; the Cathedral Church was built by *Casimirus* King of *Poland*, in 1041. Near this place *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* was overthrown by *Henry* V. and forc'd to take an Oath of Allegiance. This City lies 35 Miles from *Cracow*, and 40 from *Berlin*.

Bresle, a small River near *Calais* in *France*.

Bresne, a small River near *Tours* in *France*.

Bresse, *Bressia*, *Sebusiani Populi*, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Savoy* on the West, with *Lionois*, on the North with *Charolois* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy* and some part of the *Franche* County, and on the South with *Dauphine*. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, and lies between the *Soasne* and the *Rhone*. *Bellay* and *Bourg* are its chief Towns. It belong'd from the Year 1285. to the Dukes of *Savoy*, till 1600. when it was surrendred to *Henry* IV. of *France*, in lieu of *Saluzzes*, a Marquisate in *Italy*.

Brest, *Brivates*, a very good Sea-Port in the Dukedom of *Bretagne* in *France*, which as *Scaliger* saith, was call'd *Gesocribate* by *Ptolomy*. It lies on the most Western Coast of *Bretagne*, about 150 Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West. This is the Magazine of the Admiralty of *France*; situated upon the Ascent of a Hill, and secured with New and Noble Fortifications both to the Sea and Land. The Sea enters into the Gulph

of *Breſt* by 4 Ways, and the Veſſels there are always afloat. §. Alſo a Town in the Province of *Cujavia* in the Kingdom of *Poland* with a Caſtle well built in a Marſhy Place near *Vladiſlaw* and the *Viſtula*. Here, in the Years 1595. and 1620. two Councils were aſſembled for the Union of the Greek Church of *Lithuania* with the Latin. §. The ſame Name is given to a *French* Colony in *New-France* in *America*.

Brescici, *Breſſicia*, call'd by the *French Brieſcio*, is a ſmall City in *Lithuania*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the ſame Name: It lies between *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, and *Polachia*, upon the *Bug*; and has a tolerable good Caſtle.

Bressuire, a ſmall City in *France*, in *Poictou*; 3 Leagues from *Parthenay*, and as many from *Thouray*.

Bretagne, *Armorica*, *Britannia Minor*, is a Province of *France*, 70 Leagues long, and betwixt 35 and 40 broad; containing 9 Biſhopricks who are all Suffragans to the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. In three of theſe, that is, *Cornouaille*, *S. Paul de Leon*, and *Figuier*, the Inhabitants entirely ſpeak *Briton*, a Language the ſame in abundance of words with the *Welſh*: in the other three (to wit) *Nantes*, *Vennes*, and *S. Brieux*, they ſpeak *Briton* and *French* mix'd; yet the moſt ordinary Sort, only *Briton*: in the reſt, they ſpeak all *French*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Normandy*, and the County of *Maine*; on all other ſides with the *Engliſh Seas*; upon the South ſide it has the *Loire*, which divides it from *Anjou*; but yet the County of *Raiz*, which belongs to *Bretagne*, lies on the South ſide of that River, between it and *Poictou*. The *Britains* were firſt brought hither from *England* by *Maximus*, in 389. To which a great Acceſſion was made by the driving out the *Britains* by the *Saxons*. They erected a Kingdom here in 485. (I ſuppoſe after the coming of the ſecond *Saxon* Colonies) which laſted till 874. when a leſſer Title was taken up with the ſame Power; which continued till 1498. under 28 Dukes; when *Lewis* XII. married *Anne* the Daughter of *Francis* II. the laſt Duke of *Bretagne*, who, in 1484. had been married to *Charles* VIII. K. of *France* before. *Francis* I. of *France*, ſucceeded in the Right of *Claude* his Wife; whoſe Iſſue failing, the Right fell to the Duke of *Savoy*, but the *French* kept the Poſſeſſion. §. *New Bretagne*, a Province of *New-France* in *America*, upon the Gulph of S. *Lawrence*: Its Settlements are call'd *Breſt*, *Belle Iſle*, &c.

Brewood, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Cudleſton*. The Biſhops of this Dioceſe had their Palace here before the Conqueſt.

Bretevil, a Town in High *Normandy* in *France* upon the River *Iton*.

Briançon, a City in the *Dalphinate*, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in the World. It is the Capital of the Bailywick of *Brianzonnois*; in *Ptolomy* call'd *Berydſtow*, in *Antoninus Brigantium*, in *Am. Marcellinus Virgantia*. The *Dure* and the *Ance* (the two Sources of the *Durance*) unite below it. The Caſtle ſtands upon the top of a Rock, and is very ſtrong. Yet taken from the Leaguers by the Duke *de Leſdiguieres* in 1590. §. Likewiſe a Village in *Provence*, in the Dioceſe of *Glandeves*, where they find Numbers of Medals with Inſcriptions. §. And a Caſtle in the Territory of *Tarantaiſe* in *Savoy*, upon the River *Iſere*; about 1 League below *Moutiers*; with a Village of the ſame Name. Theſe two laſt mentioned *Brianzon's* are alſo call'd in Diminution *Brianzonnet*.

Briare, a Town in the Dutchy of *Orleans*, upon the River *Loire*, where the Channel is cut for the Communication of the *Loire* and the River *Seine*. In 1652. a Battle was fought here betwixt the Army of the King of *France*, and that of the Princes. The New Channel takes the ſame Name: in Latin, *Brivodurum*, and *Brevodurus*.

Bricquis, a Province in the leſſer *Aſia*, formerly called *Licia*.

Bridgend, a Market-Town in *Glamorganſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *New-Caſtle*.

Bridge-North, a Market-Town in *Shropſhire* in the Hundred of *Stotteſdon* upon the *Severn*. Heretofore fortified; ſince demoliſhed.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a ſmall Town in the County of *York*, where *Mary* Queen of *England* Landing from *Holland*, *February*, 22. 1642. was moſt barbarouſly treated by 4 Parliament Ships, which a great while plaid with their Cannon on the Town, and eſpecially on that Houſe in which the Queen was entertained.

Bridge-Water, a Corporation in *Somerſetſhire*, upon the South ſide of the River *Parret*, which about five Miles further falls into the *Iriſh* Sea; 13 Miles from *Wells* to the Weſt, and 23 from *Briſtol* to the South-Weſt. It was a great and a populous Town, as Mr. *Camden* ſaith; but ſuffered very much in the old Rebellion by the *Scots*, *July*, 23. 1645. And on *Sunday*, *July* 5. 1685. the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to *Charles* II. of ever bleſſed Memory, was entirely defeated (being then in Rebellion againſt K. *James* II.) upon a *Moor* near this place, by the Providence of God, and the Courage of the Earl of *Feverſham*; who the ſame day marched to *Bridge-Water*, the Rebels having before his coming deſerted it, and diſpers'd themſelves. The greateſt Honor this Town has, is to give the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, whoſe Father was created Earl of *Bridge-Water*, *May* 17. 1617. in the 3*th*. Year of *James* I. being the Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was created Baron of *Ellesmere* in 1603. and Viſcount *Brackley* in 1616.

Bridport, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; 2 Miles from the Sea, to which it had formerly a very good Haven. This Town was famous in the time of K. *Edward* the *Confeſſour*. It ſends 2 *Burgeſſes* to the Parliament.

Brie, a Country, part within the Government of the *Iſle of France*, and part in the Province of *Champagne*, betwixt the Rivers *Seine* and *Marne*. *Meaux ſur Marne* is the Capital Town of it. It is very fruitful. In Latin call'd *Bria*, *Brigeium*, and *Brigenſis ſaltus*.

Brie-Comte-Robert, a Town in the Country precedent, upon the River *Iere*; four or five Leagues from *Paris*.

Brieg, *Brega*, a Town upon the *Oder* in *Sileſia* in *Germany*, betwixt *Oppulen* and *Breſlaw*. The ſame is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Brieg*.

Brienne, a ſmall Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aube*; with the Title of an Earldom; near *Troyes*, between *Bar-ſur-Aube* and *Planci*. This Place gives Name to the antient Houſe of *Brienne*.

Brighthelmſton, a Market-Town in *Suſſex* in *Lewis-Rape* by the Sea Side.

Brignobille, *Brinnonia*, *Brinnola*, a Town and Bailywick in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Caramie*: Underſtood by ſome, to be the *Forum Voconii*; by others, the *Matavonium* of the Antients. *Charles* V. the Emperor, took it in 1536. The Leaguers ſurprized it in 1589.

Brille, or *Briel*, a Town and Port of *Holland*, in a good Soil, but a groſs Air, at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Meuſe*, in a ſmall Iſland of this Name. It was ſurprized by the *Dutch*, in 1572. by the help of the Succors obtained from Queen *Elizabeth*: And this Action was as the firſt Foundation of the Commonwealth of *Holland*.

Brin,

Brin, *Eburum*, *Arfiena*, *Brinum*, *Brina*, a City of *Moravia*, ſeated upon the River *Zwitta*, where it falls into that of *Swarta*, 7 *German* Miles South of *Olmitz*. This was the only place which in 1645. and 1646. held out for the Emperour againſt the *Swedes* in all *Moravia*, when being beſieg'd it broke the *Swediſh* Army, and forc'd them to riſe: call'd by ſome *Bruna*; written *Brenne* alſo.

Brindiſi, *Brinduſium*, is an Archiepiſcopal City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a ſafe Harbour at the mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*: 36 Miles from *Tarento* to the Eaſt. *Pompey* retired hither after his overthrow, in the Year of *Rome* 705. and was obliged to leave the place again, becauſe *Cæſar* purſued him. In the Year 735. the incomparable *Virgil* died here; that is, about 19 years before the coming of our Saviour. It has been ſeveral times ruin'd and repair'd.

Brioude, *Brivas*, *Vicus Briaterſis*, a great and antient Town in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the *Allier*. The Emperour *Avitus* was buried in the Church of S. *Julianus* here: The Chapter takes the Title of Earls of *Brioude*, being in the firſt inſtitution Knights Confederated to make War againſt the *Normans* in the Year 898. § 2 Leagues from this place, ſtands *Brioude la Vieille*, upon the ſame River; where there is a Bridge to cover it, compos'd of one Arch, ſo extraordinary long and high, as ſcarce to have its parallel in *Europe*.

Briqueras or *Briqueraſco*, *Briqueraſcum*, a conſiderable Town in the Principality of *Piedmont*, 4 or 5 Leagues from *Pignerol*, with a Caſtle. Taken by the *Sieur de Leſdiguieres* in 1592. and retaken by *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, in 1594. Alſo famous in the Wars of *Piedmont* in the years 1629. 30. and 31.

Briſach, *Briſacus Mons*, a City with a very ſtrong Caſtle, in the Territory of *Briſgow* in *Alſatia*, with a Stone Bridge upon the *Rhine*; 6 *German* Miles from *Baſil* to the North, and 7 from *Strasburg*, and 2 from *Colmar*. It was a Free Imperial City till 1330. when it was exempted, and given to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; call'd therefore the Key of *Germany*, the Cittadel of *Alſatia*, and the Pillow on which the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſlept with ſecurity. In 1633. *Guſtavus Horne*, a *Swede*, beſieg'd it vain: but in 1638. it was taken by the *French*, under the command of the Duke of *Weimar*; who are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of it; their Title being confirm'd by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, or *Munſter*, in 1648. and afterwards by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, in 1659.

Briſlag, or *Briſiaco*, a Town under the *Griſons*, upon the Lake *Majour* in *Italy*; between *Locarna*, *Canobia*, and *Domo*.

Briſgow, *Briſgovia*, is a Province of *Germany*, lying on the Eaſt of the *Rhine*, and the Weſt of *Wirtenburg*, and on the South clos'd with the Canton of *Baſil*. The principal place is *Friburg*. This Province is in part under the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and in part under the *French*; *Briſach* (which was once its Capital) being under the latter; but the greateſt part under the former. The Prince of *Conde* obtain'd a Victory here in 1644. when General *Merci* was kill'd.

Briſſach, a Town in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, upon the River *Aubance*, below *Saumur*. It gives the Title of a Duke.

Briſtoll, *Briſtolium*, *Venta Belgarum*, *Venta Siluram*, is a noble City in the County of *Somerſet*, upon the River *Avon*, which runs through the midſt of it; and ſo part of it ſtands in *Glocesterſhire*; but then it is a County of itſelf, and belongs to neither of them. It is a neat, ſtrong, clean, populous, rich, well traded City; and after *London* and *York*, the Third principal Place of *England*; the Inhabitants of this City Trading into all parts of *America*, and moſt other parts of the World: tho no where nam'd before the Year 1063. *Robert* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, a Seditious Man, firſt Wall'd it, in the Reign of *William Rufus* againſt that King. It has a Stone Bridge, with Houſes built on both ſides of it over the River. And alſo a Caſtle, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Priſoner ſome time, after he had in vain beſieg'd it. The Biſhops See was Founded by *Henry* VIII. and made Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the beginning of the Rebellions againſt *Charles* I. it ſided with the Parliament, and was on that account beſieg'd by Prince *Rupert*, *July* 24. 1643. who took it in two days; under whom it continued till *September* 10. 1645. when it was ſurrendred to *Fairfax* the Parliaments General. It was preſerved from falling into the hands of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Vigilance of the Duke of *Beaufort*, who was Lord Lieutenant of this City and its County.

Britain. See *England*.

New Britain, a Country in the Northern *America*, between *Hudſon's Bay* and *New France*; diſcover'd, nam'd, and poſſeſs'd, by the *Engliſh*. Formerly call'd *Eſtoiteland*. See *Eſtoiteland*.

Britiſh Sea, *Mare Britannicum*, by the *French* call'd *la Manche*, is the known Sea betwixt *England* and *France*: Extending, according to *Pomponius Mela*, to the Iſlands of *Sain* and *Oſiſmiens*; that is, to the Dioceſe of *Treguier* in *Bretagne*.

Brive-la-Gaillarde, *Briva Curretia*, a Town in the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*, upon the River *Correze*: 2 or 3 Leagues from *Tulles*. *Gombaud Ballomer*, natural Son to *Clotaire* I. King of *France*, was here Crown'd, after the death of *Chilperick* I. Not a large Place, but ſituated to its commendation.

Brixen, *Brixinio*, an Epiſcopal City in the County of *Tirol* in *Germany*, under the Archbiſhop of *Salzburg*. Heretofore a Free Imperial City; but now exempted. It lies at the Foot of the Mountain *Bruneck*, upon the River *Eyſach*, where it receives another River call'd the *Rienez*, not far from *Siben*, a ruin'd City, out of which it ſprang. It lies not above 2 Miles from the Confines of the Dominions of the ſtate of *Venice*, and 13 from *Trent*. In the year 1080. the Emperour *Henry* IV. preſided over a Council here of 30 Biſhops of his Party; who all ſubſcribing to his reſentments, of the Excommunication and Degradation pronounced againſt him by Pope *Gregory* VII. depoſed the ſaid Pope, elected *Guibert* Archbiſhop of *Ravenna* (who took the Name of *Clement* III.) to ſucceed him in the Chair of *Rome*, and Voted that the Emperour ſhould carry his Arms into *Italy* to put their Decrees in execution.

Brocalo, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Brockersberg, a Mountain between *Thuringen* and *Franconia*.

Brockmerlandt, a Territory in *Friſeland*.

Brod, a ſmall Town in *Boſnia* upon the *Save*; famous for the Victory which Prince *Louis* of *Baden* obtain'd near it over the Baſſa of *Boſnia*, *Sept.* 5. 1688. whereby the *Turks*, *pro illa vice*, loſt that whole Country.

Brodtschia, a Town in the Kingdom of *Guzurate* in the hither *Eaſt-Indies*, 12 Leagues from *Surate*: under the great *Mogul*.

Bromley, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the River *Ravensburn*. Here there is a College for 20 Clergymen's poor Widows, founded by Dr. *Warner*. The Seat of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſtands by it.

Bromley Abbots, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire* in the Hundred of *Pirehill*.

Bromes-

Bromes-Grove, a Market-Town in *Worcesterſhire* in the Hundred of *Halfſhire* upon the Banks of the River *Salwarp*.

Bromyard, a Market-Town in *Herefordſhire* in the Hundred of *Broccaſh*.

Bronchorſt, a Town in the Province of *Guelderland* upon the *Iſſel*, very near *Zutphen*. It gives the Title of an Earl.

Bronsbroo, *Bronsbroa*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Ostrogothia*: where the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark* held a Treaty of Peace in the Year 1645.

Brough, a Market-Town in *Weſtmorland*, in *Eaſt Ward*.

Broughton, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Leynsdale*.

Brouage, one of the faireſt and ſtrongeſt Forts in all *France*, in *Xainstonge*, not far from *Burdeaux*.

Brower, a Name given by *Brower* a *Dutchman* to the *Streights* diſcovered by him in 1643. towards the Iſland of *Statenland* in the Sea of *Magellan* in *America*.

Brouwerhaven, a Town and Port in the Iſland of *Schowen* in *Zeland*, 2 Leagues from *Ziriczee*. Rich and Populous.

Bruca, *Pantagia*, a River of *Sicily*.

Brucomat, *Brucomagus*, a Town in *Alſatia*

Bruges, *Bruga*, a City in *Flanders*, call'd by the *Dutch Brugg*, which was made a Biſhops See by *Paul* IV. under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*; a large, beautiful, well traded Town, and has its name from the multitude of Bridges in it; being ſeated on a knot of Dikes, 8 Miles from *Gant* to the Weſt, and 3 from *Oſtend* to the Eaſt. This is under the *Spaniards*, and is one of the beſt they have left: being 4 Miles in Circuit, wonderfully well Peopled, and once exceeding rich. They reckon 60 handſom Churches in it.

Brugneto, *Brunetum*, a City in the State of *Genoua*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*, at the Foot of the *Apennine*, 50 Miles from *Genoua* to the Eaſt; of little compaſs, thinly inhabited, and ill built.

Bruno, *Prilis*, a Lake and ſmall River in the Territories belonging to *Siena*, once a Commonwealth in *Italy*, now a part of the Dukedom of *Florence*; 8 Miles from the City of *Groſſeto* to the South-Weſt.

Brunsberg, *Brunsberga*, is a Royal City belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland* in *Pruſia*, but ſome years ſince mortgag'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*: ſeated upon the great Bay call'd *Friſh Haff*, on the Weſt ſide of the River *Paſſerg*, 8 Miles from *Margenberg* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Koningſperg* to the Weſt.

Brunsbuttel, a ſmall Town in the Dukedom of *Holſtein* in *Germany*, towards the Mouth of the *Elb*, under the King of *Denmark*; 2 or 3 Leagues from *Glukſtat*.

Brunſwick, *Brunopolis*, *Brunonis Vicus*, is a City and Dukedom in *Germany*: the Dukedom is a part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, bounded on the Eaſt with the Earldom of *Mansfield*, on the Weſt with *Weſtphalia*, on the North with *Lunenburgh*, and on the South with *Haſſia*. This Dukedom takes its name from *Brunſwick*, the principal City in it, which lies upon the River *Onacra* and was a Free Imperial City or *Hanſe* Town, the Metropolis of the antient *Saxony*: a rich, ſtrong, populous City, or rather five Cities under one Law, and within one Wall, which is 8 *Engliſh* Miles in compaſs: built by *Bruno* Duke of *Saxony*, in 861. and from him it had its name. It fell into the hands of the Duke in 1671. and is now under their Dominion; it has a Caſtle lately built, and well fortified, ſince which time it is much decay'd. This City embrac'd the Reformation in 1522. and Profeſſeth the *Auguſtan* Confeſſion, as all the reſt of that Dukedom doth. It lies 20 Miles from *Hamburg* to the North, upon the River *Oker*.

Bruſſel, *Bruxella*, the chief City and Seat of the antient Dukes of *Brabant*, and after that of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, as it is at this day the Reſidence of the *Spaniſh* Governour of *Flanders*: ſeated upon the *Sinne*, and other Springs and Rivers, which make it one of the ſweeteſt Situations in *Europe*; 8 Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South, and 4 from *Lovaine*; being partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill. In the Cathedral Church of S. *Gedulle* they pretend to have an *Hoſt*, ſtabb'd ſometime by a *Jew* in indignation at the ſuppoſed preſence of the Body of Chriſt, which ſhed Blood out of the Wound; and the *Jew* (they ſay) immediately was ſtruck with death: Whereas the Life and Converſion of the Man had been a greater Proof of the miracle. In Long. 25. 6. and Lat. 50. 50. § There is another ſmall City of the ſame name in *Germany*, in the Biſhoprick of *Spire*.

Bruttj, an antient People of *Italy*, deſcended originally from the *Lacedæmonians*. They were diſtinguiſh'd into *Ciſmontani* and *Tramontani*, poſſeſſing that part of *Italy* which we now call the *further Calabria*. In the ſecond *Punick* War they ran over to *Hannibal*; whereby they loſt their Reputation to that degree amongſt the *Romans*, that they could never afterwards get to be employ'd but in ſervilities, and even their name became a Proverb for a deſpicable Generation of People, living continually in meanneſs and ſhame.

Bruton, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, the capital of its Hundred, upon the River *Brue*. The Lord *Fitzharding* has a noble Seat here.

Bua, otherwiſe call'd *Chiovo*, is an Iſland of *Dalmatia* near *Spalatro*, under the *Venetians*. It is very near to the Iſland of *Trogbir*.

Bucephala, *Alexandria Bucephalos*, a Town in the *Indies*, built by *Alexander M.* in honor of his Horſe. It is mentioned by *Q. Curtius*. The Moderns ſuppoſe that it is the ſame with *Labor* now. See *Labor*.

Buchy, a ſmall Principality within the Territory of *Burgundy* in *France*, near *Medoc*; belonging to the Houſe of *Foix* and *Candale*.

Buckenham the *New*, a Market-Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Shropham*.

Buckenburgh, a ſmall Town in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, where the Counts of *Lippe-Buckenburgh* (taking their Style from hence) have a Palace.

Buckinghamſhire, *Buckinghamia*, is divided on the South from *Berkſhire* by the *Thames*, on the North it hath *Northamptonſhire* and *Bedfordſhire*; on the Weſt *Oxfordſhire*; and on the Eaſt *Hertfordſhire* and *Middleſex*; a County very Fruitful, and chiefly employed in Grazing. The firſt Earl of this County was *Walter Giffard*, a great Man amongſt the *Normans*, whoſe Son *Walter* died in 1164. In 1377. *Richard* II. conferred this Title upon his Uncle *Thomas of Woodſtock*. *Humfry* Earl of *Stafford* was the firſt created Duke of *Buckingham* in 1444. *Edward*, the laſt of this Race, was Beheaded in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. in 1521. After which this Title lay vacant till 1623. when *James* I. created *George* Viſcount *Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*; his Son *George* ſucceeded him, who died *April* 16. 1687. without Iſſue, and left the Title vacant. On the North of the River *Ouſe*, in the North-weſt part of the County, ſtands the Town of **Buckingham**, which gives Name to the whole County. It was Wall'd before the Conqueſt in 915. by *Edward* the Elder, to ſecure it againſt the *Danes*: in after times there was a Caſtle built here, which is now intirely ruin'd; the Town ſtands upon a low ground, very commodious for Mills, and incircled by the River on all

all ſides but the North. And it is a Corporation, and ſends Two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Buckor, a Town and Kingdom in the States of the *Great Mogul* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The former ſtands upon the River *Indus*; the other is bounded by the Kingdoms of *Tatta* to the South, *Multan* to the North, *Hajacca* and *Perſia* to the Weſt, and *Feſſelmere* to the Eaſt.

Buda; *Buda Heraclia*, *Aquinum*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Hungary*: call'd by the *Turks Budun*, by the *Germans Offen*, by the *French Bude*, and by the *Italians Buda*. Heretofore a very great and rich City, till it fell into the hands of the *Turks*, who ruin'd moſt of its ſtately Houſes and Palaces: it lies on the Weſt ſide of the *Danube*, over againſt *Peſt*, which is joyn'd to it by a Bridge of Boats: and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; between which there is the diſtance of a Mile: the Lower Town is weak; but the upper Town is by Nature one of the ſtrongeſt Forts in the World, and has a very ſtrong Caſtle on the Weſt ſide: ſaid to be built by one *Buda*, the Brother of *Attila* King of the *Huns*, and from him to have its Name. In 1279. there was a Council held here under Pope *Nicolas* III. and *Ladiſlaus* III. King of *Hungary*. It was much improved by *Sigiſmund* King of *Hungary* about the Year 1387. and adorned with many ſtately Buildings; amongſt the reſt with a Caſtle, where at firſt the Kings and afterwards the *Turkiſh Viſiers* reſided; which was ſo ſtrong, that it was thought Impregnable. The Succeſſors of this Prince augmented this City, and ſtrengthened it with new Fortifications. *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks* took it firſt in 1526. *Ferdinand* the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, retook it the next Year after. In 1529 *Solyman* regain it again, after the Garriſon had ſtood eleven Aſſaults; and reſtored it to the *Weywood* of *Tranſilvania*, who had loſt it before. *Ferdinando* in 1540. or 1541. attacked it again, when *Solyman* coming the third time to relieve it, raiſed the Siege, and made himſelf Maſter of the place by a Stratagem and Surprize. In 1598. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke again beſieged it, and after in 1601. again, but with no Succeſs. In 1684. the Duke of *Lorrain* ſat before it from *July* 14. to *November* 1. but was forced to riſe and leave it: this brave General in 1686. reinveſted it *June* 15. and after a bloody defence made by the Governor, took it by ſtorm *September* 2. following; though the Grand *Viſier* ſtood and looked on with an Army of 50000 Men, and was no way able to help him. In the lower Town there is a Hot and a Cold Bath, both adorned very much by the *Turks*, who are great lovers of Baths: it lies 49 *German* Miles from *Belgrade* to the North, 54 from *Vienna* to the South. Long. 42. 15. Lat. 47. 7. The *Imperialiſts* found in it 400 Peices of Artillery, a Treaſure of above 300000 Ducats, and the antient Library of the Kings of *Hungary*, augmented by *Matthias Corvinus*, entire; which laſt was ordered to be tranſported to *Vienna*.

Buddendale, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Harteſmere*. Here there is a Grammar School endowed with certain Scholarſhips aſſigned to *Cambridge*.

Budoa, *Butua*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon the ſhoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*: well Fortified, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, but it is ſmall; and has been ſeverely handled by the *Turks*, who took it in 1571. and were obliged ſoon after to return it to the *Venetians* again. In 1667. it was almoſt ruined by an Earthquake. This City lies ten Miles from *Antivary* to the Weſt, between the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and that of *Lodrin*, in Long. 43. 30. Lat. 42. 23.

Budziack, more antiently called *Beſſarabia*, which ſee.

Buhiera, *Arapotes*, *Maria*, *Marcotis*, a Lake in *Egypt*.

Buenos Ayres, or *Civitad de la Trinidad*, a City and an Epiſcopal See in the Province of *Paraguay* upon the River *Plata* in the *Weſt-Indies*, whither the King of *Spain* was perſwaded to bring his Silver from *Potoſi*; but found it not convenient, by reaſon of the Vicinity of the *Portugals* in *Braſil*.

Bugen, a Town and Kingdom in the Iſland of *Ximo*, belonging to *Japan*.

Bugey, a ſmall Country in *France*, betwixt the *Rhoſne* and the *Ains*. The former ſeparates it from *Savoy* and *Dauphine*, the other from *Breſſe* and *Burgundy*. In length 16 Leagues, and about 10 in breadth: the Capital Town of it is *Belley*. This Country belonged to the Sovereigns of *Breſſe*, till the Year 1621. that it ſubmitted to the Crown of *France*.

Bugia, a City and Province in *Barbary* in the old Kingdom of *Algiers*. The latter extends itſelf along the Sea Coaſt, betwixt the River *Sufegmar* to the Eaſt, the River *Major* to the Weſt, and the Mountains to the South: the other ſtands upon the Mouth of the *Major* with a good Port, and was heretofore a Biſhops See; they now reckon about 8000 Houſes in it. It is the *Salda* or *Saldæ* of the Antients. In 1508. the *Spaniards* took it, but the *Turks* ſoon after removed them. § Alſo a Town upon the *Nile* in *Nubia* in *Africa* towards the Frontiers of *Egypt*, betwixt *Jalne* and *Aſſuana*: written ſometime *Bugilia*.

Bugna, *Abugam*, a Kingdom in *Æthiopia*, Mountainous and ſmall.

Built, a Market-Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, the chief of its Hundred.

Bulgaria, *pars Meſiæ inferioris*, is a County which is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Euxine* Sea; on the Weſt with *Servia*; on the North with the *Danube*, by which it is parted from *Moldavia* and *Walachia*; and on the South with *Thrace*. It has this name from the *Bulgares*, a *Scythian* People, who in 566. poſſeſſed themſelves of it. This Nation firſt received the *Chriſtian* Faith about 700. but were not totally gained over to Chriſtianity till about 860. ſince which time they have been ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*: firſt under Kings of their own, till 1310. when they were Conquered by *Charles* King of *Hungary*, having been before extreamly weakened by their Wars againſt the Eaſtern Emperors. They were finally ſubjugated by *Amurath* II. Emperor of the *Turks* about 1427. ever ſince which time they have been ſubject to that Empire. The Country for the moſt part is full of ſharp rugged Hills, Branches of the great Mountain *Hæmus*, which divides it from *Thrace*; ſo that it is the moſt unpleaſant and worſt peopled part of *Dacia*; the People are accordingly patient of all Toil and Labor, and brutiſhly Valiant.

Bullerborn, *Fons Tumultuarius*, a Fountain near the Village of *Oldenbrock* in the Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*. It is remarked for uſing to yield its Water with extraordinary noiſe and unequal Intermiſſions.

Bullingbrook, an antient Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon the ſpring of a River, which falls into the *Witham*. This was the Birthplace of *Henry* IV. thence ſurnamed of *Bullingbrook*. Made an Earldom firſt in the Perſon of *S. Oliver S. Johns*, deſcended from the Grand-Mother of *Henry* VII. which Title is now enjoyed by the Right Honorable *Pawlet S. John*,

Bungay, a Market-Town in *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Wangford*, upon the Banks of the River *Wave nay*.

Bungo, a Town and Kingdom in the Iſland of *Ximo* belonging to *Japan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*: this is in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland. The King and a number of his Subjects had once embraced the Chriſtian Religion, but the terrible Perſecution that followed, reduced them to their old again.

Buntingford, a Market-Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Edwinſtree*.

Buchan, or *Buchan*, a County of *Scotland*, bounded on the North and Eaſt with the *German* Ocean; on the Weſt and South with *Murray* and *Marr*. The Caſtles of *Stanes* and *Fendracht* are the moſt conſiderable places in it. It affords good Paſturage.

Bura, an antient Town of *Achaia* in the *Morea*, upon the Gulph of *Corinth*: famous heretofore for an Oracle of *Hercules*, whoſe Statue was Adored in a neighbouring Cavern. This Town had the fortune to be over-turn'd by an Earthquake. The remaining ruins have taken ſince the name of *Pernitea*; betwixt *Patras* and *Vaſilica*.

Buragrag, a River in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, ſeparating the Provinces of *Fez* and *Theſmena*. It falls into the *Atlantick* at *Cap de Sola*, having at the Mouth of it a Town ſtanding of the ſame Name.

Buren, a ſmall Town with the Title of an Earldom, in the Province of *Guelderland*, 3 Leagues from *Boſleduc* and *Utrecht*, near the River *Slingh*.

Burford, a Market-Town in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bampton*, near the River *Windruſh*. About the Year 750. *Cuthbert* King of the Weſt *Saxons* overthrew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* here, and won his Banner, wherein was depicted a golden Dragon. Whence came the Cuſtom of this Town of making every year a Dragon in Jolity. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of S. *Albans*.

Burgaw, *Burgavia*, a Country and Marquiſate in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, lying along the *Danube*. It receives this name from *Burgaw* upon the River *Mindel*, which is the capital Town of it. This Country is about 10 Leagues broad and long; and has been poſſeſs'd by the Houſe of *Auſtria* ever ſince the year 1282.

Burgh, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Candleſhow*.

Burgiabe, is an antient Dioceſs in the North *Jutland*, where now is the Dioceſs of *Alborch*, called by the Latin writers *Alburgenſis*.

Burnham *Market*, a Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Brother Croſs*. So call'd in diſtinction from other *Burnhams* which are not Market-Towns.

Burgos, *Masburgi*, *Bravum*, *Burgi*, called by the *French Bourgues*, is the Capital of old *Caſtile*, Formerly a Regal City, and grew up out of the Ruins of *Occa*: made an Archbiſhops See by *Gregory* XIII. in 1571. having been a Biſhops See from 1075. It ſtands on the North ſide of the River *Arlanzon*, which falls into the *Duero* below *Valladolid*; amongſt the Mountains, upon the deſcent of an Hill, and declines itſelf alſo apace, being Inhabited but by a few People. Anciently call'd *Bravum*, and *Masburgi*: 37 *Spaniſh* Miles North of *Madrid*. In Long. 16. 32. and Lat. 43. 10.

Burick, or *Budrick*, *Budrichium*, a ſtrong Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, 2 or 3 Leagues from *Gueldres*: under the *Hollandert*. This was one of the Four Towns which the *French* beſieged at the ſame time at the opening of the Campagne of the year 1672. The Mareſchal *de Turenne* commanded the Siege.

Burnley, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*.

Burntwood, a Market-Town in *Eſſex* in the Hundred of *Chelmsford*.

Burrowbridg, a Market-Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire* in the Hundred of *Claro*.

Burton, a Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Manlake*, upon the River *Trent*, near its fall into the *Humber*. § Another in *Weſtmorland* in *Loynſdale* Wapentake, near the great Hill call'd *Farleton-knot-hill*. § A Third in *Staffordſhire* in the Hundred of *Offlow*, upon the River *Trent*.

Burſa, *Pruſa*, called by the *Turks Bruſa*, by the *Italians Burſa* and *Bourſe*, by the *French Bruſſe*, is a City of the leſſer *Aſia*, in the Province of *Chuntale*, antiently *Bithynia*: built by *Pruſius* King of *Bithynia*, in the year of the World 3179. and gave Name to that Part of that Kingdom in which it ſtood. Taken by *Orchanes* the *Turk*, in 1325. after which it was the Seat of their Empire, till they took *Adrianople* and removed it thither in 1402. In ancient time a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Nicomedia*; but afterwards it became a Metropolitan See of it ſelf. It is two Miles in length, well built and peopled, and one of the richeſt Cities in *Aſia*; and to this day ennobled with the Sepulture of the Princes of the *Ottoman* Race, except the Emperors themſelves: 5 Miles from the *Propontis*, 30 Eaſt from *Conſtantinople*. In Long. 37. 30. Lat. 41. 49.

Bury Saint Edmonds, *Villa Regia*, *Villa Fauſtini*, is a delicate ſweet Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Lark*, (as may ſeem by the Town of *Larkford*, a little more North) which falls into the great *Ouſe*, between *Ely* and *Little-Port*. *Edmund* ſurnamed *Ironſide*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, founded here a Church in the beginning of Chriſtianity, and called it the *Royal Town*; but after that Prince was brought hither from *Hoxon* in the ſame County, it was called St. *Edmonds Bury*. King *Kanutus* the *Dane*, to expiate the ſin of his Father *Swaine* or *Sueno*, who murdered this Prince, built here a new Church and an Abby; and brought in the Black Friers, about 1020. to whom he gave the Town of *Bury*, and many noble Mannors thereabout; ſo that at the ſuppreſſion it was valued at 2336 *l.* the year; a vaſt Revenue then. They governed the Town by a Seneſchal or Steward; and when it was allowed to be a Corporation, the Alderman was not permitted to exerciſe any Authority till he had taken his Oath of Obedience to the Abbot. Afterwards *Hervese* the Sacriſt, compaſſed the Town with a Wall, whereof there remain ſtill ſome few Relicks; and Abbot *Newport* Walled the Abby, and the Pope granted it great Immunities. *Edward* VI. founded here a Grammar School. *Charles* I. of Pious memory, Created *Henry Jermin* Baron of S. *Edmonds Bury*, *Sept.* 8. 1643. The delightfulneſs of its Situation, and the goodneſs of its Air, have ever procured it the reſidence of a great many of the Gentry, who living here inrich the Inhabitants, and ſupport the Town, which would otherwiſe fall to decay. *Henry* II. overthrew *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* and his *Flemings*, (taking the Earl and his Wife priſoners), in a Battle not far from hence.

Buſiris, an antient City in *Egypt* in the middle of the *Delta*, where was formerly a vaſt Temple conſecrated to *Iſis*, whoſe Feſtivals they obſerved with the greateſt Solemnity.

Buſſereth, *Boſtra*, a City of *Arabia the Stony*, the Native place of *Marcus Julius Philippus*, Emperour of the *Romans*, and called from him *Philippopolis*. It is an Archbiſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, being taken out of the Patriarchate

archat of *Antioch*; and lies sixty Miles East from the Sea of *Tiberias*, in Long. 69. 45. Lat. 31. 30. Called in some Monies of the Emperor *Severus*, and his Mother *Mamæa*, *Colonia Alexandrina*; now under the *Turks*.

Butera, a Town in the Island of *Sicily*, with the Title of a Principality in the Province call'd *Valle di Noto*; about 4 Leagues from the Sea.

Butow, a small Town in *Pomerania* upon the River *Stolp*, towards the Frontiers of the Royal *Prussia*. Under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Butrino, a place upon the Confines of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*. It was heretofore a considerable City, and the Seat of a Bishop. Call'd by the Antients *Buthrotum*. The *Turks* ruin'd it about 120 years ago; and the *Venetians* have not yet restored it to it's pristine Dignity. It stands over against the Island of *Corfou*, upon a Gulph of its own Name: being many times written *Butrinto*, or *Botrinto*.

Button's Bay, the same with *Hudson's Bay* in the North of *America*.

Butua, a City of the Lower *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, under the Empire of *Monotopia*, the Head of a Kingdom of the same Name, towards the River *Zambre*.

Buyil *Mancy*, a River of *Æthiopia*.

Le Buys, a small Town in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, in the Country call'd the *Baronies*, upon the River *Oveze* and the Borders of *Provence*. Surpriz'd by the *Huguenots* in 1568.

Buzanich, *Paulinus*, a River of *Dalmatia*.

Buzenzais, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berri* in *France*, upon the River *Indre*, and the Borders of *Touraine*.

Bychow, *Bychovia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, upon the *Boryssthenes*, between *Mobilow* and *Robuczo*, two Cities, ill handled by the *Moscovites*, some few Years since.

Byrsa, the Name of an antient Cittadel at *Carthage* in *Africa*, built by Queen *Dido*; which had upon the top of it a Temple dedicated to *Æsculapius*. In the *Phœnician* Language, introduc'd by *Dido* into *Africa*, it is written *Botzra* or *Bosra*, signifying a Tower: Whereof the Word *Bursa*, with the Fable of the *Hide* thereon grounded, was but a *Grecian* Corruption alluding to the little Morsels of Leather stamped for Money in antient times; with which she purchas'd the Ground for the Building of this Castle and the City of *Carthage*.

Byzacena, an antient City and Province of *Africa* within the Kingdom of *Tunis*. The City has sometime been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Carthage*. In the Year 646. a Council of 42 Prelates was assembled at it against the *Monothelites*; besides others of less Note, in 602. 541. and 522.

C A B.

Cabe, or *Cheyles*, or *Queiles*, *Chalybs*, a River of *Spain*, rising in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which waters *Taracona*, and falls into the *Ebro*. The Waters of this River have been ever famous for the tempering of Steel.

Cabeston, a Town in the Province of *Languedoc* in *France* near *Nismes*.

Cabo d' Istria, a City of *Istria* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, upon the *Adriatick* Gulph; heretofore call'd *Justinopolis*, from *Justinian* the Emperor, who rebuilt it. This is the Capital of *Istria*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. It is a small Place in an Island three Bow shoots from the Continent, to which there is a Passage by Bridges; and in the midst of it is an antient Castle: 30 *Italian* Miles from *Aquileia* to the South-East, and 73 from *Venice* to the East: Long. 36. 26. Lat. 45. 31.

Cabrieres, a Town in the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence* in *France*.

Cabul, a Province or Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Megul*, near the Fountains of the River *Indus*; it has a City of the same Name, standing upon a small River which falls into the *Indus*. The whole Country is full of Mountains, but very fruitful, and reasonably well traded. The Rivers *Nilab* and *Behat*, falling into the *Indus*, have their Sources therein. Long. 305. and Lat. 31. In this City their Kings resided heretofore. There are two Fortresses standing in it.

Cabusco, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Cacagiont, *Charox*, a City of the Lesser or *Crim Tartary*.

Cacari, a River and Town of *Mongrelia*.

Caceres, *Caceres de Camarbina*, a City in the principal *Philippine* Island of *Luffon* or *Manilha* upon the Streights of *Manilha*, with a good Port to the same; and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Manilha*.

Cacetina, a City of *Bithynia*, antiently call'd *Chalcedon*.

Cachan, a large City in the Province of *Hyrach* in *Persia*; 22 Leagues from *Ispahan*. Above a thousand Families of *Jews* (said to be of the Tribe of *Juda*) dwell in it. It is a famous Place for *Brocards*.

Cachar, the *Indus* or great River of the *East-Indies*.

Caco, *Cacus*, *Caunus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Old Castile*; now call'd also *Moncaio*.

Cadenas, a small Town in the County of *Quercy* in *France*, upon the River *Lot* and the Borders of *Rovergue*; 8 or 9 Leagues from *Cahors*. Some take it to be the *Uxellodunum* of the antient *Gauls*, which stood out the last of all their Towns against *Cæsar*.

Cadillac, a small Town in the Province of *Guienne* in *France*, near the *Garrone*; in a fertile Soil, and adorn'd with one of the best Castles in this Province.

Cachieu, or *Sierra Liona*, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Guinea*, much frequented by the *Europeans*, towards the Promontory of *Lezna*. This Place was first discovered by the *Portugals* in 1452.

Cadiz, *Gades*, is an Island and City on the Coast of *Spain*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean; call'd *Cadis* and *Cales* by the *English*, and *Cadice* by the *Italians*: But small, as being only 4 Leagues in length; whereas it was once much greater, as *Pliny* and *Strabo* both affirm. It lies on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, to which it is now joyn'd by a Bridge between the Outlet of the River *Guadalquivir* or *Bætis*, and the Streights of *Gibraltar*. On the Western Shoar of this Island lies *CADIS*, which gives Name to the Island, built by the *Phenicians*, and is perhaps the oldest Town in *Spain*. In the times of the *Romans* it was made a *Municipal* City, and one of the *Juridical Resorts* for the Province of *Bætica*; in which time it was thought one of the Noblest and Richest Cities in all *Spain*; scarce yeilding to any in the Empire for Greatness, Magnificence, or the Number and Quality of the Inhabitants; there living at one time five hundred *Roman* Knights, which Number was not equalled in any other Place but *Padua* only; besides the great Concourse of Merchants from all places of the World; which occasioned *Cornelius Balba*, a Native of it, to build a New Town to the old one. By the *Moors* at the Con-

queſt of *Spain*, it was utterly ruined, and ſo continued till it was recovered from them by the *Spaniards*, who rebuilt and fortified it, and made it the Magazine for their Navies: Yet it was taken by the *Engliſh* in one Day, under *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, and Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in which they burnt the *Indian* Fleet, conſiſting of forty Sail of Ships, whoſe Lading was worth eight Millions of Crowns; overcame the *Spaniſh* Navy, which conſiſted of fifty ſeven Men of War; took the S. *Michael* and S. *Andrew*, two great Gallions, with their Lading, and carried away more Martial Furniture than could be again ſupplied in many Years; forced the Town, in which they ſlew and took Priſoners 4000 Foot, and 600 Horſe, and brought thence a conſiderable Booty in 1596. This City is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Seville*. Long. 14. 10. Lat. 36. 28. *Juno* had a Temple formerly in her Honor in this Iſland, whence call'd *Junonia Inſula*; and alſo *Hercules* another. It which Caſar wept to reflect upon the Actions of *Alexander the Great* at the Age of thirty three. After the Reduction of *Spain* by *Cæſar*, he left a *Roman* Colony at *Cadiz* with the Name of *Julia Gaditana*. The Antients believed it to be the utmoſt boundary of Navigation; calling the two Mountains near it, at the Mouth of the *Streights*, the *Pillars* of *Hercules*. Here the *Spaniſh* Gallions rendezvouſe. It is one of the Keys of *Spain*, and of ſo very great Importance, that *Charles* V. recommended it particularly, together with *Fluſhing* in the *Low-Countries*, and *Goulet* in *Africa*, to the Care of his Son King *Philip* II. as abſolutely neceſſary for the Conſervation of his Empire. *Columella* was a Native hereof, with *Canius* a Poet mentioned by *Martial*.

Cadorine, the moſt Northern Country of all *Italy* towards the County of *Tyrol* and the *Alpes*; contained within the *Marcha Trevisana*, in the States of the Republick of *Venice*. Its Capital Town is *Pieve di Cadore*.

Cadouin, a famous Abbey of the Order of the *Ciſtercians* in the Province of *Perigord* in *France*; where they pretend to preſerve a Handkerchief of our *Saviour's*, brought out of *Jeruſalem* in 1105. and ſince viſited by S. *Lewis* K. of *France*, in 1269. by *Charles* VI. and *Lewis* XI. as a moſt extraordinary Relick.

Caen, *Cadomus*, famous for a Biſhop's See and an Univerſity, on the River *Orne*, about 4 Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea, 28 from *Rouen* to the South. In the year 1063. the Archbiſhop of *Rouen* held a Council here in the Preſence of *William* the Conqueror King of *England*; who died in 1087. in the 74th year of his Age at *Rouen*: and being deſerted after his Death by all his Friends and Servants, was after a long time inter'd by the *Monks* here with ſmall Pomp, in the Abbey of St. *Stephen* which he him ſelf had Founded, as his Queen had done that of the *Holy Trinity*. The Univerſity was Founded by *Henry* V. K. of *England*, who took this City from the *French*, after a ſharp reſiſtance, by Storm in 1417. Its Long. is 22. 20. Lat. 49. 40. The learned *Bochartus* was none of the leaſt Ornaments of this Place. They bear three *Fleur de Lyſſes* in their Arms, as a Token of their Fidelity to the Crown.

Caer-Cadon, the *Welſh* Name of the City of *Bath*.

Caerdif. See *Landaff*.

Caerick-Fergus. See *Knock-Fergus*.

Caer-Leon, *Cheſter*.

Caer-Leon, *Iſca Legionis*, *Legio Secunda*, an antient *Roman* Town upon the *Uſk* in the County of *Monmouth*, which was once one of the Metropolitan Seats of *Britain*, and an Univerſity, till the See was removed to S. *Davids*. The City was ruined in the Reign of *Henry* II. but there are ſtill many very honourable Marks of its Antiquity and Splendor digged up here, for which the Reader may conſult Mr. *Camden*. The *Romans* quartered the Second Legion, called *Auguſta*, in it, to bridle the *Silures*. King *Arthur* kept his Court here. It ſtands 9 Miles Eaſt from *Landaff*, 21 from *Brecknock* South-Eaſt, and 26 from *Hereford* South-Weſt. *Newport* has ſprung out of its Ruins, and ſtands a little beneath it on the *Severn*.

Caer-Lud, *London*.

Caermarthenſhire, is one of the Twelve Counties in *Wales*; bounded on the Eaſt by *Glamorganſhire* and *Brecknock*, on the Weſt by *Pembroke*, on the North by *Cardigan*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Tivy*; and on the South by the *Iriſh* Sea. This County is ſaid by Mr. *Camden* to be very fruitful, and in ſome places to have plenty of Coal Mines, and to abound in Cattle. It takes its Name from the principal City, which ſtands upon the River *Tivy*, about Miles from the Sea: called by *Ptolomy*, *Maridunum*; by *Antonius*, *Muriamum*. It was Walled with Brick in the times of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, but was then decaying: Pleaſantly ſeated between Woods and Meadows, and very venerable for its great Antiquity: Taken from the *Welch* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, after this by them retaken and burnt twice; till being firſt ſtrengthened with a Caſtle by *Henry Turbervil*, an *Engliſh* Man, and after that walled about by *Gilbert de Clare*, it recovered ſomething of its former Glory. The Princes of *Wales* ſettling here the *Chancery* and *Exchequer* for South *Wales*.

Caernarvanſhire, has on the North and Weſt the *Iriſh* Sea, on the South *Merioneth*, and on the Eaſt *Denbighſhire*; parted from the Iſle of *Angleſey* by the River *Menay*. All the middle parts of it are covered and filled with Mountains; ſo that Mr. *Camden* calls theſe Hills *Alpes Britannicas*, the *Britiſh Alpes*; and ſaith they afforded *the greateſt Security to the* Welſh *in times of War*: and ſo abounded with Graſs, that they ſeemed ſufficient alone to have fed all the Cattle of *Wales*. The Weſtern parts are more level, and yield plenty of Barley. The chief Town or City, is ſeated in this part of the County, upon the River *Menay*; and was built by *Edward* I. King of *England*, about 1283. Small and almoſt round, but ſtrong, and defended by a beautiful Caſtle. *Edward* II. was born here, and Surnamed from this Town, who was the firſt of the *Engliſh* Princes that bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*. In after times theſe Princes ſetled here the *Chancery* for *North-Wales*. *Robert Dormer* Baron of *Wing* was created Viſcount and Earl of *Carnarvan* in the fourth Year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. who afterwards loſt his Life valiantly for that Prince at *Newberry*, in 1643. to whom ſucceeded *Charles* his Son.

Caerphilly, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, where the Earl of *Pembroke* has a Noble Caſtle. It is the Capital of its Hundred.

Caerwis, a Market-Town in *Flintſhire*, in the Hundred of *Coleſhill*.

Caeron, a Country in *Aſſyria*, where *Joſephus* ſays the Relicks of *Noah's* Ark were to be ſeen in his time. It produces your odoriferous Wood.

Caeſarea, *Paleſtina*, was anciently call'd the Tower of *Straton*: But *Herod* the Great, rebuilding it, called it *Cæſarea*, in honor of *Auguſtus*: It is now call'd *Caiſar*. It lies on the ſhoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the *Holy Land*; 30 Miles to the South from *Ptolemais*, and 45 from *Jeruſalem*. After the Ruin of *Jeruſalem*, it became the Metropolis of *Paleſtine*, and the Seat of the Prefect or Governor; the Biſhop of *Cæſarea* gained thereby the Authority of a Primate over the Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and for ſome

Ages

Ages maintained it; but in after Councils the Biſhop of *Jeruſalem* was exempted and made a Patriarch; ſeveral great Councils have been held here. *Euſebius Pamphilus* the Church-Hiſtorian was in his time Biſhop of it. *Cornelius*, the firſt converted Gentile, was baptized here by S. *Peter*. S. *Paul* was a Priſoner here. And *Origen* taught here. But in 653. after a Siege of 7 years, *Muawia a Saracen* took it from the Chriſtians. In the Civil War it was ſeveral times taken and retaken; till at laſt intirely ruined by *Barſus* a *Saracen*. Long 66. 15. Lat. 32. 20. §. *Cæſarea Magna* in *Cappadocia*, the Epiſcopal Seat heretofore of S. *Baſil*. See *Cæſar*. §. *Cæſarea Philippi*. See *Baibec*. §. *Cæſarea* in *Africa*, an antient City mention'd with Honor in the Roman Hiſtory, upon the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*; believed to be the ſame with *Iol* of *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Mela*. It became a Biſhop's See ſince Chriſtianity, and likewiſe an Univerſity that produced divers Poets and Philoſophers of Note, in the time that the *Arabians* were Victorious in *Africa*. In the Year 959. the *Caliphs* ruined it. The Remains of its Walls make it appear to have been above 3 Leagues in Circuit: call'd by the *Africans Tigisdent*.

Caffa, a conſiderable City and Sea-Port in *Crim Tartary*, upon the Eaſtern ſide of the *Peninſula* Eaſt of the City of *Crim*; ſuppoſed to be the *Cavum* of the Antients. It is a flouriſhing Mart, and furniſhed with a large and capacious Haven: Heretofore poſſeſſed by the *Genoeſe*, who (ſaith Dr. *Heylin*) by the Help of this Port and the Plantation they had in *Pera*, on the North Side of *Conſtantinople*, engroſſed all the Trade of the *Euxine* Sea into their own hands. In 1475. it was taken by *Mahomet the Great*; ever ſince it has been in the hands of the *Turks*, and though by them much ruin'd, is ſtill the principal Place in that Demy-Iſland. The *Turks* govern it by a *Baſhaw* they ſend thither; and although the *Tartars* can poſſeſs themſelves of it when they pleaſe, yet they chuſe rather to leave it in his hands than to take it into their own. The *Venetians* have often ſollicited a free Commerce with it for the Benefit of its Commodities: but the Port has conſtantly refuſed to ſuffer their Veſſels to paſs into the Black Sea for Reaſons of State. They reckon about 4000 Houſes of *Mahometans*, *Tartars*, and *Chriſtians*; whereof ſome *Latins*, *Greeks*, and ſome *Armenians*, to the Number of about 800, who are obliged to wear a Diſtinction from the reſt in their Bonnets.

Caffreria, a Country of *Africa* of large extent. It lies from the Kingdom of *Angola* on the North to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and is bounded Eaſt, Weſt, and South with the Ocean; the South-Eaſtern part is very fruitful, and well peopled; the reſt barren, Mountainous, and little peopled. The Inhabitants are ſo barbarous, that they are called by this Name from their rude way of living, which ſignifies the Lawleſs People; they were all heretofore Man-eaters, and many of them continue ſuch to this day. They call themſelves **Hottentots**. Mr. *Herbert* an *Engliſh* Man, who was in theſe Parts, will ſcarce allow them to be perfect Men; and ſaith they ſell Man's Fleſh in the Shambles. They acknowledg a Soveraign Being under the Name of *Humma*, which they adore when he ſends good Weather: But in cold and rainy, or very hot Seaſons, they change their Praiſes of him, into Complaints againſt him.

Cagliari, *Caralis*, *Calaris*, a City of *Sardinia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is the Capital, and the Seat of the Governor, on the South ſide of the Iſland upon an Hill: Alſo an Archbiſhop's See, and an Univerſity. When the *Moors* were Maſters of this Iſland they ruined this City; but *James* II. King of *Aragon* recovering it *Anno Chriſti* 1330. the *Piſans* rebuilt the Town, which is now become great and rich under the *Spaniards*. It has three large Suburbs, a Caſtle and a very capacious Haven. The famous *Lucifer* was Archbiſhop of this See in the Reign of *Conſtantine* M. Pope *Hillary* was born here, and *Martin* King of *Sicily* died here in 1409. Long. 32. 12. Lat. 37. 30. The Cape *Caglıari* derives its Name from hence.

Cagit or *Caglio*, *Callium*, *Cale*, *Calle*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*; ſeated upon the River *Metro*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, 14 Leagues from *Urbino* to the South-Weſt, and the ſame Diſtance from *Eugubio* to the North-Eaſt. It was under the Dominion of the Pope in 1289.

Cahors or *Cahors*, *Doveona*, *Divona*, *Cadurcum*, the principal City of *Quercy* in *Guienne* in *France* upon the River *Loth*, over which it has three Bridges. It is a large, fine, and ſtrong City, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Alby* ever ſince 1678 before which time it was under the Archbiſhop of *Berry*: ten Leagues from *Alby* to the North, and 45 from *Bourdeaux* to the Eaſt. Pope *John* XXII. being born here, founded an Univerſity in it in 13[illegible]. The Biſhops take the Title of Earls of *Cahors*. Henry IV. King of *Navarre*, beſieged it in 1580. and took it in three Days; ſince which time its Caſtle and Fortifications have been demoliſhed.

Cajanta, a Province of *Sweden* which is often alſo called *Eaſt-Bothnia*; between the *Bothner* Sea, *Lapland*, and *Finland*.

Cajansburg, the principal Town within the former Territory, which gives Name to it: it lies towards *Lapland* upon the Lake *Uli* with a Caſtle for its Defence and Honor.

Cajazzo, *Calatia*, a City in the Province of *Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, about 7 Miles Eaſt of *Capua*; near the River *Voltorno*, and a Biſhop's See under the Arch Biſhop of *Capoüa*. It was conſiderable in the times of the *Cæſars*; a Colony having been ſetled there by *Julius Cæſar*, as *Apianus Alexandrinus* ſaith, which on that account joyn'd with *Auguſtus*. But now very ſmall and in a declining Condition.

Cajenne, an Iſland to the South of the Mouth of the River *Cajenne* (which gives Name to it) in the Province of *Guyana* in *America*, under the *French*; 18 Leagues in Circuit. The River *Cajenne* ſprings from the Mountains, near the Lake of *Parima*, and continues its Courſe about 100 Leagues through the Country of the *Galibes*, before it falls into the Ocean with this Iſland in its Embraces. The *Hollanders* ſettled themſelves here in 1656. and again in 1676. but were both times expelled by the *French*, who were the prior Occupants.

Cajetta. See *Gajetta*.

Caifum, or *Caifung*, one of the principal Cities in *China*, ſeated on the South of the River *Croceus*, in the Province of *Honan*, in Long. 142. 35. It was heretofore the ordinary Reſidence of the Emperors of *China*, till the Year 1642. that the Uſurper *Lyncungh* beſieged it: To drown whole Army, the People piercing the Banks of the River *Croceus* (which lies higher than the Town) brought the Water upon themſelves more than on the Enemy, with ſo great an Impetuoſity, that the Houſes were all overturned, three hundred thouſand Inhabitants drown'd, and the whole Town changed into a Lake from that Day.

Caiman, a greater, and Leſſer Iſland, North of *Cuba*, in the Gulph of *Mexico*; known by the Tortoiſe-Fiſhing-Trade there.

Caiphas, a City of *Phœnicia*, at the foot of Mount *Carmel*, and heretofore an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*: Underſtood by ſome to be the

Porphyreum of *Polybius* and *Stephanus*. The Lords hereof were of high renown in the time that the Christians were Masters of the *Holy land*.

Cairo, *Babylon*, *Memphis*, *Cairus*, the Capital of *Egypt*, and indeed the greatest City in all *Africa*: by the *Arabians* call'd *Alchair*; seated on the East side of the River *Nile*, about 1 Mile from it; there is a Passage from the River into it, which divides the Town in the middle. This City sprang out of the ruins of *Memphis* and *Babylon*, which stood not far from it on the Western Shoar of the *Nile*, and was built by the *Saracens*, or *Moors*, after they became Masters of *Egypt*; the *Califfs* of which Nation for a long time resided here, as did afterwards the *Sultans*. In 1517. it was Conquered by *Selim* the *Turk*, and it has ever since been in their hands; but is now sensibly declined from what it was. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* resides here, who has six antient *Greek* Churches in the place; there are many more belonging to the *Cophtites*; for whose Conviction in the business of *Nestorianisme*, a Council was held here in 1582. by the order of Pope *Gregory* XIII. but without effect, tho the Patriarch of the *Cophtites* had been first gain'd over to the Perswasion of the *Latins*. They have an Aqueduct of 350 Arches, which brings the water from the River to the Town. Its chiefest Manufacture is Tapestry. Three Leagues lower, the *Nile* is divided into two Branches, which make the *Delta*. It is 8 Miles in compass, and has at the South end of it a stately Castle, the Palace of the *Mamaluck Sultans*, built upon a Mountain which overlooks the City and a great part of the Country: When the *Turks* took it, it was very strong, but *Selim* ruin'd a great part of it; and that which remains, serves for the residence of the *Turkish Bassa*, who hath the Government of this Kingdom. About 10 Miles from this City stand those famous *Pyramids* which have in all Ages been so much admired, and are certainly the most antient Buildings in the whole World, and may in all probability not perish before the general Conflagration. Long. 38. 48. Lat. 30 40.

Cairoan, *Cyrene*, an antient and once very noble City in *Africa*, mentioned in the *Acts of the Apostles*; and now almost ruin'd and depopulated by the *Turks*, in whose hands it is: seated right over-against *Matapan*, the most Southern Cape of the *Morea*; an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, and once famous not only for its Antiquity, (being built in the year of the World 3560. 143 years after *Rome*;) but also for Learning, it having produced many noble *Greek* Writers; and particularly *Aristippus*, the founder of the Sect of the *Cyrenaick* Philosophers, with the ingenious *Areta* his Daughter, who succeeded him in his School. The Country antiently call'd *Libya Cyrenaica*, comprehending the Five Cities of *Berenice*, *Teuchire*, *Ptolomais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*, derived its name from hence. It had sometime the honour to bear the Title of a Kingdom. For in the Year of *Rome* 658. we read of a *Ptolomy* surnamed *Apion*, King of *Cyrene*, nominating the *Romans* to be his Heirs. The *Libya Cyrenaica* was afterwards call'd *Pentapolis* from these its Cities, and now *Mestrata*. Long. 30. 00. Lat. 31. 20. § Also a Town upon the River *Capullia* in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, about 14 Leagues from the Sea. Built in 652. by the *Caliphs* of *Syria*, and adorn'd with a sumptuous Mosque, where you see the Sepulchres of the Kings of *Tunis*. For want of Fountains in so dry and barren a Soil as this Town stands in, they drink altogether of the Water of the Cistern. There has been formerly an University here, frequented from all the parts of *Africa*. It is the *Thysdrus* of the Antients. The *Arabians* call it *Cairavan*: And a chief *Pontiff* of the *Mahometan* Law resides in it.

Caisar, *Cæsarea Magna*, a City of *Cappadocia* upon the River *Haly*, which was made a Colony by *Tiberius Claudius*; call'd before this *Archelais*, 60 Miles from *Iconium* to the North. Till the time of *Valens* the *Roman* Emperour, it was the Metropolis of *Cappadocia*. The Great S. *Basil* was a Bishop here. Long 64. 40. Lat. 41. 40.

Caket, a Kingdom and City of *Georgia* in *Asia* towards the Mountain *Caucasus*: Conquered by the King of *Persia*, and Govern'd under him by a Viceroy. The ruins that are to be seen in the City are sufficient evidences of its former magnificence. This Country is properly the antient *Iberia*.

Calabria, *Magna Græcia*, *Brutii Populi*. This is the Name of an antient Province in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*; but now applyed to another, which is no part of that which had heretofore the name of *Calabria*. The antient *Calabria* was bounded on the North and East by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the South by the *Salentins*; and on the West by *Apulia Peucetia*, taking up that part of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which makes now the North of the Province of *Otranto*. The present **Calabria**, is a very large, and the most Southern Province of that Kingdom; itself a Dukedom, the Title of which was given to the Eldest Son of the King of *Naples*, whilst it remained a separate Kingdom. This is bounded on the North by the *Basilicata*, on the East by the *Ionian* Sea, on the West by the *Tyrrhenian*, and on the South by the *Sicilian* Streights. Its greatest length is from North to South; and it is one of the four principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Divided commonly into the *Hieher* or *Upper* (which is the more Northern), and the *Further* or *Lower Calabria*. The *Saracens* became Masters of it about the year 827. and were expell'd in the 11th. Century by the valour of the Celebrated *Robert Guischard*, a *Norman*; who from a Souldier of Fortune, made himself Duke of *Puglia* and *Calabria* about the year 1059. being the head of a Line, which soon after in the Person of *Roger* II. attained the Crowns of *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Calabria* is very subject to Earthquakes. There is an Historical relation of one particularly which continued more or less from 1638. to 1641.

Calahorra, *Calaguris*, *Clunia*, a City of the Old *Castile* in the Kingdom of *Spain*, upon the River *Ebro*, where it entertains the River *Cidacos de Castella*; built upon an Hill in the limits of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, and was first made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*, by Pope *Alexander* VI. in 1498. but afterwards Subjected to the Archbishop of *Burgos*. The Bishoprick of *Calzada* was united to this See in 1236. It lies 23 Leagues from *Bajona* to the South, in Long. 18. 50. Lat. 43. 26. *Quintilian* and *Prudentius* were both of this City. The antient Inhabitants of it, call'd *Caligaritani*, sustain'd a Siege against *Pompey* with so much obstinacy, as at last to kill their very Wifes and Children, and salt them like Pork, and Eat them for Provisions. *Pliny* mentions two Towns of this Name; *Caligurris Nascica*, and *Caligurris Fibularia*: the first was amongst the People of *Huesca*: the other in the Country of the *Gascons*, as some interpret him.

Calais, *Caletum*, *Portus Iccius*, a strong Town of *Picardy* in *France*, at the entrance of the *English* Channel, right over-against *Dover*. Taken by *Edward* III. in 1347. after a Siege of a 11 Months, and lost again by Q. *Mary* in less than a Fortnight, in 1557. till when for 210 years together, we had the Keys of *France* at our Girdles; and that Prince accordingly resented the loss, dying soon after of Grief,

Grief, as it was thought, for it; saying not long before her death, *that if she were opened they should find* Calais *at her Heart*. Cardinal *Albert* took this Town from the *French* in 1596. but it was soon after by them recover'd, according to the Peace of *Vervin* in 1598. The Country adjacent had heretofore the Name of *Caletes*. The Long. is 23. 00 Lat. 51. 00.

Calama, *Thyamus*, a River of *Epirus*: it falls into the *Ionian* Sea, over against the Iſland of *Briculſa*, now *Alicur*; between *Corſu* to the North, and *Cefalonia* to the South.

Calama, or *Calamata*, an inland City of *Africa*, between *Hippo* to the Eaſt, and *Cirta* to the Weſt. Often mentioned in the Writings of S. *Auſtin*. It was formerly an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*.

Calamata, *Thuria*, a Fort, and an unwalled, but well Peopled Town on the South of the *Morea* in the Province of *Belvedere*; oppoſite to *Coron*, from whence, it is diſtant 40 *Engliſh* Miles by Sea. This Caſtle or Fort was taken by ſurprize in 1659. and deſerted, but retaken in 1685. and is now Garriſoned by the *Venetians*. § Another in the Kingdom of *Algiers* in *Africa*, near the River *Major*.

Calamianes, an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which lies between *Borneo* and the *Philippine* Illands; and is ſubject to a Prince of its own.

Calaruega, or *Calaroga*, a ſmall Town in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, where S. *Dominique de Guzman*, the founder of the Order of the *Preachers*, was born.

Calatagirone, an inconſiderable ſmall Town in the Iſland of *Sicily*, amongſt the Mountains: built upon the ruins of the antient *Calata*: ſome ſpeak of another of this Name in the ſame Iſland.

Calataiud, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*. Built, as is ſuppoſed, by an *Arab*, who left his own Name to it. In Latin called *Bilbilis Nova*, from its ſituation near the ruins of the antient *Bilbilis*, between *Saragoſſa* and *Medina Celi*. It ſtands in a Plain, but at the foot of a high Mountain, upon the River *Xalon*, which there receives the River *Banbula*. A large and handſom Town, in a fruitful Country, with a Caſtle to command and defend it.

Calatrava, *Oretum*, a City of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, 15 Leagues South of *Toledo*. Taken from the *Moors* by *Sanctius* III. in 1158. who granting it to the *Templars*, they diſtruſting the ſtrength of the place, reſigned it up again to him. Whereupon two *Ciſtercian* Monks undertook to fortifie it, as they did in a ſhort time; and upon a new Grant of it to their Order, they Inſtituted the Order of the Knights of *Calatrava*, for the defence of it, which was confirm'd by Pope *Alexander* III. This Order of Knights was begun in 1185. under *Alphonſus the Noble*: at firſt they had Maſters of their Order, but in 1489. that Dignity was annexed to the Crown. *Paul* III. granted them leave to Marry once. The Order hath 24 Mannors in *Spain* belonging to it. Their Habit was at firſt the ſame with that of the *Ciſtercians*, till Pope *Benedict* XIII. diſpenſed with it.

Calavar, a Village of the Province of *Balagate*, which is the laſt Province and Town the *Mogul* has towards the Kingdom of *Orixia*, of *Golconda*. In this place unreaſonable Tolls are forced from Travellers. *Thevenot*.

Calcot, *Calchutum*, mentioned in the 7th Tome of the Councils, for a Council here aſſembled in 787. under *Gregory* Biſhop of *Oſtia*, and *Theophylact* Biſhop of *Tali*, the Legates of Pope *Adrian* I. But whether this be *Calcot* in *Oxfordſhire*, or *Calcot* in *Berkſhire*, or another, our Author is not expreſs.

Calder, a River in *Yorkſhire* falling into the *Ouſe* below *York*.

Calderino, a famous Bath, 10 Miles from *Verona* in *Italy*; ordinarily call'd the *Bath of Verona*.

Calecut, or *Calicut*, *Calecutium*, a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, taking its Name from a City ſeated on the Weſtern Shoars. Long. 105. *deg.* Long. and Lat. 11. 22. It is under a Prince of its own, who has ſome other Kings Tributary to him. And inhabited by *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, *Arabians*, the Chriſtians of S. *Thomas*, with the Converts of the *Miſſion*, as to the ſeveral Religions of the People. Not the King's Sons, but the King's Siſters Sons ſucceed to the Crown. The City is very great, and has no Walls; the *European* Merchants drive here a plentiful Trade. This was the firſt place in the *Eaſt-Indies* the *Portugueſe* diſcovered in 1498. Where at firſt they were kindly received by the King; but afterwards he would have deſtroyed them at the inſtigation of ſome *Arabian* Merchants, which neceſſitated them to joyn with the King of *Cochin* againſt him. The *Engliſh* alſo have a good ſettlement here.

Calemberg, a Country in the Dutchy of *Brunſwick* in the lower circle of *Saxony*, lying along the *weſer*: it is a part of the *Style* of the Duke of *Brunſwick*. § a Mountain in *Auſtria*, extended from the *Danube* to the *Save*, and divided into divers parts under as many different names: in *Latin*, *Cæſius Mons*, underſtands the whole Mountain.

Calepio, *Calepium*, a Town near *Bergamo* in *Italy* upon the River *Oglio*, with a Vally to which it imparts its name. *Ambroſius Calepinus* was a Native of this Town.

Cales, *Gadis*. See *Cadiz*.

California, a vaſt Iſland of North *America*, in the South Sea near New *Mexico*, from which it is parted by the *Purple* Sea: 300 *Spaniſh* Leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. Firſt diſcovered by *Corteſius* in 1535. In 1587. Captain *Cavendiſh*, an *Engliſh* Man, took near the South Cape of this Iſland a very rich Ship. In 1620. it was found to be an Iſland, which was thought before to be a part of the Continent: Sir *Francis Drake* in 1577. wintered in this Iſland, and took poſſeſſion of it for his Miſtreſs, calling it *Nova Albion*. Tho ſaid to be exceeding fruitful, full of People, of a good and quiet humor and diſpoſition, yet the *Spaniards* never attempted to ſettle here, till within about 7 years ſince. It is a dry and unfruitful Country: they fiſh for Pearl upon the Eaſtern Coaſt of it.

Calingae, an antient People of the *Eaſt-Indies*, mentioned by *Pliny*.

Calpine, *Tanaicum*, one of the Mouths of the *Nile*.

Calcar, a ſmall but fine City in the Dutchy of *Cleve* in *Germany*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Men*, within one *German* Mile of the *Rhine*, 2 from the City of *Cleve*, a little further from *Emeric*, and 4 from *Weſel* to the North.

Callao or *Callao de Lima*, *Callaum*, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Peru* over againſt the Port of *Lima*, with a Town in it and a Caſtle.

Callirhoe, a Fountain of *Judea* beyond *Jordan* mentioned by *Joſephus*: its Waters are Medicinal, and yet very pleaſant to drink; falling into the Lake *Aſphaltites*. § Another in *Attica*, particularly taken notice of for flowing with ſeveral Streams. *Pliny* and *Pauſanias* mention divers others.

Callo, a Fort in *Flanders*, where the States Army received a ſharp check in 1638.

Calmar, *Calmaria*, a very ſtrong City of the Province of *Smaland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea over againſt the

the Iſle of *Oeland*: ſtrangely ruined by Fire in 1647. The narrow paſſage between it and *Oeland* is call'd, *Calmarſund*; it lies in Lat. 57. 00. Long. 37. 30. This City was taken by *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*, with the ſlaughter of all the Inhabitants, ſaving thoſe who fled into the Caſtle, in 1611.: but was recovered by a Treaty in 1613. by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*. It has a good Port, where the *Swedes* ordinarily Embark for *Germany*: And the Cittadel carries the greateſt Name of any in the North.

Calne, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire*, which is the capital of its Hundred, upon a River of the ſame name, running from Eaſt to Weſt into the *Briſtol Avon*. There was a Synod held here in 977. where they ſay the Clergy preſented complaints againſt St. *Dunſtan* for his partiality to the Monks: but whilſt the Cauſe was in debate, the Roof of the Houſe fell, and St. *Dunſtan* alone eſcaped unhurt. This Corporation returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Caloieron *Oro*, *Olympius*, *Maſmus*, a Mountain now called the *Monks Mount* by the *Greeks*, and *Geſchidag* by the *Turks*, as *Leunclavius* ſaith; it ſtands in the Confines of *Bithynia*, directly South of the famous City of *Nice*, and not far from it.

Caloiero, *Atalantia*, a ſmall Iſland lying near *Negrepont*.

Caliopinica, *Taurocinium*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the Straits of *Sicily*, between the Promontory of *Arma*, and the City of *Regio*.

Caloſe, *Caler*, a River of the Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which riſeth from the *Apennine*, waſheth *Benevento*, and then falls into the *Sabbato*.

Calpe, one of the Pillars of *Hercules*; being a high Mountain in the Kingdom of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, oppoſite to the antient *Abila* upon the Coaſt of *Africk*.

Calpurt, *Colchis*, a City of *Armenia*.

Calſerp, a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Iamba* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*; about 25 Leagues from the *Ganges*: underſtood by ſome to be the *Batan Caſara* of *Ptolomy*.

Calvary, *Golgotha*, the holy Mount near the Walls of *Jeruſalem* to the South, on which our Saviour dyed. It is believed by divers of the *Greek* and *Latin* Fathers, that *Adam* was buryed, and that *Abraham* offered to Sacrifice his Son *Iſaac* here. *Adrian* the Emperor, in deriſion of Chriſtianity, cauſed the Idols of *Jupiter* and *Venus* to be Erected upon it; which *Conſtantine* the *Great* and *Helena* his Mother demoliſhed, in the ſame place building a Church (called *Martyrion* at firſt, now S. *Sepulchre*) not inferiour to the moſt beautiful one in the World. The Chriſtian Princes have many times beſtowed great Benefactions upon this Church. The Emperor *Heraclius* reedified it in 628. after it had been ruined by *Choſroes* King of *Perſia* in 615, at his taking of *Jeruſalem*. The renowned *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* made large Additions to it in 1099. There are diſtinct Apartments in it for the *Latin*, the *Greek*, the *Armenian*, the *Syrian*, the *Cophrite*, and the *Abyſſine* Chriſtians: who ſhow you a Chappel, where the Croſs ſtood that bore the *Sacrifice of our Saviours Body*, called the Chappel of the Crucifixion: the place where he was Embalmed, according to the cuſtom of the *Jews*; the place where he is ſaid firſt to appear to the Bleſſed Virgin after his Reſurrection, called the Chappel of the Apparition; the Rock out of which his Sepulchre was hewn, and the Tomb itſelf illuminated with 62 Lamps that burn continually. Here are the Tombs of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* the firſt King of *Jeruſalem*, and *Baldwin* I. his Brother, who ſucceeded him in that Crown.

Calbi, *Cales*, a ſmall City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, 6 Miles North of *Capua*; which tho it has not much above 20 Houſes, is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*. It withſtood a Siege againſt the *French* and *Turks* in 1535. the Antients called it *Cales*. § a Town in the Iſland of *Corſica* with a Port and a conſiderable Fortreſs to the Gulph of the ſame name, under the *Genoueſe*.

Calydon, an antient City of *Ætolia* in *Greece*; ſometime adorned with an Epiſcopal See, and the Title of the Capital of the Country; giving Name to a Foreſt therein. § Alſo the antient Appellation of a part of *Scotland* towards the County of *Perth*, in which *Dunkeld* ſtands: ſee *Dunkeld*. The ſame continuing to the Northern Sea to this Day.

Calydoni, a little Caſtle in the *Vicentine* in *Italy*, whence a Noble Family of *Vicenza* derives their Name.

Calzada, *Calciata*, a ſmall City in old *Caſtile* in *Spain*; once a Biſhops See, which is now removed to *Calahorra*, from whence it lies 12 *Spaniſh* Leagues to the Weſt. It is ſometimes called S. *Domingo de la Calzada*, from the great Devotion of People to S. *Dominick* there. *Henry* II. King of *Caſtile*, dyed here in the year 1379.

Calzan, *Calzun*, the *Arabian* Gulph.

Camala, *Emiſa*. See *Hama*.

Camarina, an antient Town of the Iſland of *Sicily*, built in the year of *Rome* 150. according to *Euſebius*, and long ſince ruined; leaving only its name to a River in the ſame Iſland. Its ſituation near the purulent Lake of *Camerina* obliging the Inhabitants to drain that Lake up, whereby the Enemy obtained a Paſſage to take the Town, occaſioned the known Proverb *Camarinam movere*.

Camb or *Kamp*, *Cambus*, a River of the Upper *Auſtria* in *Germany*, ſpringing towards the Frontiers of *Bohemia*, and ending in the *Danube*.

Cambaia, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Guzurat*; and a noble Port, lying in a very great Bay of the ſame Name; now ſubject to the great *Mogul*; the City lies in Long 105. Lat. 22. 30. and is one of the greateſt, the richeſt, the beſt traded Cities in the *Eaſt-Indies*; ſeated in a fruitful Soil, and full of People: commonly called the *Cairo* of the *Indies*; whence the Kingdom of *Guzerate* is often named the Kingdom of *Cambaia*. *It is walled with a fair Wall of Free-ſtone, hath very large Houſes, ſtraight and broad Streets; greater than* Surat, *being ten Leagues in compaſs; and hath* 3 Baſars *or Markes places, and* 4 *noble Tanks or Ciſterns, able to find the Inhabitants Water all the year: tho there is* 7 *fathom Water in the Haven at high water, yet at low water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud, which cover the bottom of it. The Inhabitants are partly* Heathens, *partly* Mahometans. *And in* 1638. *the* Engliſh *had here a Factory, as* Mandelſlo *acquaints us; from whom the latter part of this Deſcription is taken.*

Cambala, a City in *China*. See *Peking*: ſome repreſent it to be 24 *Italian* Miles in compaſs. *Cambalu* is the *Muſcovian* and *Saracen* Name for it, *Peking* the *Indian*.

Cambaya, *Camboya* or *Camboge*, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, over againſt the Iſle of *Borneo*; bounded on the Weſt with the Kingdom of *Siam*, and on the Eaſt with that of *Cochin*. It is Tributary to the King of *Siam*. This Kingdom is almoſt equally divided by a vaſt River, which in *July* and *Auguſt* overflows all the Country, as the *Nile* doth *Egypt*. The King of it is a great Friend to the *Portugueſe*, as he of *Siam* is to the *Dutch*. Upon the moſt Eaſtern Branch (for there are 3) of the River mentioned before, ſtands *Cambodia* the principal City, built upon a riſing Ground to prevent the yearly Deluges.

luges. This Kingdom is extream fruitful, but not potent, the King not being able to bring above 25 or 30000 Men into the Field: first discovered by *Alphonso de Albuquerque* in 1511. as *Mandelslo* saith. *Cambodia* lies in Long. 131. 00. Lat. 10, 35.

Cambjay, *Cameracum*, called by the *Flandrians Camerick*, a City of *Hainault* upon the *Scheld*; *Guicciardin* saith it is a great, fair, strong City, and has a strong Castle built by Charles V. That it abounds in excellent publick Buildings, especially the Cathedral is very great and beautiful: that it is populous and rich, and was a very antient Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Rhemes*; but in 1559. exempted by Pope *Paul* IV. and erected into an Archbishoprick. The first place the *French* possessed themselves of, after they came out of *Germany*, in 1445. After this it became an Imperial City and continued so till *Charles* V. in 1543. built a Citadel in it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. The *French*, who all along pretended a Right to it, at last in 1677. took it by force after a sharp defence. The Archbishops are honored with the style of Dukes of *Cambray*, Earls of *Cambresis*, and Princes of the Empire. *Cambresis* is a considerable Territory betwixt *Picardy*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*: extreamly fruitful, and adorned with a Castle of its own Name, in which *Henry* II. of *France* and the King of *Spain* Celebrated that Treaty of Peace in 1559. which the *French* say was most disadvantageous to them. It lies 4 Leagues from *Douay* South, in Long. 26. 06. Lat. 49 45.

Cambria, the antient Name of the Principality of *Wales*: more especially of the Western part thereof towards *Ireland*.

Cambridgeshire, hath on the East *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, on the West *Huntington* and *Bedford*, on the South *Hartford*, and on the North *Lincolnshire*; the River *Ouse* divides it almost in the midst. Towards the South end of the County lies the Town which gives it its Name. Mr. *Camden* saith it is called *Camboritum*, being seated upon the East Bank of the River *Cam*, which is here passed by a Bridge. This is one of the antientest and noblest Universities in Christendom; having 16 Colleges and Halls endowed, or Nurseries in it of Piety and Learning; the most antient of which is *Peter House*, founded in 1257. by *Hugh Balsham*, a Sub-Prior; before which time there was only Hostels, wherein the Scholars maintained themselves. This place sends 4 Burgesses to the Parliament, 2 for the Town, and 2 for the University. It has been dignified with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons; and lately of a Dukedom in 4 Sons of King *James* II. when Duke of *York*, who all dyed very young. Long. 21. 49. Lat. 52. 30. § The *English* have given the Name of *Cambridge* to a Town in *New England* also, situated upon the River *Merrimick*, and beautified with several fair Streets, besides 2 Colleges, in which they aim at the Figure of an University.

Camelford, a Market-Town in the County of *Cornwal* in the Hundred of *Lesnewth*.

Camerino, *Camerinum*, an Episcopal City in the *Marca Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church. Seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, upon the River *Chiento*, which entereth the *Adriatick* Sea, 25 Miles South of *Ancona*. This was a considerable place in the time of the antient *Romans*; and has sometime since born the Title of a Dukedom. *Leander* gives it a strong Situation and plenty of People, which last is rarely found in these *Italian* inland Cities. He says also, there was another Town of this Name in *Campagnia di Roma*, which they call now *Camerota*. It lies 24 Miles East of *Spoleto*. Long. 36. 43. Lat. 42. 47.

Camin, *Caminum*, a small City in the further *Pomerania*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnesen*, whereas heretofore it belonged to *Magdeburg*. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Diwenow* [*Odera*] over against the Island of *Wolinscha*, not above a Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, and about 7 from *Stetin* to the North. This belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and has imbraced the *Augustan* Confession. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54 12.

Camnitz. See *Kamnieck*.

Campagnano, *Campanianus*, *Acheron*, a River of the Province of *Calabria*, flowing from the *Apennine* and falling into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about 8 Miles South of *Amantea*, over against *Stromboli*; a flaming Mountain in an Island of that Name.

Campagna, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Principato*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Conza*; with the Title of a Marquisate. It stands between the Rivers of *Asro* and *Tusa*, 16 Miles from *Salerno* to the East, and 11 from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the East also.

Campagnia di Roma, a Province of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope; on the West it has S. *Peters* Patrimony, on the North *Sabina*, on the South the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the East the Kingdom of *Naples*; *Rome* itself stands in this Province, and it contains the far greatest part of the antient *Latium*; the inland parts are fruitful and populous; those towards the Sea are little inhabited, by reason of the unwholsomness of the Air, tho otherwise the Country is plain and fruitful enough.

Campanir, *Astacapra*, a City of the hither *East-Indies*.

Campden, a Market-Town in *Glocestershire* in the Hundred of *Kistgate*: the Earl of *Gainesborough*, Viscount *Campden* has a Seat here.

Campen, *Campania*, a Town in *Stiria*. § There is another of the same Name in *Over-Issel* in the *Low Countries*, upon the Western Banks of the *Issel*, near the *Zuider Zee*, 5 Miles from *Daventer* to the North-East. It was heretofore an Imperial free City, but long since exempted, and under the *States General*. In 1672. taken by the *French*, and the year following deserted. It is a great, lovely, and important place; and was the Birthplace of *Albertus Pighius*, a very learned Man. Long. 27. 24. Lat. 52. 42.

Campiano, a small Town in the State of the Valley of *Taro* in *Italy*, near the River *Taro*. It is an important Pass, and therefore carefully fortified by the Duke of *Parma*.

Campeach, a City belonging to the *Spaniards*, in the *West-Indies*, taken by Captain *Mynnes* an *English* Man in 1662. being deserted by the Inhabitants. The *English* took here 50 peices of Canon, 14 Ships, and the Governor Prisoner.

Campus Plotius, a celebrated place in the Island of *Sicily*, near *Catania*: so called from the 2 Brothers *Amphinomus* and *Anapus*, that carried their Father and Mother upon their Shoulders hither out of the flames of *Ætna*. *Val. Max.*

Cana, a Town in the Tribe of *Zabulon* in *Galilee* in the Holy Land: heretofore famous for the first Miracle of our Saviours operation on Earth, at the Marriage of *Simon Zelotes* according to *Nicephorus Calixtus*, or of S. *John the Evangelist*, according to others. Now a poor Village inhabited by none but *Turks*. For the Church which *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine*, built in the place of that House where our Saviour celebrated the Marriage, has been long since converted into a Mosque. *Nathanael* was an Inhabitant of this Town.

Canada, *New France*, a large Country in the North *America*, discovered first by the *French*, and by

by them inhabited. It lies North of *New-England*. *Quebec* is the chief Colony of it. The Savages ſpeak different Languages: and here, as in other parts of *America*, they have a cuſtom to eat their Enemies taken in War; a fate that particularly befel *John Verazan* a *Florentine*, who firſt took poſſeſſion of this Country in the name of *Francis* I. King of *France* in 1525. There is a very great River of the ſame Country, already known to run 500 Leagues, full of large Iſlands, and about 30 Leagues broad at the mouth, called *Canada* by the Natives, by the *French* S. *Lawrence*, from their entrance into it upon that day. The *Saguenay* and the *Three Rivers* fall into its Channel from the North.

Cananor, a Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar*, on this ſide the *Ganges* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; abutting upon the River *Gangerocora*; 25 Leagues in length along the Coaſt, with a City of the ſame Name ſometime ſince taken by the *Hollanders*. The Iſlands of *Divandurou* and *Malicut* amongſt the *Maldives* are ſubject to this King.

Canara, a Kingdom on this ſide the Gulph of *Bengala* in the *Eaſt-Indies* in the Promontory of *Malabar*, ſeparated from the Kingdom of *Malabar* to the South by the River *Gangerocora*, and from that of *Cuncan* to the North by the River *Aliga*. It is Tributary to the *Great Mogul*: by ſome called *Tulamar*, and at perpetual Enmity with the Kingdom of *Malabar*.

Canary *Iſles*, *Canariæ*, are 7 Iſlands over againſt the Coaſt of *Lybia Interior*, ſo called from *Canaria*, the principal of the number, in which the *Spaniſh* Governor reſides; being about 20 Leagues in circuit, and ennobled with a large, handſom, populous City of the ſame Name, which is an Epiſcopal See. Theſe were called by the Antients the *Fortunate Iſlands*, in general: but their particular Names are *Canaria*, *Teneriff*, the Iſle of *Palmes*, the Iſle of *Iron*, *Fuerte-Ventura*, *Gomera*, and *Lancelote*; and becauſe a great number of Dogs was found in them in antient times, therefore ſays *Pliny*, they had all the Name of the *Canaries*. In one of theſe the firſt *Meridian* is uſually fixed, *viz. Teneriff*. They are are much frequented for their excellent Wines, and Merchandiſes, by the *Engliſh* and other Nations. After the knowledg of them had been loſt for many Ages, they were firſt diſcovered again in 1330. *Vid. Azores*. About the year 1344. *Lewis de la Cerda*, Grandſon to *Alphonſus* X. King of *Caſtile* and Earl of *Clermont*, undertaking the Conqueſt of them, thereby to introduce the Chriſtian Faith, was Crowned King of the *Canaries* by Pope *Clement* VI. He in his deſign failing, they were after wards granted to *John Betancourt*, according as it is already remarked under the Word *Azores*.

Canathus, a Fountain in the *Morea*, in the Province of *Napoli di Romania*, celebrated by the antient Poets for a Fiction of *Juno's* waſhing herſelf every year therein to reſtore her Virginity. § Alſo a City in *Cœloſyria* in *Aſia*, which has ſometime been a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Baſtro*, mentioned by *Ptolomy*.

Canavels, a Country in the principality of *Piedmont*, betwixt the City *Turaea* and the River *Po*: yielded to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631.

Canche, *Cantius*, *Quentia*, a River of *Picardy*, ſpringing near *Blavincour* in *Artois*, paſſing by *Ligny ſur Canche*, receiving the *Ternois* at *Heſdin*, and falling into the Ocean at *Montreuil* and *Eſtaples*.

Canchen, a great City in the Province of *Kiangſi* in *China*, with a Territory of the ſame Name that is honored with the Government of a Viceroy, (diſtinct from the Viceroy of *Kiangſi*) who reſides in this City, and commands alſo ſome Towns in the Provinces adjacent of *Fokien*, *Quantung* and *Huquang*. It is a place of extraordinary Trade and concourſe.

Candahar, *Candahara*, the Capital of the Province of that Name, belonging to the Kingdom of *Perſia*, and one of the greateſt inland Cities of *Aſia*; ſeated on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Balcan*, which running Northward, falls into the *Oboergir*, which laſt by *Oxus* or *Gehun* is conveyed in the *Caſpian* Sea. On the Eaſt it is defended by a ſtrong Wall, on the Weſt by an high Mountain; in the middle of it is a Rock, on which is built a Caſtle. The Suburbs are greater than the City, and much frequented by the *Perſian* and *Indian* Merchants, who paſs to and fro through it. It lies in Long. 110. Lat. 34. 40. This City has been often taken and retaken between the *Mogul* and the King of *Perſia*, till at laſt the latter poſſeſſed himſelf of it and ſtill keeps it.

Cande, or *Candes*, *Candenſis Vicus*, a Town in the Province of *Touraine* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*; where S. *Martin* the Biſhop, ſo much extolled by *Sulpitius Severus* who writes his Life, dyed *Nov.* 11. *An. Dom.* 400. § Likewiſe a River in *Languedoc* falling into the *Aveirou*.

Candea or *Candi*, the moſt conſiderable Kingdom in the Iſland of *Ceylon* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; and a great and populous City, the capital thereof, upon the River *Trinquilemale*.

Candel, an antient People of the Gulph of *Arabia*, call'd heretofore *Ophiomages*, from their eating of Serpents.

Candelazo, a River of the Kingdom of *Naples*, ſpringing out of the *Apennine* Mountains in the *Capitanata*, and ending in the *Adriatick* near *Manfredonia*;

Candelona, or *Caſtoria*, a Town and principality in the Province of *Caramania* in the leſſer *Aſia*. The Town ſtands upon the Bay of *Lazazzo*, between the leſſer *Aſia* and *Syria*, eight Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and 5 from *Scanderoon* to the South

Candia, *Creta*, *Jovis Inſula* in *Virgil* (being heretofore conſecrated to him) is one of the nobleſt Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, lying oppoſite to the Mouth of the *Archipelago*. In Length from Eaſt to Weſt two hundred and fifty Miles, in Breadth ſixty, in Circuit five hundred and forty. Heretofore it was full of a hundred potent Cities, and thence call'd *Hecatompolis*, moſt of which are now ruined. To omit the more antient Story of this Iſland; it was granted by *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* to the Earl of *Montiferrat*, who in 1194. ſold it to the *Venetians*. Others ſay, that when the *Latins* in 1204 took *Conſtantinople*, this and the other Iſlands in the *Ægean* Sea fell to the *Venetians* for their ſhare. In 1645. the *Turks* invaded it and in 1669. by taking of *Candia* poſſeſs'd themſelves of all but two or three Forts upon the Sea. The inland Parts are very mountainous, yet fruitful, eſpecially of Wines and other ſuch Fruits; but it wants Corn. Whilſt it was under the *Venetians*, it was ſo populous, that they might raiſe in it 60000 Men. The Language there then uſed was the vulgar *Greek*, and they were accordingly of the *Greek* Church, though with a mixture of the *Latin* Service in ſome places. Now divided into four Territories or juriſdictions, call'd *Candia*, *Canea*, *Rettina*, and *Sittia*, from the four Principal Cities in it of thoſe Names. Long. 51. Lat. 34. §. *Candia*, the chief City of the Iſle of *Crete*, called by the *Greeks Caſtro*, and *Candax*, was an Archbiſhop's See, great, rich and populous, as long as it continued in the Hands of the *Venetians*. And ſtood the longeſt Siege againſt the *Turks* of any place in the World, but was at laſt forced to ſubmit, *September* 27. 1669. upon Conditions very honourable, after a Blockade of 22 Years, from 1645. to 1667.

and

and a Siege of two more, from 1667. to 1669. In which ſpace the *Turks* are thought to have loſt about 600000 Men before it. It lies on the Northern ſhoar of that Iſland, ſomething nearer to the Weſtern End. The *Labyrinth* of *Minos* in a Grott cut out of a Rock is yet to be ſeen here.

Canea, an Epiſcopal City in the Iſland of *Candia*, and the Capital of an adjacent Territory denominated from it. Taken by the *Turks*, *Aug.* 26. 1645. which loſs was an Introduction to the long Blockade and Siege of *Candia*.

Canesham, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*, ſeated at the fall of the River *Chire* into the *Avon*, near *Briſtol*.

Cangria. See *Gangra*.

Caniſa. See *Kaniſa*.

Cannares, Savages of *Peru*, in the Province of *Quito*.

Cannæ, *Cannata deſtrutta* in *Italian*, is a ruined ſmall Town in the Province of *Apulia* in *Italy*; where *Hannibal* engaging the *Romans* in a bloody Battle, ſlew 40000 of them upon the Place in the Year of *Rome* 558. with *Paulus Æmilius* Conſul, and ſo many Gentlemen, that he ſent to *Carthage* three Buſhels of Rings as a Token of his vaſt Victory.

Cannes, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, to the Sea, over againſt the *Lerin* Iſlands; miſunderſtood by *Cluverius* to be the *Oxibius Portus* of *Strabo*, becauſe it has no Port.

Cannibals, the Savages of the *Caribby* Iſlands, notorious for eating their Enemies, whether taken alive or ſlain in the Field.

Cano, or *Ghana*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, bounded by the River *Niger* to the South, the Kingdom of *Caſſena* to the Eaſt, the *Agades* to the Weſt, and the Deſart to the North. The Capital City bears the ſame Name with it and ſtands upon a Lake.

Canopus, an antient City of *Ægypt*, towards that Mouth of the *Nile* which is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Name. It has been an Epiſcopal See formerly; and in the opinion of ſome Authors, the Country of the Poet *Claudian*. The modern *Bochira*, near *Alexandria*, is ſuppoſed to be this antient Place under a new Name.

Canoſa, *Canuſium*, an antient City in the *Terra di Bari* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Epiſcopal See that is united to the Archbiſhoprick of *Bari*; five Miles from the Ruines of *Canne*, upon the Aſcent of a Hill with the River *Ofanto* at the Foot of it. *Horace* gives the Character of *Bilingues* to its Inhabitants in the old *Roman* Times, becauſe the Language they ſpoke was an ill mixture of Latin and Greek. It was a famous place for fine Ruſſet colour'd Cloath; whence the Word *Canuſinati* in *Martial* for ſuch as wore of it. In this City the Emperor *Henry* IV. having been excommunicated by Pope *Gregory* VII. rendred himſelf to the Pope's Diſcretion, and thereupon received Abſolution in the Year 1077. §. This is alſo the name of a County in the *Modeneſe* in *Italy*, near *Parmeſan*.

Canſtat, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg*, upon the River *Necker*, within one Mile of *Stutgard*, and five of *Pforzheim* to the Eaſt.

Cantabri, an antient Valiant People of *Spain*, being thoſe properly of the Provinces of *Guipuſcoa* and *Biſcay*, who withſtood *Auguſtus* in ſeveral Rencounters, and at laſt kill'd themſelves rather than to ſubmit to Servitude.

Canterbury, *Cantuaria*, *Darvernum*, *Dorovernia*, is the principal City in the County of *Kent*; very antient, and without doubt (ſaith Mr. *Camden*) famous in the times of the *Roman* Empire. It ſtands on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Stour*, called by the *Britiſh* **Durwhern**, from whence it had its antient Names. Being the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, when *Auguſtine* the Monk came over to convert them, it by that Means became the Metropolitan See of *England*. The Bodies of eight Kings lye interr'd in the Cathedral as likewiſe the Body of *Thomas Becket* the famous Roman-Catholick Saint, once Archbiſhop of this See. There has been ſeveral Provincial Councils celebrated here. The Coronation of King *John* and Queen *Iſabel* his Wife, the Marriages of *Henry* II. and *Edward* I. were all performed here. *Auguſtine* the firſt Archbiſhop was conſecrated in 568. Dr. William *Sancroft* the LXXVII. in this Succeſſion, was conſecrated *Jan.* 27. 1677. It lies in Long. 24. 51. Lat. 51. 16. Two Burgeſſes are elected for the Parliament by the Corporation.

Canton, a Province and City in the Eaſt of *China*, ſuppos'd to be the *Cattigara* of *Ptolemy*; which, tho the leaſt of their Metropolitan Cities, is yet beautified with many triumphant Arches, large Streets, and goodly Bridges over a Navigable River running on the South ſide of it; alſo fortified with deep Ditches, eight Bulwarks, and ſeated in a rich and plentiful Soil. The *Portugals* drive here (ſaith Dr. *Heylin*) a wealthy Trade, being permitted in the day time to come into the City, but at night excluded and forced to find Lodgings in the Suburbs. This City lies in *Alvares Samodo*'s Map about Long 125. and about 26. Lat. According to others, in Long 170. 00. Lat. 24. 00. See *Quancheu*.

The *Switz* Cantons. See *Switzerland*.

Capace, or *Capaccio*, *Caput Aquæum*, a City of the *Principatus Citerior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*, in the place of *Peſti*, which was ruined by *Frederick* the Emperor in 1249. though ſince rebuilt again. This City lies 22 Miles from *Salerno* to the South, in Long. 38 52. Lat. 40. 28.

Caparra, *Capara*, a City of *Extremadura* in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, which ſtands in the middle between *Emerita*, now *Merida*, and *Placentia*.

Cap-de-Aguer, the ſame with *Santa Cruz* in *Africa*.

Capelan, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Pegu* beyond the Gulph of *Bengala* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. A Quarry of Precious Stones of divers Colours is found within it.

La Capelle, a Fortreſs in the Territory of *Tierache* within the Province of *Picardy*, towards the Frontiers of *Hainault*; built in the laſt Age to oppoſe the Incurſions of the *Low-Countries*; about a League from the River *Oyſe*. It has been many times taken and retaken.

Capernaum, or *Capharnaum*, the Metropolitan City heretofore of *Galilee*, in the Tribe of *Naphtali*, towards the Borders of *Zabulon*, near the Mouth of *Jordan*, and upon the Coaſt of the Sea of *Tiberias*; where our Saviour firſt began to preach. S. *Matthew* was a Publican here, when called to be an Apoſtle. Since *Solyman* reduc'd this City into Aſhes, it has only been inhabited by a few *Moors*, who ask Money of the Pilgrims that goe to viſit the holy Places.

Capes, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, ſpringing from Mount *Atlas*, and diſcharging it ſelf into the *Mediterranean* near a Town call'd *Capes*, where it makes a Gulph of the ſame Name.

Caphareus, a famous Promontory on the Eaſt point of the Iſle of *Negropont*, otherwiſe now call'd *Capo del oro* and *Capo Figera*, very dangerous to navigate. The *Grecian* Navy, ſeduc'd by *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa* by a falſe Light in revenge of the Death of his Son *Palimedes* by *Ulyſſes*, being all ſaid to have been ſhipwrack'd upon theſe Rocks.

Capitanata, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which in the more antient times was call'd *Apulia Daunia*: bounded on the North and East with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the County of *Molise*, and on the South with the *Principatus Ulterior*, the *Basilicata*, and the *Bariano*: a very fruitful well watered Country; the chief City is *Manfredonia*.

The **Capitol**, *Capitolium*, a famous Fortress of *Old Rome*, founded by *Tarquinius Priscus* in the year of *Rome* 139. Perfected by *Tarquinius Superbus* in the year 221. Burnt in the Reign of *Vitellius*. Rebuilt by *Vespasian*. Burnt again by Lightning under *Titus*, and reedified with very great pomp by *Domitian*, who constituted a Quinquennial Celebration of Games, (which became an *Æra*) by the Name of *Agones Capitolini*, after the manner of the *Olympiads*. *Jupiter* had a Temple here in his honour, whence they denominated him *Capitolinus*. In this place the Christians have built a Church call'd *Ara Cœli*, dedicated to the B. *Virgin Mary*.

Capo *D' Istria*, *Caput Istriæ*, *Ægida*, the capital City of the Province of *Histria* in *Italy*. See *Cabo d' Istria*.

Capo, *Cabo*, *Cap*, *Cape de*——*Aden*, *Ammonium*, a Promontory in *Arabia Fœlix*, next to *Africa*, in Long. 76. 30.

——*de Alguer*, *Atlantis*, in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

——*de Bona Speranza*, of *Good Hope*. Is a famous Promontory upon the most Southern Part of *Africa*: first discovered by *Bartholomew Diaz*, a *Portugueſe*, in 1487. in 32 of Southern Lat. 50 of Long. It had this name given it by *Emanuel* then King of *Portugal*, becauſe he hoped by the doubling it, a paſſage would be open by Sea to the *Eaſt-Indies*, as it came to paſs to the great enriching of his Kingdom. The *Hollanders* near this Cape have a ſettlement of about 100 Houſes with a ſtrong Fort. The Natives are divided into ſeveral diſtinct Nations.

——of *Cornwall*, or the Lands End; the moſt Weſtern Point of *England*.

——*di Corſo*, a Promontory in *Corſica*.

——*di Faro*, *Pelorum*, the moſt Northern Cape of *Sicily*.

——of *Farewel*, in *Greenland*.

——*di Formoſo*, in *Guinea*.

——*de Sierra Liona*, *Heſperium Cornu*, ſuppoſed to be the moſt Weſtern Point of *Africa* known to the Antients; 70 *Spaniſh* Leagues beyond the moſt Southern Mouth of the River *Niger*.

——*de Verde*, the moſt Weſtern Point of *Africa* in the Diviſion of *Nigritia*, South to the Mouth of the River *Senega*, in 14 deg. of Lat. There is an innumerable number of other *Capes*, which the Brevity of this Work will not admit. The Iſlands of *Capo de Verde* are a knot of ſmall Iſlands, (by ſome taken for the *Heſperides*, by ſome for the *Gorgades* of the Antients,) lying demicircularly with the Points to the Sea, 150 Leagues off of *Cape Verde*: under the *Portugueſe*, but not all inhabited.

Capoua, *Capua*, a City and Archbiſhoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *Di Lavoro*, at the foot of Mount *Tifata*: 16 Miles North of *Naples*, and 12 from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, in Long. 38. 04. Lat. 41. 00. A City that was never fortunate, and is now declining into ruins. It was built by the *Lombards* upon the River *Voltorno*, and advanced to a Biſhoprick by P. *John* XIV. in 968. Two Leagues from the Ruines of the famous antient *Capoua*, that *delicious* City, as they call'd it, which compared itſelf with *Rome* and *Carthage*, and ſo debauched the Army of *Hannibal* with its pleaſures, in one Winter that they quartered there after the Battle of *Cannæ*, that they were not capable of beating the *Romans* any more. In 1118. Pope *Gelaſius* II. held a Council here, in which the Emperour *Henry* V. was Excommunicated, together with *Gregory* VIII. an Antipope.

Cappadocia, a Province of *Aſia Minor*, bounded to the East by the *Leſſer Armenia*, to the South *Cilicia*, to the Weſt *Pamphylia* and *Galatia*, and to the North by the *Euxine* Sea. It has been twice a Kingdom. The firſt time for 470 years ſucceſſively, till the *Romans* overcame and changed it into a Province. The ſecond, from the 12th. Century to the year 1461. by the Title of the Kingdom of *Trebiſonde* from the City *Trebiſonda*, till *Mahomet* II. Emperour of the *Turks* took and carri'd the King priſoner into *Greece*. It is now known by the name of *Tocat*. See *Tocat*.

Capraia, *Capraria*, *Ægilium*, is a ſmall Iſland in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, on the Confines of the States of *Genoua*, between the Coaſt of *Italy* to the East, and the Iſland of *Corſica* to the Weſt: to which laſt it belongs, and is therefore ſubject to the State of *Genoua*: it is 18 Miles in compaſs, and has a Caſtle for its ſecurity againſt Pyrats: full of Mountains, but yet not barren nor unpeopled; and chiefly abounds in Goats, (from whence it hath its Name,) and excellent Wines: 36 Miles South from the States of *Genoua*, and 24 from *Corſica*. There is another Iſland of the ſame Name in the *Adriatick* Sea upon the Coaſt of *Apulia*; and *La Palma*, one of the *Canary* Iſlands, was antiently call'd *Capraria*.

Caprarola, a ſtately and magnificent Palace in S. *Peters Patrimony* in *Italy*, 25 miles from *Rome*, near *Viterbo*, belonging to the D. of *Parma* and built in the laſt Age by Cardinal *Alexander Farneſe*. It is particularly remark'd for a whiſpering Room in it, where four Perſons at ſeveral Corners ſhall underſtand the loweſt whiſpers of one to another, whilſt thoſe in the middle of the Room cannot here a word that is ſaid. It is one of the nobleſt ſtructures in all *Italy*.

Capri, *Caprea*, an Iſland belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*, famous for the Seceſſion of *Tiberius Cæſar*, who lived here in great privacy in the latter part of his Reign, ſpending his time in Debauchery and Villany. It lies in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Naples*, about 3 miles from the Cape of *Campanella*, and is about 12 in compaſs. The chief Town of it is called by the ſame Name, and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*; ſeated at the South End of the Iſland. The Biſhops beſt revenue comes from *Quails*, which twice in the year reſort in vaſt numbers to this Iſland; whence ſome have called him the Biſhop of *Quails*. This Iſland is much mentioned in the Writers of the Life of *Tiberius*, and other *Roman* Hiſtorians.

Capſa, an antient Town in *Libya Interior*, defended by the Sands and Serpents of the Deſarts that environ it on all ſides better than any Walls and Ramparts could do, ſay *Saluſt* and *Florus*.

Carabes, *Peluſium*, the moſt Eaſtern Mouth of the *Nile*.

Carabogaana, one of the Names of *Moldavia*.

Caragoza, *Cæſar Auguſta*. See *Saragoza*.

Caraman, *Caramania*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, extended from East to Weſt upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, oppoſite to the Iſle of *Cyprus*; this Country had heretofore Princes of its own, but has now for many Ages been ſubject to the *Turks*; it includes the antient Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphylia*, and a part of *Caria*. One of the potenteſt Viceroys or *Beglerbegs* of the *Turkiſh* Empire, takes his Title from this Province, tho his Juriſdiction is ſomewhat larger. The principle Cities in it are *Cogni*, *Antiochia*, and *Satulia*. There is another *Caramania* or *Carnania*, a large Country in *Perſia*, bounded on the East with *Gedroſia* or *Circan*, on the Weſt with

Farſi

Farſi, *Subleſtan* to the North, and the Gulph of *Ormus* with the *Indian* Ocean to the South: Containing the Provinces of *Guadel*, *Dulcinda*, and *Ormus*. It is now called *Kherman*, after its capital City, which ſtands upon the River *Beſſiry*. The Northern part is rather barren; but the middle is bleſſed with fruitful Vales.

Caramit, *Amida*, *Ammæa*, the capital City of *Meſopotamia*, which is an Archbiſhops See upon the River *Tigris*. Heretofore called *Conſtantia*, from *Conſtantius* the Emperour. The *Romans* in this place received a great defeat by the *Parthians*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 39 30. according to the lateſt Maps. It is ſecured with good Walls, and 360 Towers.

Caragues, Salvages of *Peru* in the Province of *Quito*, towards the Coaſts of the South Sea.

Caratchoſi, or *Karakioles*, a People about the Mountain *Caucaſus* in *Aſia*, deſcended from the *Hunns*, and ſpeaking the *Turkiſh* Language.

Caravacca, or *Crux de Caravacca*, (ſo called from a miraculous Crucifix there preſerved, which they pretend was brought from Heaven by an Angel) is a Village amongſt the Mountains in the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, near the River *Segura*, upon the Borders of *Old Caſtile*.

Caravaggio, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy* upon the Borders of the *Bergamaſco*: Where *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, gain'd a ſignal Victory over the *Venetians* in 1446.

Carbury, a Town and Barony in the County of *Kildare* in *Ireland*: and another Town in the County of *Cork*.

Carcanoſſi, a fruitful and well cultivated Country in the South of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*, where the *French* have eſtabliſhed ſome Colonies not long ſince.

Carcaſſonne, *Carcaſſum*, *Volcarum*, *Tectoſagum*, a City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*, upon the River *Atax*, *l'Aude*, a little above its confluence with the *Freſquel*. Famous for Cloathing, and other mechanick Trades. It ſtands 5 Leagues South of *Aleth*, having a Caſtle. Long. 23. 05. Lat. 42. 40. The Dioceſe belonging to this City is called *Le Comte de Carcaſſonne*, the Earldom of *Carcaſſone*. The antient Earls whereof were great protectors and favourers of the *Albigenſes*: Whence One came to be Maſſacred in the Church at *Beſiers* in 1167. and a Second had his Eſtate confiſcated to the Earl of *Monfort*, by a Decree of the Synod of *Montpellier* in 1214. and afterwards of the grand Council of *Lateran* in 1215.

Carcinatus, or *Carcinus*, the Weſtern Bay of the *Euxine* Sea, which ſhuts the paſſage into the *Crim Tartary*, in that Neck of Land which makes it a *Penninſula*; and is defended by the Fort *Perecop*, that gives name to the whole Nation there.

Cardaillac, a Town and very antient Barony in the County of *Quercy* in *France* near *Figeac*, upon the Borders of *Auvergne*. Adanced afterwards to the honour of a Marquiſate.

Cardiff, a fine Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, upon the South Side of the River *Taf*, 2 Miles from the Sea; to which belongs a very commodious Haven. This Town was fortified with a Wall and a Caſtle, by one *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in theſe parts. Here *Robert*, eldeſt Son to *William* the Conquerour, died after a long Impriſonment. It returns one Burgeſs to the Parliament. The Earl of *Pembrook* has a Seat here.

Cardiganſhire, or *Caerdiganſhire*, is a County in *Wales* lying along the Coaſt of the *Iriſh* Sea, and taking its Name from *Cardigan*, the Capital of it, which returns one Burgeſs to the *Engliſh* Parliament. A Town pleaſantly ſituated, within 2 Miles of the River *Tivy*; which divides the County from *Caermarthenſhire* and *Pembrokeſhire* on the South, as the Rivers *Torvi* and *Dovi* divide it from *Merionethſhire* and *Brecknockſhire* to the Eaſt. The *Tivy* is well ſtored with Salmon.

Cardona, a Caſtle in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built upon a River called the *Cardoner*, where there are ſeveral Mines of Salt, and which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Folch*. It ſtands 3 Leagues from *Solſona* to the South.

Careliа, or *Karelen*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, extended upon the Gulph of *Finland*. Heretofore in part under the *Muſcovites*, but now entirely under the *Swedes*. *Vibourg* is the capital City of it.

Caremboule, a Country on the South of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, lying betwixt the Diviſions of the *Ampatres* and the *Mahafales*. It is very good Paſturage.

Carencia, a Town of the antient *Rugij*, upon the Coaſt of the *Baltick Sea*, in *Pomerania*. Heretofore notorious for Three Temples dedicated to Three of the moſt monſtrous and horrible Idols, that ever were invented amongſt the Heathens.

Carentan, a Town of *Normandy*, upon a River of the ſame Name, 3 Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea, and 4 from *Conſtance* to the North; which has a very ſtrong Caſtle. It gives the Title of a Viſcount. And was both taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom.

Carfagniana, *Carferoniana*, *Graſiniana*, a Valley in the States of the Duke of *Florence* in *Italy* amongſt the *Apennine* Mountains; betwixt the States of *Lucca*, *Regio*, and *Modena*.

Cargapol, a City of *Ruſſia* upon the River *Onega*, or *Poroga*, almoſt 200 *Ruſſian* Miles from *Archangel* to the South-Weſt. This City gives name to a Province on the *White Sea*.

Caridia, a ſmall Town and Gulph in the Province of *Romania* in the *Morea*, about 10 Leagues from *Gallipoli*, upon the *Archipelago*. Heretofore a more conſiderable place, and known to the Antients under the Name *Cardiopolis*.

Caria. See *Asdinelli*. It may be remembred, that a Council of 34 Biſhops aſſembled in this Province in the year 366. rejected the Doctrine of the *Conſubſtantiality* of Chriſt with the Father, to approve of the Confeſſions of Faith made at the Councils of *Antioch* and *Seleucia*. § Alſo an antient City of the *Morea*, whoſe Inhabitants uniting with the *Perſians* in a War once againſt *Greece*, rendred themſelves ſo odious to their Country, that their City was raſed, their Men put to the Sword and their Women treated with all manner of ignominy.

Cary, *Incarus*, a ſmall Port in *Provence* in *France*, 3 Miles from *Marſeille* to the Weſt; famous for nothing but its Antiquity.

Cariati, *Cariatum*, a City of *Calabria Citerior* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Gulph of *Tarento*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Santa Severina*, from which it lies 20 Miles from the North, in Long. 41. 36. Lat. 39. 30. It is ſmall, yet gives the Title of a Principality to the Family *di Spinella*.

Caribes, or the *Cariby* Iſlands, are a knot of ſmall Iſlands, whoſe numbers are not certainly known: they lie extended like a Bow from the Coaſt of *Paria* in *America*, to the Iſle of *Rico Porto*.

Carignan, a Principality and City in *Piedmont*, ſituated upon the *Po*, which is here covered with a good Bridge, betwixt *Turin* and *Carmagnole*: In a fruitful Soil, and defended with a Caſtle.

Carin, *Cyrrhus*, a City of *Syria*, which had its antient Name from *Cyrus* the Founder of it: firſt

a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Hierapolis*; afterwards a Metropolis under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; ſeated upon the River *Marſyas*, now *Quars*, which falls into the *Euphrates* at *Samoſat*; 45 Miles from *Zeugma* to the North-Eaſt, and as many from the *Euphrates* to the Weſt, and 25 from *Aleppo* to the North. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 36. 00.

Carinola, *Calenum*, a ſmall City in the Province *di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua* but the City is almoſt deſolate, by reaſon of the unhealthfulneſs of its ſituation. It ſtands at the foot of Mount *Maſſico*, 4 Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and 25 North of *Naples*; giving the Title of an Earldom.

Carinthia, called by the *Germans Karnten*, a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the Eaſt by *Stiermark* and the River *Lavand*: on the Weſt with *Saltzburg* and the River *Saltzach*; on the North with *Auſtria*; and on the South with *Carniola*, and the River *Dravus*. The antient Inhabitants of this Country were the firſt in *Germany* that embraced the Chriſtian Religion. It is ſubject to the Dukes of *Auſtria*, and being ſeated in the *Alpes*, is generally barren and mountainous: It lies along the *Dravus* an 100 *engliſh* Miles, and is 47 in breadth. Advanced to the honour of a Dutchy. Its capital Town is *Claghenfurt*.

Carizath, a Province of *Aſia*, called antiently *Hyrcania*.

Carliſle, *Carleolum*, a City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *York*; ſeated upon the Rivers *Eden*, *Poteril*, and *Caud*, in the County of *Cumberland*; beſides which it is defended by a good ſtrong Stone Wall, and on the Weſt ſide by a large Caſtle, and on the Eaſt a Cittadel built by *Henry* VIII. A conſiderable place in the times of the *Romans*. *William Rufus* finding it ruined by the *Danes*, rebuilt the Caſtle and placed a Colony here, which in after times became one of the principal Bulwarks againſt the *Scots*. *June* 28. 1645, it was yielded to the invading People, by Sir *Thomas Glemham* upon honorable Terms. In 1648. retaken for the King by Sir *Philip Muſgrave*, who kept it not long, the Rebels overpowering all. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 54. 55. *Henry* I. made it an Epiſcopal See. In the year 1661. King *Charles* II. dignified this City with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *Charles Howard*, whoſe Son *Edward* enjoys the ſame at this day, It returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Carlingford, a Sea-Port in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; about 30 *Engliſh* Miles Eaſt of *Armagh*, and 5 North of *Dundalk*.

Carlsbourg, *Caroloburgum*, a ſmall Town in the lower Circle of *Saxony* upon the *Weſer* in the Dutchy of *Bremen*: built by the *Swedes*, who at the ſame time gave it the Name of their King *Charles* X. The *Danes* took it in 1676. but they yielded it to the *Swedes* again in 1679. according to the Treaty of *Fointainebleau*.

Carmagnole, a ſtrong Town in the Marquiſate of *Saluces* in *Piedmont*, about 2 Miles from the *Po*, and 9 from *Turin*, in the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy* ever ſince *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, during the Civil Wars of *France*, made himſelf Maſter both of the Marquiſate and it in 1588. and that the ſame were ceded to him by a Treaty of Peace in 1601. This Town has been taken by the *French*, and retaken by the Confederates in this preſent War.

Carmarthenſhire. See *Carmarthen*.

Carmel, *Carmelus*, a Mountain in the Holy Land (or *Paleſtina*) upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 30 Miles North of *Jeruſalem*, betwixt *Galilee* and *Samaria*, in the Tribe of *Iſſachar*, about 30 Miles in Circuit, deliciouſly covered and adorned with Trees, Plantations, Springs, Villages, Valleys, and Caverns, which have been the retreats of the ſolitary in all Ages. Now inhabited by the *Druſians*, a Warlike People, who are ſuppoſed to be the Relicks of the *European* Pilgrims, and accordingly pay as little deference to the Port as they can. There is a Monaſtery belonging to the *Carmelites* here, whoſe whole Order derives their Name from the place. Theſe *Carmelites* regard the Prophets *Elias* and *Eliſha* as their Patriarchs, whoſe 2 Grots, with the Fountain that ſprung miraculouſly up at the Prayers of *Elias*, now under the keeping of a *Mahometan* Anchorite, are much honored as well by *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*, as the *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. The Prophet *Agabus*, they ſay, built a Chappel upon this Mountain in the year 83. a ſmall part thereof being yet extant. In the time of the Emperor *Veſpaſian* there was a Temple of an Oracle here, ſo famous, that *Veſpaſian* came in Perſon to conſult it. Poſſibly it was ſome remains of the Idol of *Baal* or *Beelzebub*, that they uſed heretofore to adore in *Acre*, a Town below at the foot of the Mountain. The Prince of it pays yearly to the *Turks* for Tribute 12 Horſes.

Carnarvon. See *Caernarvanſhire*.

Carnia, *Acarnania*, a Province in *Epirus*, over-againſt the Iſle of *Corfu* or *Cephalonia*.

Carniola, called by the *Dutch Kram*, has *Slavonia* on the Eaſt, *Friuli* on the Weſt, *Carinthia* and part of *Steirmark* North, and *Iſtria* South: fruitful in Corn and Wine; this and *Carinthia* both belong to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by deſcent; to which they give the Title of a Duke. The Inhabitants are part *Sclavonians* and part *Germans*: its Capital City, *Laubach*. This Country was a Branch of the antient *Carnia*.

Carolina, a Plantation of the *Engliſh* Quakers, upon the Continent of North *America*: which has its Name from *Charles* II. It lies between the Lat. of 29. and 36. deg. being the moſt Northern part of *Florida*. Tho the *Engliſh* began to plant it only ſince 1663. yet being extremely fruitful and temperate, the Inhabitants are already very numerous, and have built 2 conſiderable Town, *Charles* Town, and *Albemarle*. This Country is bounded to the South by *Florida*, to the North by *Virginia*, to the Weſt by the *Apulathean* Hills, which are exceeding ſteep and high, and to the Eaſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean. The Colonies are endeavouring to improve it to Wine and Oil, which the *Engliſh* chiefly want.

Carolſtadt, *Caroloſtadium*, a Town in *Croatia*, built by *Charles* Archduke of *Auſtria*, and well fortified againſt the *Turks*; ſeated at the confluence of the *Kulp* and the *Mereſiwz*, 2 *German* Miles from *Meteling* to the North-Eaſt; the Governour of *Croatia* always reſides here. There is another of the ſame Name in the Biſhoprick of *Wurtzburg* upon the *Maine*, 3 *German* Miles North of *Wurtzburg*. And a Third in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Weſtrogrothia*, built by *Charles* IX. upon the Lake *Wener*, which ſuffered much by the *Danes* in 1644.

Carpathus. See *Scarpanto*. Hence the *Carpathian* Sea, now called the Sea of *Scarpanto*, betwixt the Iſlands of *Rhodes* and *Candia*, derived its Name.

Carpenteriand, a vaſt Country in the *Terra Auſtralis* of *America*, lately diſcovered by one *Carpenter*, a *Dutchman*, who has left it his Name.

Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Avignon*; and the Capital of the County of *Venaſcin*, under the Dominion of the Pope: 4 Leagues from *Avignon* to the North-Eaſt. It ſtands upon a very well watered Soil. *Cæſarius* Biſhop of *Arles* preſided at a Council here in 527. in the Papacy of *Felix* IV. Long. 25. 49. Lat. 43. 18.

Carpi,

Carpi, *Carpum*, a ſmall City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, with a Caſtle and Principality, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*. It has a large Territory to it, and a Collegiate Church, built firſt by *Auſtulphus*, one of the Kings of the *Lombards*, who died about 750. Rebuilt by *Albertus Pius*, who was then Prince of *Carpi*, with greater magnificence; and is exempted from the Juriſdiction of all the Neighbour Biſhops, who have any Pretenſions to it, by the Decrees of *Julius* II. and *Leo* X. This City lies 4 Leagues from *Modena* to the North.

Carrara, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Tuſcany* in *Italy* between *Maſſa* and *Sarſina*, belonging to the Prince of *Maſſa*, with the Title of a Principality.

Carrhae, an antient City of *Meſopotamia* upon the River *Charra*, remarkable in Hiſtory for the Defeat of *Craſſus* by the *Parthians* in the year of *Rome* 701. It has had the honor to be a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*. This is the *Charan* mentioned in the Story of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

Carrick-Fergus, See *Knock-Fergus*.

Carrict, *Carricta*, a ſmall Bailywick or Earldom in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which has *Dumbritain-Fryth* to the Weſt and North, *Nithiſdale* to the Eaſt, and *Galloway* to the South. It is fruitful, and ſupplyed both by Sea and Land with all the neceſſaries of Life. The Earldom belongs now to the Prince of *Scotland*.

Cars. See *Chars*.

Carthago, *Carthage*, call'd by the *Grecians* Καρχηδών, was once the moſt famous and potent City in *Africa*, and the Rival of *Rome*; generally ſuppoſed to be built by Queen *Dido*, a *Tyrian* Princeſs, *An. Mundi*, 3725. 72 years after *Rome*, 874 years before the Birth of our Saviour. But then *Juſtin* makes it to be built before *Rome*, and *Appian* before the Ruin of *Troy*, and this is now thought the more probable Opinion. The Learned *Voſſius* in his Book *de Magnitudine Urbium*, is confident that it was not only built before the *Trojan* War, but in its greateſt Dignity, Extent and Power before that time; and that *Dido* was only the Repairer of it, and that it was much older than *Tyre* itſelf. But however certain it is, that it was a *Phœnician* Colony. It ſubjected by degrees not only all *Lybia*, but a great part of the adjacent Iſlands, and the greateſt part of *Spain* and *Sicily*. It ſuſtained 3 ſharp Wars with *Rome*, the firſt laſted 24 years, the ſecond 18, and had ended in the Ruin of *Rome*, if the *Carthaginians* had but ſupplied their General effectually, and in time. The third laſted 3 years, and ended in the total ſubverſion of this City, *An. Mundi* 3803. Yet it was made a *Roman* Colony, and rebuilt under the *Gracchi*, 25 years after the Ruin of it; and was, as *Vell. Paterculus* affirms, the firſt Colony the *Romans* ſent out of *Italy*. After this it flouriſhed greatly, and the Primate of it had 125 Suffragan Biſhops under him. A Council held here in the year 348. condemned the Rebaptization of ſuch as were baptized by Hereticks. And divers others were here aſſembled in the Primitive Ages, ſometimes by the Catholick Prelates, ſometimes by the Schiſmaticks and Hereticks, as they are called in the Languages of their reſpective Communities. *An. Chriſti* 432, it was taken by *Genſericus* King of the *Vandals*. In the year 533, under the Reign of *Juſtinian*, it was recovered back to the *Roman* Empire. About the year 632, it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*, who made it Tributary only; before the year 684, they took it again, and treated the Inhabitants with great cruelty. About 690, *Juſtinian* II. recovered it again from them. About the year 703, the *Saracens* returned the third time, and made a third Conqueſt of it, ever ſince which time they have enjoyed it to the total ruin of Chriſtianity, and when in 1269. it was again retaken by *Lewis* IX. the *Saracens* ſoon recovered it, and totally ruined it. This City lies 15 Miles Weſt from *Tunis*; Long. 34. 50. Lat. 32. 20. § The *Spaniards* have given the Name of *Carthage* to a Town alſo of *New-Spain* in *America* in the Province of *Coſta ricca*: which ſtands in the middle of the Country betwixt the 2 Seas.

Carthagnea, *Carthago Nova*, a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built by *Aſdrubal* one of the *Carthaginian* Generals in that Kingdom. It was afterwards brought under the Dominion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*. *Polybius* gives an accurate Deſcription of this City in his X Book: and *Livy* in his XXIV. The *Moors* becoming Maſters of it, totally ruined that antient Pile; and it lay buried almoſt 600 years in Rubbiſh, when in 1570. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* rebuilt it. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*: three Leagues from *Murcia* to the South, and about 84. from *Gibraltar* to the North-Eaſt. Long. 20. 35 Lat. 38. 02.

Carthagenia *Nueva*, *Carthago Nova*, a City of *New Granada* in *South America*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Santa Fe de Bogota*. Alſo a ſafe and very large Port, defended by 2 Forts, and waſhed by the River of S. *Magdalen*, where the *Spaniſh* Fleet ordinarily rendezvous. Yet was this important place taken by our famous *Drake*, in 1585. This was alſo the firſt place the *Spaniards* Walled in the *Weſt-Indies*. It lies in Long. 299. 30. Lat. 3. 10. 22 Leagues from S. *Jago de Arma*, in the Province of *Quimbaia*, otherwiſe now called the Province of *Carthagena* from hence, which has the Government of S. *Martha* to the Eaſt, *Popayon* to the South, and the Ocean to the North.

Carthiuel, *Carduelia*, a Province of *Georgia* in *Aſia*, in which is *Teflis*, the greateſt City in that Kingdom.

Cartmell, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*.

Caſale, *Bodincomagus*, a ſtrong City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Monferat* in *Italy*. It was raiſed to the honor of a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*, by Pope *Sixtus* IV. in 1474. ſeated on the South ſide of the *Po*, with a very ſtrong Caſtle built of late years; and was made famous by a Defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1640. when the *French* took this City; but in 1652. loſt it again. It ſtands 4 Miles from *Trino* to the Eaſt: now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*. who is himſelf under the protection of the *French*. But the ill Air it ſtands in, and the Conteſts of Princes, has made it very thinly inhabited. § *Caſal* or *Caſal Maggiore*, a ſmall Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, and in the Territory of *Lodi* near the *Po*. § *Caſal Puſtrulengo*, a ſmall Town betwixt *Lodi* and *Piacenza* in the ſame Country.

Caſalmach, *Iris*, a vaſt River in *Cappadocia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*; which riſeth out of Mount *Argius*, in the Borders of *Armenia Minor*, above *Sebaſtia*, now *Savaſtia*; and having increaſed its Streams by the addition of ſeveral Rivers, it paſſeth on the Eaſt of *Teebat* and *Amaſia*, to the *Euxine* Sea; between *Limania* to the Eaſt, and *Simiſo* to the Weſt.

Caſan, *Caſana*, a very conſiderable City in *Muſcovy*, upon the River *Caſanka*; in a pleaſant Plain, about 10 *German* Miles from the Northern Shoar of the *Wolga*, in Long. 99. 00. Lat. 55. 38. Of a conſiderable bigneſs, but the Houſes are all of Wood, as alſo the Towers and Ramparts; only the Caſtle and its Fortifications are all of Stone, which are well furniſhed with Cannon, and a good Garriſon. The River *Caſanka* ſerves it inſtead of a Ditch, by all which it is made a very conſiderable Fortreſs. The Town is inhabited by *Muſcovites* and *Tartars*, but the

the latter are forbidden entring the Caſtle upon pain of Death. This City, as *Olearius* acquaints us, was taken by *John Baſilovits*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, from *Sapgery* a *Tartarian* Prince, *July* 9. 1552. There is a Province belonging to it of the ſame Name, which of itſelf is very fertile and good, but in a manner deſolate, by reaſon of the Incurſions of the *Coſſacks*. This was the State of things here in 1636.

Caſbin, or *Caſwin*, *Casbinum*, *Arſacia*, one of the greateſt Cities of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Ayrach*, or *Parthia*, towards the *Caſpian* Sea. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 36. 15. Heretofore called *Arſacia*, and is ſeated in a great Sandy Plain, which is half a days Journey off Mount *Elwend*, which runs to the South-Weſt as far as *Bagdat*. The City is a *German* Mile in compaſs, having neither Walls nor Garriſon, but is inhabited by 100000 People. Heretofore the uſual Reſidence of the Kings of *Perſia*. It ſtands 65 *German* Miles North of *Hiſpahan* and the ſame diſtance from *Tauris* to the South-East.

Caſchaw, *Caſſovia*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, and Capital of the Province *Abanvivar*, ſeated upon the rapid River of *Hewath*, or *Kunnert*, which ſoon after falls into that of *Tarcza*, which enters the *Tibiſcus* by *Deb*. This City is under the Emperor as King of *Hungary*; but was lately in a manner free, till ſetting up Count *Tecke'y* as their King, it was retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1685. who have ſince bridled them with a very ſtrong Garriſon. It is very well fortified, and has the beſt Arſenal in all *Hungary*: about 4 *German* Miles from *Eſperies* to the South, and 11 from *Agria* to the North-Eaſt, Long. 43. 32. Lat. 48. 32.

Caſcar, or *Kalghar*, by others called *Chazaig*, a City and Kingdom in *Turqueſtan*, in *Tartary*. The Kingdom of *Thibet* ſtands South of it.

Caſerta, [*Caſerta*] a ſmall City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Volturno*; which is a Principality, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capoua*: from whence it ſtands 4 Miles to the Eaſt: Not much inhabited.

Caſilmar, *Halys*, a River of *Paphlagonia* in *Aſia* the Leſs. This falls into the *Euxine* Sea, 20 Miles Weſt of *Amiſum*, now *Simiſo*.

Caſſel, *Caſſilia*, *Caſſellia*, a City of the Province of *Munſter*, and County of *Tipperary*, not far from the River *Sewer*; built upon a Hill, and made an Archbiſhops See by Pope *Eugenius* IV. but now meanly Peopled, having ſuffered much from the *Engliſh*. It ſtands 23 Miles North of *Waterford*. In 1650. it was almoſt wholly burnt down. There was a Council held in this City in the year 1171.

Caſſimambous, a People of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar* of the race of thoſe *Arabians* which the *Calif* of *Mecca* diſpatched thither about 200 years ago to inſtruct the Natives in the *Arabick* Language.

Caſſius, ſee *Liſon*, a Mountain of *Egypt*; at the foot whereof ſtood [illegible]retofore a Town called *Caſium*, famous for the Sepulchre of *Pompey* and a Temple of *Jupiter*.

Caſſona, *Caſtulo*, a City in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadalimar*, which has ſometime been a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. Famous for the Defeat of the *Moors* in the year 1202. in the Reign of *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile*; the *Chriſtians* killing 200000 of them upon the ſpot near this place.

The **Caſpian** Sea, was named at firſt the Sea of *Choſar*, from a great Granchild of *Noah*: *Nubius* in his Geography ſtiles it the Sea of *Thavisthan*. The *Moors* call it and the Gulph of *Arabia*, *Bohar Corſum*; the *Perſians* call both *Kuſum*; the *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, the *Caſpian* and *Hyrcanian* Sea; the *Muſcovites*, *Gualenskoy more*. The Antients generally thought it a Bay of the Great *Indian* Ocean, or that it had ſome Communication with the *Euxine* Sea. Though a vaſt number of Rivers fall into this Sea, yet it is not perceived any way to increaſe. It is in length from North to South 120 Miles, in breadth 90. Some repreſent it 800 Miles long and 650 broad. In the Winter for the moſt part frozen. It is in effect no other than a great Lake. The Waters of it are as ſalt as any other; yet it neither Ebs nor flows, nor has any Iſlands. This Sea has the Kingdom of *Aſtracan* on the North, *Perſia* on the South, *Circaſſia* on the Weſt, and *Cumanſica* on the Eaſt.

Caſpiae *Portae*, are certain difficult Paſſes through the Rocks and Mountains near the *Caſpian* Sea, in the Province of *Schirvan* in *Perſia*; only large enough for a ſingle Chariot 8000 paces together, leading to the Cities of *Teflis* and *Derbent*; whence they are ſometimes called the Gates of *Teflis*; and *Derbent* amongſt the *Turks Temur Capi*, that is, the *Iron Gate*: ſee *Derbent*. § The *Caſpian* Mountains are a Chain of Mountains extended from North to South in *Aſia*, betwixt *Armenia* and the *Caſpian* Sea. § The *Caſpii* were an antient People amongſt the *Scythians* upon the Borders of the ſame Sea.

Caſſandt, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Flanders* over againſt *l'Ecluſe*, with a Village in it and a Fortreſs under the *Hollanders*.

Caſſano, a City in the Hither *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*, with the Title of a Principality: ſituate near a ſmall River called *Lione*. § Alſo a great Town in the *Milaneſe* upon the River *Adda*, between *Crema* and *Bergamo*.

Caſſel, a City in the Marquiſate of *Heſſen*, upon the River *Fuld*, which is well fortified. It ſtands 13 *German* Miles from *Marpurg*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*; the uſual Reſidence of the *Landgraves* of *Heſſen*: antiently called *Caſtellum Cattorum*. It is a large City, well built and fortified and the Capital of the ſaid *Landgravate*. § *Caſſel* or *Mont-Caſſel*, *Caſtellum Morinorum*, a ſmall Town in *Flanders*, 4 Leagues from *Bergue S. Vinoch*, and at an equal diſtance from *Aire*; in a good Soil, and well fortified, with a conſiderable Juriſdiction belonging to it. It has been taken and retaken upon divers Occaſions; but moſt memorable for the Battle here fought *Apr.* 11. 1677. betwixt the *French* commanded by the Duke of *Orleans*, and the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Armies commanded by the Prince of *Orange*, who propoſing to relieve S. *Omers* (then beſieged by the Duke) was repulſed in this Battel: ſo that the Town yielded to the *French* within a few days after.

Caſſemir, or *Chiſmeer*, a Province of the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, in the hither *Eaſt-Indies* towards *Tartary*.

Caſſeneuil, a ſmall Town in the County of *Agenois* in *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the River *Lot*, 5 Leagues from *Agen*. Formerly adorn'd with a Palace Royal, in which the Emperor *Charles the Great* took particular Delight, and *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* his Son was born in 778.

Caſſeuil, a Town upon the *Garonne* in the Dioceſe of *Bazas*, in *Guyenne* in *France*. Heretofore adorn'd with a Palace-Royal, which diſputes the Honor of being the Birth-Place of *Lewis* the *Debonnaire* with the precedent *Caſſeneuil*.

Caſſian, or *Caſchan*, a large, handſome, populous and trading City in the Province of *Hyerach* in *Perſia*, in a Plain; 3 Days journey from *Hiſpahan* in the Way to the *Caſpian* Sea; only it wants good Water, and the people are infeſted with Scorpions.

Caſſia

Caſſin, or *Mont-Caſſin*, a celebrated Abbey in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; built by S. *Benedict* the Patriarch of the Occidental Monks, and inhabited by him. There was heretofore a City of the ſame Name at the Foot of the Hill upon which this Abbey ſtands. It was an Epiſcopal See under the Pope; but falling into Ruines, the See became united with that of S. *Germain*, a City that has ſprung out of thoſe Ruines of *Caſſin*.

Caſſiopeia, an antient City and Territory in the Kingdom of *Epirus* in *Greece*, upon the Frontiers of *Macedonia*. It has had the Honor of an Epiſcopal See, and is a different Place from the *Caſſiope* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, which ſtands to the Sea in the ſame Kingdom, and is now called *Joannina*.

Caſſiterides, the antient Name of two Iſlands upon the Northern Coaſt of *Galæcia* in *Spain*, given them by the *Greeks* from the White Lead they found in them. Now call'd *Zigarga*, and S. *Cyprian*. They lie oppoſite to the *Cap d' Orreguere*.

Caſſopo, a Town in the North of the Iſland of *Corfou*, heretofore called *Caſſiopeia*, and famous for a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*. It is now nothing more than a ruin'd Fortreſs, beſides a Church under the Care of ſome religious *Greeks*; where they have a Figure of the B. *Virgin* that is famed for doing of Miracles.

Caſſovia. *Vide ſupra Caſchaw*. This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, by *Ferdinand* II. in 1620.

Caſſubia, or *Caſſuben*, a Dutchy in the Province of *Pomerania* in *Germany*, under the Elector of *Brandenburg*, between the *Baltick* Sea, *Pruſſia*, and *Stetin*. *Colberg* is one of its Principal Towns.

Caſtabala, *Peraſia*, an antient City of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*, upon the Confines of *Syria* and the Gulph of *Lajazzo*, between *Anazarbe* and *Adana*. *Diana* had formerly a famous Temple in her Honor here.

Caſtalius, a Fountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, dedicated by the antient Poets to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*.

Caſtanovitza, a Caſtle on the River *Unna*, which divides *Croatia* from *Boſnia*; ſurrendred to Prince *Louis* of *Baden*, *Aug.* 14. 1688.

Caſtel-Aragoneſe, a ſtrong Town in the Iſle of *Sardignia*.

Caſtel-Bologneſe, a Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy* under the Pope, betwixt *Imola* and *Faenza*.

Caſtel-Durante, a Town in the Dutchy of *Urbino* in the States of the Church, in *Italy*: famous for curious Earthen-ware.

Caſtel-Gandolphe, a Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, 12 Miles from *Rome*, where the Pope has a Manſion of pleaſure. A Lake of the ſame Name, formerly call'd *Aibano*, ſtands on one ſide of it.

Caſtel-Gelour, a Town and Bailywick in the Province of *Guienne* in *France* upon the River *Avance*: Honoured with a Collegiate Church, in which the Dukes of *Albret* lie interred.

Caſtel *A Mare*, or *Caſell a Mere di ſtabia*, *Staviæ*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Sorrento*. It has a commodious Port upon the Gulph of *Naples*. The *French* took it in 1654.

Caſtel *A Mare della Brucca*, an antient City in the *Hither Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, betwixt *St. Severino* and the Gulph of *Salerno*. It has been an Epiſcopal See, but not now ſo conſiderable as formerly. The Antients call it *Helia*, *Elea*, and *Hielea*.

Caſtel-Cozneſe, a ſmall Town built upon a high Ground in the Province of *Belvedere* in the *Morea*, about 3 Miles from the Sea, and not far from *Cap Torneſe*. After the taking of *Patras* and *Lepanto*, this Town ſurrendred upon the firſt Summons to the *Venetians* in 1687. It had 29 Peices of Cannon in it, and commands 200 Villages or Forts in the Country thereabouts.

Caſtel *dell Volturno*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, lately made a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capoua*. It ſtands to the Ocean, and is believed to be the Relicks of the antient *Volturnum*.

Caſtellana, or *Civita Caſtellana*, a City of *St. Peters* Patrimony in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See conſolidated to that of *Otri*, immediately dependent of the Pope.

Caſtellane, a Town and Barony in *Provence* upon the River *Verdon* amongſt the Mountains. Since the year 1260. the Inhabitants have rebuilt it nearer to the River, becauſe before it ſtood upon a Rock.

Caſtellanetta, a City in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: advanced to the Dignity of a Principality, beſides an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Taranto*. Situate upon the little River *Talvo* about 7 Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, between the Cities *Matera* and *Motula*.

Caſtelnau, a ſmall Town in the Tract of *Medoc* in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon a little River which falls into the *Garonne*, over againſt *Blaye*. § *Caſtelnau de Bretenous*, a Town and Barony in the County of *Quercy* in *France*, near the *Dordogne*. § *Caſtelnau de Cernes*, a Town near *Podenſac* in *Guyenne*. § *Caſtelnau de Manes*, a Town near *Bazas* in the ſame. § *Caſtelnau de Montratier*, a Town in *Quercy* near *Cahors* upon a little River falling into the *Tarn*.

Caſtelnau-Darry, a Town in *Languedoc*, near to which was defeated and taken, the Duke of *Montmorency*, in 1632. not long after beheaded at *Tholouſe*. It is the Capital of the County of *Lauragais*, betwixt *Tholouſe* and *Carcaſſone*. In Latin *Caſtellum Arianorum*, or *Caſtellavium Auracium*.

Caſtel-Sarazin, a low but ſtrong Town upon the Frontiers of *Languedoc* and *Quercy* in *France*, a little below the Confluence of the *Tarn* and the *Garonne*. Of great Fame in the Wars of *Charles Martell* with the *Sarazens*, and thence comes its adjunct Name of *Sarazin*.

Caſtiglione, a Town in the the Province of *Carfagnana* in *Italy*, in the States of the Republick of *Lucca*. § A ſecond in the Hither *Calabria*, dignified with a Principality. § *Caſtiglione Mantuano*, a Town in the *Mantuan* towards *Verona*. § *Caſtiglione delle Stivere*, the Principal Town of a little Territory, upon the Frontiers of the *Mantuan*, advanced to the Dignity of a Principality. It is a ſtrong place, betwixt *Mantoua* and *Breſcia*, belonging to the Duke of *Mantoua*.

Caſtile, *Caſtella*, a Kingdom in *Spain*, which when largely taken is the greateſt of all the Kingdoms in that Country; as containing under it the Kingdoms of *Leon*, *Gallicia*, *Andaluſia*, *Navarre*, *Murcia*, *Biſcay*, *Granada*, and *Extremadura*: It being the moſt prevailing Kingdom in that Continent; to which the reſt are united by Marriages, or Conqueſts: Yet was it at firſt but an Earldom belonging to the Kingdom of *Leon*, and was made a Kingdom in 1016, under *Ferdinando*. Bounded on the Eaſt with *Navarre*; on the Weſt with *Portugal*; on the North with *Biſcay*, *Guipiſcoa*, and the *Aſturias*; and on the South with *Andaluſia*, *Extremadura*, and *Granada*. It is divided into the *Old* and the *New Caſtile*; whereof the *Old Caſtile* lies more North, the *New* more South, ariſing out of the New Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Toledo*, and other Acceſſions gain'd from the *Moors*; which

is

is also more fruitful than the *Old Castile*. *Burgos* is the Capital of the *Old*; *Madrid* and *Toledo* the chief of the *New*. Long. 12. Lat. 39.

Castile D'Or, or *New Castile*, a large and fruitful Country in the Southern *America*, containing the Noble Provinces of *Panama*, *Carthagena*, *Uraba*, *Venezuela*, *Comana*, *New Andalusia*, and *New Granada*. Bounded on the East with *Guyana* and the *Caribes-Country*, on the West with the *Pacifick* Ocean, on the South *Peru* and the Kingdom of the *Amazons*, and on the North with the Northern Ocean. It was first discovered in *Columbus's* third Voyage to *America* by some of *Castile*, who therefore call'd it *Castile Nuevo*; and finding Mines of Gold in it, particularly in the Province of *Uraba*, they added the Name of *Castile d'Or*. The great Rivers *Orenoque* and *Darien* water it, besides others. The *Spaniards* have not been able to reduce the Natives entirely to this Day. Pearl also is found upon the Coasts.

Castilion, a Town in *Perigord* in the South of *France* near the *Dordogne*, where the *English* were defeated and their General slain, in 1451. by which Victory *Charles* VII. recovered the County of *Guienne*.

Castle-Carey, a Market-Town in *Somersetshire* in the Hundred of *Catesash*.

Castlenovo, or *Castel-Novo*, a Maritime Town in *Albania*, upon the Gulph of *Cattaro*, furrendred to the *Venetians* after a Months Siege, *October* 1. 1687. in whose possession it had been reposed in antient times. The *Spaniards* enjoy'd it in the Reign of *Charles* V. till it was taken from a Garrison of 4000 of them *Anno* 1539. by *Barberoasse*, that great Admiral, who from being a Pirate, and the Son of a poor Renegade *Greek* of *Lesbos*, became the most esteem'd Sea-Commander that the *Ottoman* Empire ever employed. The *Turks* having been Masters of this Place for 148 Years last past, had long infested the *Adriatick* Sea with Piracies from it. § There are divers Towns of small Note in *Italy* that carry this Name. As *Castelnovo Tortonese* in the *Milanese*. *Castelnovo da Carfagnana*, under the Duke of *Mantua* &c.

Castle Rising, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Frebridge*, which Elects two Burgesses for the Parliament. The Haven here being many years since choak'd up with Sands, has brought this Town into decay.

Caston, a Market-Town in *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of S. *Erpingham*.

Castor, a Market-Town in the Division of *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*, and in the Hundred of *Bradley*.

Castres, or *Chartreux*, *Castrum Absenium*, a City and a Bishop's See upon the North side of the River *Gout*, in the County of *Albigecis* in *Languedoc* in *France*. This Bishoprick was first instituted by P. *John* XXII. in 1317. under the Archbishop of *Berry*; but in 1678. it was put under the Archbishop of *Alby*, from which place it stands 7 Leagues to the South, and 10 from *Tholouse* to the East. The *Huguenots* took and Pillaged it in 1567. It also honoured with the Title of an Earldom.

Castro, a Dutchy and Town belonging to the House of *Farneze*, the Dukes of *Parma*; but likewise challenged by the Ecclesiastical State: For in the Wars betwixt *Edward* Duke of *Parma* and Pope *Urban* VIII. this Town, amongst others, was seised for the Pope in consideration of the Arrears of a certain Rent reserved to the Apostolick Chamber from the Dutchy, as held to be a Fief of the Church. *Innocent* X. razed it entirely to the ground; and in the place thereof erected a Pillar with this Inscription, [*Here was Castro*;] and annexed the Dutchy to his See. But the said Annexation was conditionally revoked by the Treaty of *Pisa*, in 1664. The admirable Palace of *Caprarola* stands in this Dutchy. The Dutchy is bounded on the East by S. *Peter's Patrimony*, the *Siennese* to the West, the *Mediterranean* to the South, and the Territory of *Orvieto* to the North. The City had the Honor to be a Bishop's See immediately under the Pope, till the Year 1646, that *Innocent* X. transferr'd the See to *Acqua pendente*, and quite destroy'd *Castro* (as we said), in revenge because the inhabitants happened to kill the Bishop that he sent thither to reside and govern. It stood about 11 Miles from the Sea near *Toscanella* and *Corneto*; environed with such Precipices as rendred the access to it very Difficult. § A City in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Otranto*, upon the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea. Ravaged by the *Turks* in 1537. who carried away a great Number of the Inhabitants into Slavery. Some suppose it to be the *Castrum Minervæ* of the Antients. § There are others of inferiour Note. One in the *Hither Calabria* near *Cassano*. A second in the Province of *Abruzzo*, call'd *Castro Novo*. A third in the *Campagnia di Roma*. A fourth in the *Basilicate*. Another in the Island of *Meleos*, &c.

Catadupi, a People of *Æthiopia* about the Cataracts of the *Nile*, deafned (says *Tully*, *in Somnio Scip*) by the Noise of them.

Catalognta, a Province and Principality in *Spain*; bounded on the West by the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valentia*, on the East and South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the North it has the *Pyrenean* Hills, which separate it from *France*. Heretofore it had Earls of its own, who were under the Protection of the Crown of *France*; but in 1137. it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Arragon*; a mountainous but fertile Country, and well watered with Rivers. The Inhabitants are great Lovers of their Civil Liberties; and being ill us'd by some *Irish* Soldiers which were quartered upon them in 1640. they revolted from *Spain*, and call'd in the *French*; but during the Civil Wars of *France*, about 1652. they returned to their old Master the King of *Spain* again. By the Treaty of Peace in 1659, the *Pyrenees* are made to divide the two Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*. *Barcelona* is the Capital City of this Country.

Catania, one of the principal Cities of *Sicily*, on the Eastern shoar of that Island, about forty Miles North of *Syracuse*. It has a Port made of late Years and is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Monreale*. On the South of it runs a small River called *Judicello*. This City was built by the *Chalcidian Greeks*, as *Eusebius* saith. *Charles* V. wall'd and fortified it against the *Turks* and *Moors*, by which Securities it grew Great and Rich; but in 1669. it suffered very much by a dreadful Irruption of Mount *Ætna*, which stands about 20 Miles North from it: four Rivers with Fire, or melted Rocks and Earth making their Way through the Territories of this City, and bearing down all before them, passed a Mile into the Sea before those Waters were able to conquer this outrageous Fire; so that it was then thought the whole Island of *Sicily* would have perish'd. *Ætna* is observ'd to overflow with Torrents of Fire every 15 Years. *K. Hiero* died in this City. The Remains of an Amphitheatre with divers Inscriptions and Marks of its Antiquity are yet to be seen. Long. 39. 40. Lat. 37. 00. Our *English Sandys* saith, That *the Bay upon which it stands is but shallow, and not capable of Ships. The Country fruitful; and the City being an University and not having much Trade, is the more inhabited by Gentlemen.*

Catanzaro, *Catacium*, a City in the *further Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Regio*; 2 or 3 Miles from the Ocean, between *Squillaci* and *Nicastro*.

Catadupa.

Cataonia, an antient City and Country in *Aſia Minor* between *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, in *Strabo*'s time ſubject to the King of *Cappadocia*. *Bellona* had a ſumptuous Temple in her honour in this City, to whoſe ſervice above 6000 Men and Women were Conſecrated under the direction of a Soveraign Prieſt who here reſided.

Catcau, or *Catteau-Cambreſis*, *Caſtrum Cameracenſe*, a ſmall Town in the diſtrict of *Cambreſis*, 5 Leagues from *Cambray*, and 2 from *Landreci*. The Treaty of Peace in 1559. by the *French*, ſaid to be ſo diſadvantageous to them, was celebrated here.

Ce Catelet, a Town in *Picardy* upon the River *Eſcaut*, and the Frontiers of *Hainault* and *Cambreſis*. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1557. and once again in this Age, but reſtored to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* in 1659. A conſiderably ſtrong place.

Caterlagh, *Catherlogh*, *Carlough*, *Caterlogum*; a City in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland* on the Weſt ſide of the River *Barrow*, 30 Miles South Weſt of *Dublin*; which *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence* began to Wall; and *Bellingham*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, fortified with a Caſtle. This is alſo the head of a County of the ſame Name.

Cathneſs, *Catneſia*, *Cathaneſia*, is the moſt Northern County in the Kingdom of *Scotland*: on the North and Eaſt, waſhed by the *Caledonian* Ocean; on the Weſt it hath the ſame Ocean, and the County of *Strathnavern* in part; and on the South it hath *Sutherland*: Generally barren, little inhabited, yet it is a Biſhoprick, and an Earldom.

Catolica, a Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy*, between *Peſaro* and *Rimini*; ſo call'd in the third Century from the *Catholicks* of the Council of *Rimini*, who ſeparating themſelves from the *Arians* (who in the number of 400 Biſhops convocated by Pope *Liberius* to this Council carried the Majority by a great many) came hither to ſay their Maſſes.

Cattay, or *Catio*, a Region of *Aſia*, ſuppoſed by learned Men to be *China*, or ſome part of it toward's the North, comprehending the Provinces of *Peking*, *Xantung*, *Honan*, *Suchuen*, *Xenſi*, and *Xanſi*; whereof *Peking* is the Capital City. Being under the K. of *Tartary*, it is likewiſe called *Tartary de Kan*.

Cattaro, *Cattara*, a City in *Dalmatia*, which has been under the *Venetians* ever ſince 1420. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; and is a ſtrong Place, well ſeated on a Hill, having a Caſtle belonging to it, and 17 Villages. It lies 40 Miles South of *Raguſa*, and 35 North-Weſt of *Scutari*, upon a Bay of the *Adriatick* Sea, call'd *Cattaro*, which takes its name from this Place. The *Turks* have often attempted to take it in Vain.

Catti, an antient People of *Haſſia* and *Thuringia*, in *Germany*, who ſometime paſſing into *Holland*, have left the Names of *Catwick Optee* to a Town upon the Sea Coaſt, and *Catwick op den Rhein* to another upon the *Rhine*. In the Reign of *Tiberius*, the *Hermanduri* gave them a terrible Defeat, wherein they deſtroy'd both Man and Beaſt, upon a pretence of having Conſecrated the Spoils to *Mars* and *Mercury*.

Catzenelbogen, *Catti Meliboci*, a Country in the Province of *Wetterau* in *Germany* under the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel*. The antient *Catti* its Inhabitants have left it this Name. In the Year 1548. the Emperor *Charles* V. adjudged this Country to *William* Earl of *Naſſau* who made pretenſions to it: But the Arreſt was afterwards caſſated by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*.

Cava, a great and populous City and a Biſhop's See in the *hither Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; ſeated partly upon a Hill, and partly in a Valley, within four Miles of *Salerno*, and about 20 from *Naples* to the South. This Biſhop was heretofore a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*; but now exempted; and is immediately under the Pope; which Honor was obtained from *Boniface* IX, in 1394. yet is the Biſhop's Juriſdiction limited with the Walls of the City. There is alſo a Abbey in it.

Cavado, *Cavadus*, a River of *Portugal*, which ariſeth in *Gallicia*, and watering the City of *Braga*, falls into the Ocean.

Cavaillon, *Cabellio*, *Urbs Cavallicorum*, a ſmall and ill built City in the County of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence* in *France*, in an Iſle made by the River *Durance*, within 4 Leagues of *Avignon* to the South-Eaſt. This is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Avignon*; and under the Dominion of the Pope.

Cavan, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*. The Duke of *Berwick* in an Action before this Town, againſt K. *William*'s Forces, *Feb.* 11. 1689. had his Horſe ſhot under him. It is not without a ſtrong Fort.

Caucaſus, a Part of the great Mountain of *Taurus* in *Aſia*, towards *Georgia*, beginning about the Mouth of the River *Phaſis*: It is very fruitful, and well inhabited by Chriſtians, for the moſt part, of the *Georgian* Church. Full of Rocks and Precipices, and ſhewing the Ruins of ſeveral Caſtles and Churches: Yet covered at the Top with Snow perpetually.

Cauda, a River of *Cumberland*, which running through *Weſt-Ward* Forreſt, by *Dauſton*, on the Weſt of *Carliſle*, falls into the River *Eden*.

Caudebec, *Calidobeccum*, a conſiderable Town in *Normandy*, upon the Northern ſhoar of the River *Seine*, in the *Pais de Caux*; about 5 Miles Weſt of *Rouen*, 7 from *le Haure* Eaſt; much Celebrated for Weaving. This is one of the Principal Towns of the *Pais de Caux*, which is bounded by the *Britiſh* Sea to the North and Weſt; by *Picardy* to the Eaſt, and by the *Seine* to the South; and lies from Eaſt to Weſt 25 Leagues. The *Caudebec* Hats come from hence.

The **Caves** in *Wiltſhire* between *Luckington* and great *Badminton* upon the Edge of the County, nine in Number, of a Row, of ſeveral Dimenſions; the leaſt 4 Foot broad, and 9 or 10 Foot long; are credibly ſuppoſed to be the Tombs of ſome Heroick Men among the antient *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*; becauſe Spurs and Pieces of Armour have been digged out of them.

Cavita de Manilha, *Manilhanus Sinus*, a Gulph of the *Philippine* Iſlands.

Cavours, a Town 5 Leagues from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont* under the *French*, near the River *Peles*, fortified with two Caſtles. It was taken by *Leſdiguieres* in 1594. and retaken by the Duke of *Savoy* the Year after. Now made a Dependant of *Pignerol*.

Caureſtan, a great Village in the Province of *Farſiſtan* in *Perſia*, betwixt *Lar* and the Iſle of *Ormus*.

Caux, or *Pais de Caux*, a Diſtrict contain'd within the Province of *Normandy* in *France* betwixt the *Seine* and the Sea; in which *Diepe*, *Haure de Grace*, *Caudebec*, *Aumale*, *S. Vallery*, *&c.* are comprehended. There is alſo of the ſame Name with it a Town and a Promontory.

Cawood, a Market-Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Barkſton*.

Cayamalca, a Country within the Province of *Lima* in *Peru*; adorn'd heretofore with Divers Royal Palaces of the *Inca's* of that Kingdom. Thirty Leagues from the *Pacifick* Sea, but near the River *Vagna*. It was here that the Noble *Atabalipa* King of *Peru* was defeated and taken Priſoner by *Francis Pizarro*, who baſely and barbarouſly afterwards murthered him in 1533.

Caxton, a Market-Town in *Cambridgeshire* in the Hundred of *Stow*.

Caxume, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Tigremahon* in *Abyssinia*, thought to be the same with the *Tenesis* of *Strabo*, where the Queen of *Sheba* dwelt that visited *Solomon*.

Cayenna, an Island under the *French* in the North Sea, upon the Coast of *Guyana*; about 20 Leagues in Circuit; 4 Degrees from the Equinoctial Northward, and South of the Dismbogure of the River *Cayenne* which glides betwixt the Countries of the *Caribes* and the *Galibes*. Its principal Commodity is Tobacco. The *French* have built themselves a Fort at *Bourg*, (their cheifest Settlement of about 200 Houses) and besides they guard the Harbor with Canon.

Cayennittes, some small Islands frequented by the Fishers for Tortoises, which here are to be found of the largest Size, near the Western shoar of *Hispaniola* in *America*.

Cayphas, an antient Town, so call'd from *Caiphas* High Priest of the *Jews*, who formerly re edified it, at the Foot of *Mount Carmel* in the *Holy Land* upon the shoars of the *Mediterranean*; 2 Leagues by Water from S. *Jean d' Acre*. Since *Saladine* demolish'd it in 1191. it has never been fortified again; and therefore now become a Village inhabited by some *Moors*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*.

Cazan. See *Casan*.

Cazares, an antient People who took part with the *Hunns* and the *Avares* in their Incursions to ravage the Empire.

Cea, *Ceos*, or *Zee*, *Zia*, and antiently among the *Greeks* call'd *Hydrussa*, is one of the *Cyclades* Islands in the *Aegean* Sea; whereof *Julide* (*Julis*) is the Capital City, in which *Simonides* and *Bacchylides*, the two famous Lyrique Poets, with the Philosopher *Ariston*, are said to be born.

Cebarsalli, a Town near *Carthage* in *Africa*, where the *Donatist* Bishops in 394. held a Council, and deposed *Primianus* Bishop of *Carthage*.

Cedar, or *Kedar*, the Hebrew name of *Arabia Deserta*, taken from *Kedar* the Son of *Ismael*, *Gen.* 25. 13.

Cedes, a great and strong Town heretofore of *Judea* in the Tribe of *Naphtali* in *Galilee*, 4 Miles from *Cephet* and *Capernaum*: given by *Joshua*, after he had killed the King thereof, to the Priests and Levites. It had an *Asylum* in it for such as committed accidental Murder, (that is, in the Phrase of the *English* Law, *chance Medley*) pursuant to the Laws of *Moses* provided in that behalf.

Cedogna, *Laquedonia*, an Episcopal City of the Further *Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, suffragan to the Archbishop of *Conza*: believed by some to be the *Aquilonia* of *Livy*.

Cedron, or *Kedron*, a small Brook in the midst of the Valley of *Jehosaphat* in the *Holy land* near *Jerusalem*, passed by our Saviour a little before his Death, *John.* 18. 1. and frequently in Scripture mentioned upon other Occasions.

Cefalu, or *Cifalu*, *Cephaledis*, a fair City with a good Port and a Castle in the Island of *Sicily*, being a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Messina*, upon a *Cape*; whence some conjecture that its name is derived from the *Greek* Word κεφαλὴ. It stands near *Termini*.

Celena, the Capital City formerly of all *Phrygia*, which being once repeopled by *Antiochus Soter*, he caused it to be called *Apamea*. See *Hamam*.

Celtæ, the antient *Greek* Authors give this name indifferently to the *Gauls* and the *Germans*, as some do to the *Spaniards*, upon the account of the Alliances of the *Celtæ* with the *Iberi*. See *Celtiberi*. But it more particularly understands the Original *Gauls*, whose Empire in a part of *Gallia*, (from them called *Celtica*, the Boundaries whereof you see described under the Word *Gallia*) flourished in the time of *Tarquinius Priscus*, when *Segovesus* and *Bellovesus* Sons or Nephews to *Ambigatus* King of the *Celtæ*, conducted those 2 Colonies into *Italy* and *Germany*, we mentioned speaking of the Province of *Berry*, whereof these People were the antient Inhabitants.

Celtiberi, a mixt People, as the name itself imports, of the *Celtæ* aforesaid and the *Iberi*, or the antient *Spaniards* of *Arragon* and *Castile*: Recorded in History with great Honor, for their Courage and Fidelity. *Florus* calls them the *Force of Spain*. The *Celtæ* passing out of *Gallia* into *Spain*, and there alliancing themselves with the Natives, was the Occasion of this Denomination.

Cemele, an antient City near *Nice*, in *Provence*, amongst the *Maritime Alpes*; of great Esteem heretofore with the *Romans*, and yet showing the Ruins of an Amphitheatre, a Temple of *Apollo*, Inscriptions, Tombs, and Canals, which were the Works of their curious Hands. Since Christianity, it became a Bishop's See, and bore the Honor thereof till either the *Goths* and *Vandals* in the sixth, or the *Saracens* in the seventh and eighth Centuries ruined it so, that the See was translated to *Nice*.

Cenchrea, the Port over against *Corinth*, in the *Peloponesus* or *Morea*.

Cenoda, *Cenera*, a small but well peopled City, and a Bishop's See in the *Marca Trivighana*, seated at the Foot of the Mountains; about 13 Miles South from *Belluno*, and 15 from *Trevigi* North-East. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, but a Suffragan of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

Cenis, or *Mont-Cenis*, *Alpes Cottiæ*, the Name of that famous Passage over the *Alps*, which parts *Savoy* from *Piedmont*.

Centobrica, an antient City of the *Celtiberi* in *Spain*; which when besieged by the *Romans* under *Metellus*, placed the little Infants of *Retbogenes*, who had run over to *Metellus*, in the Breach where the Besiegers played their Battery. And though the Breach was of that Largeness as to render the Conquest of the Town indubitable, and *Retbogenes* himself offered his Family to be a Sacrifice to *Metellus*'s Glory; Yet rather than so Generous a Father should see the Massacre of his own Children, *Metellus* raised the Siege: And the Town ravished with his Humanity and Clemency therein, voluntarily afterwards opened the Gates to him. *Val. Max.*

Centum Celles, an antient Town of the Province of *Toscana* in *Italy*, in which Pope *Cornelius* during the Persecution of *Gallus* was confined and put to divers Torments. It is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Procopius*. *Leander Alberti* calls it *Ferolle* or *Forcelle*. Others believe it is the same with that which we now call *Civita Vecchia*.

Ceperano, or *Ciperano*, a Town in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, upon the River *Garigliano*. P. *Paschal* II. held a Council here in 1114. in which *William Guichard*, Grandson to *Robert Guichard* the Valiant *Norman* that drove the *Saracens* out of *Italy*, was created Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria*.

Cephalonia, *Cephalenia*, call'd by the *Italians* *Cefalonia*, is an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, just opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Inhabitants are of the Greek Church; but with the Island, which is not above 90 Miles in Compass, subject to the *Venetians*. It is fruitful in Wines, excellent Oil, and in those Grapes, whereof Currans are made. The Town wherein the Proveditor or Governor resides is *Argostoli*; a small Place, with a tolerable good Port on the East side of the Island. There is no other Town of any Note there; but only the Villages of

of *Liſcuri*, *Finea*, *Eriſſo*, *Pillaro*, *Samo*, and *Lucato*, after whoſe Names, together with *Argoſtoli*, the whole Iſland is divided into ſeven Parts that are accordingly ſo notified. In the twelfth Century a Biſhoprick was founded here, to which the Church of the Iſle of *Zante* is annexed. In 1324. the *Venetians* received this Iſland by a Donation from *Gaio* the Lord of it at that time. In 1479 the *Turks* took it. In 1499. the *Venetians* retook it and repeopled it, and have ſince ſecured it with a ſtrong Fortreſs called *Aſſo*, that ſtands upon a high Rock, ſurrounded with the Sea, excepting the Reſerve only of a Point of Land about 20 Paces broad to join the Caſtle and the Iſland. The *Proveditor's* Commiſſion is made to continue 32 Months. The Antients call'd this, no leſs than *that other* Iſland in the *Archipelago*, *Samos*.

Cephiſus, a River of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, firſt ſpringing up in the antient Country of *Doris* there, and paſſing by the Mountain of *Parnaſſus*, it continues its Courſe through *Bœotia*, where it receives the Rivers *Aſopus* and *Iſmene*: Then traverſing the Lake *Copæ*, now known by the Name of *Lago Stivo*, it falls into the *Euripus* or the *Streights of Negropont*. And with a little Variation from *Cephiſus*, is now called *Cefiſſo*. The Oracle of *Themis* ſaid to be conſulted by *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* ſtood upon the Banks thereof. § Some other Rivers of this Name in *Greece* are remembred by antient Authors; as likewiſe a Fountain at *Apollonia*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*.

Cepuſ, *Cepuſienſis Comitatus*, a ſmall County in the moſt Northern part of the Upper *Hungary*, towards the *Carpathian* Hills, and the Confines of *Poland*; the greateſt part of which is under the Crown of *Poland*; though the chief Town (*Leutſch*) with the Southern part of the County is ſubject to the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*. *John de Zapol*, Earl of this County, was crowned King of *Hungary* in 1526.

Ceram, or *Ceiram*, a pretty large and well inhabited Iſland in the *Indian* Ocean, betwixt *Terra des Papous*, *Gilolo*, *&c.* and the *Moluccaes*. Affording Spices, and the like *Indian* Commodities.

Ceramici, the Tuilleries of old *Athens*.

Ceraſus, an antient Town of *Cappadocia* upon the Coaſt of the *Euxine* Sea, now called *Choriſſonda* and otherwiſe *Emid* or *Omidie*. In *Pomponius Mela's* Time, we find it was as conſiderable a Place as *Trebizonde*; aſſuming this name from the abundance of *Cherries* that grew in it, which *Lucullus* firſt brought into *Italy* from hence, ſays *Athenæus* and S. *Jerom*, in his Return from the Conqueſt of *Pontus* and *Armenia*. It is very little inhabited now, and under the *Turks*, as all the reſt of *Anatolia*.

Ceraunii, *Aroceraunii Montes*: The *Greeks* are us'd to call by this Name divers Chains of Mountains, whoſe Heighth expoſes them to be ſtruck with Lightning and Thunder: But it more eſpecially underſtands *thoſe* upon the Confines of *Epirus*, running a vaſt length from Eaſt to Weſt between that Kingdom and *Albania*; about 30 Miles diſtant from the Iſland of *Corfou*: Now known by the Name of *Monti di Chimæra* in *Chaonia*, and *Chimariots*.

Cerdanna, *Cerdagne*, *Cerretania*, is a County annexed to *Catalaunia*, and belongs to the Crown of *Spain*, though it lies on the North ſide of the *Pyrenean* Hills. It has *Languedoc* on the North, the County of *Rouſſillon* on the Eaſt, from which it is ſeparated by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and on the North and South *Catalaunia*; divided into two parts by the River *Segre* [*Sicoris*]: the Eaſtern part of it has been under the *French* ever ſince the Year 1660. according to the Regulation of the general Peace in the Year precedent. The antient *Cerretani* were of this Country. The Capital Town whereof is *Puicerda*.

Cereuſſi. *See Czereiniſſi*.

Cerenza, or *Cirenza*. *See Acerenza*

Cerigo, *Cytherea*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the *Morea*, belonging to the *Venetians*, between Cape *Matapan* to the Weſt, and Cape *Anzolo* to the Eaſt. The firſt Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, at the Diſtance of 40 or 45 Miles from *Candia*, about 60 in Circuit; and antiently dedicated to *Venus*, whom the Poets repreſent as born at *Cithera* which was a Town here of ſo much Note as to give Name to the whole Iſland. The *Lacedemonian* Veſſels from *Egypt* and *Libya* made this Iſland their Retreat: Sometimes ſtil'd the *Lanthorn of the Archipelago*, becauſe it is from hence that you may ſee the Countenance of the *Turks*: and ſometimes *Porphyris* by the Antients, from the abundance of *Porphyry* found in it. It is now adorned with a City ſtanding upon a Rock, having a Caſtle and a convenient Port to it very ſtrong by Nature and Art of the ſame Name with it ſelf; which is alſo an Epiſcopal See, and full of People. Great Veneration is paid to the Monaſtery of *San Giovanni della grotta* here above all others belonging to the religious *Greeks*, becauſe the People have been perſwaded that S. *John* began the Book of the *Revelations* in the Place where it ſtands.

Cerioles, a ſmall Town in *Piedmont*, near *Carmagnole*; famous for the Victory obtained by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke *d' Enguien*, at 22 Years of Age, over the Marqueſs *du Guaſt*, in 1544. twelve thouſand being kill'd upon the Place.

Cerne, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Totcombe*, ſtanding in a Champaign Country, and watered with a fine Rivulet; conſiderable for its being heretofore an Abbey-Town.

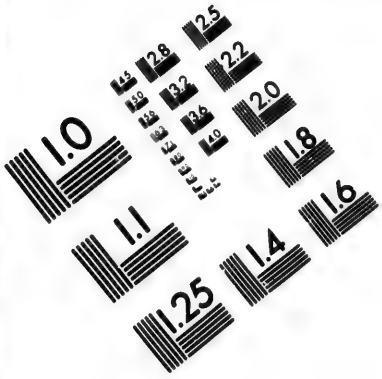
Cervetere, a great and flouriſhing Place in the Times of the Old *Romans*, under the Name of *Cære Vetus*; the Capital of *Hetruria*: Now a ſmall Town in S. *Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, 8 Miles from *Bracciano*, and 3 from the *Thuſcan* Sea. The *Tabulæ Cæritæ* in which the *Cenſors* ſet down the Names of Perſons who for Miſdemeanours were deprived of the *Right of Suffrage*, received that Appellation from hence. For when the *Gauls* took *Rome*, this Town entertained the *Refugee Romans* with ſo much Kindneſs, that they had the Honour afterwards the firſt of any People, as a Reward for the ſame, to be made a free City of *Rome*, nevertheleſs without the *Right of Suffrage*.

Cervia, otherwiſe call'd *Ficocle*, is a City in the Province of *Romandiola* in *Italy* upon the *Adriatick*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. A Synod was held in it in 1634.

Ceſena, *Curva Ceſena* in *Antoninus*, is a City in the Province of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. It has ſometime belong'd to the *Bologneſe*, ſometime to particular Families, till at laſt remitted to the *Church*. You ſee in it the Ruins of a Caſtle which the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. is ſaid to have built. Pope *Alexander* VI. gave it to *Cæſar Borgia*. But he did not enjoy it long. It has been many times near the being entirely ruined by Factions.

Ceſſe, a River in the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* in the *Low-Countries*, paſſing by *Ham ſur Leſſe*, near *Rochfort*; then by the Mouth of a hideous Cavern throwing it ſelf entirely under Ground for the ſpace of a League, and at its Riſe again appearing with the ſame Freſhneſs as it hath at its Deſcent. Attempts are made to ſearch into the ſubterraneous Abyſs in vain; for the Frightfulneſs of the Danger fruſtrates all.

Ceva, *Ceba*, a Town in *Piedmont* upon the River *Tanaro*, in the Borders of the Marquiſate of *Monviſerat*, towards the *Apennine*, and the Diſtrict call'd the *Langhe*. This had heretofore Marqueſſes of its own,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but is now ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*. It lies ſeven Miles from *Mondni* to the South, eighteen from *Savona* to the North, and the ſame Diſtance from *Alba* to the Weſt; being the Capital of the ſaid Diſtrict of *le Langhe*; with a Caſtle. In 1553 the *French* took it.

Cevennes, a Territory at the Foot of the Mount of *Cevennes* in *Languedoc*. See *Sevennes*. This Country was for a long time the Theatre of the Civil Wars of Religion, towards the End of the laſt, and the Beginning of this Age; till *Lewis* XIII. brought the Rebels under Subjection.

Ceuranwalth, the Name of an auſtere Sect amongſt the *Banjans* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. They ſo ſuperſtitiouſly believe the *Metampſychoſis*, as to be afraid of killing the leaſt Inſect; and for the Mortifications of Life, they may be compared with the moſt Religious Votaries of any Profeſſion whatſoever.

Ceuta, a Town and Caſtle in the Province of *Habat* in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, upon the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*; the Capital in former times of *Mauritania Tingitana*, call'd by the *Romans*, *Civitas*; by *Mela*, *Septa*; by *Ortelius* thought to be the *Exiſſa* of *Ptolomy*. From the *Romans*, the *Goths*; from the *Goths*, the *Arabs*; from *them*, *John* I. King of *Portugal* took it in 1415. It has a Collegiate, with the Rights of a Cathedral Church in it: compoſing in conjunction with *Tangier* a Biſhoprick under the Arch-Biſhop of *Liſbonne*.

Ceylan, ſee *Zeilan*.

Chablais, a ſmall Province of *Savoy*, North of the Lake of *Geneva*, with the Province of *Velay* to the the Eaſt, *Fauſigny* to the South, and *Genevois* to the Weſt: being part of the Country of the ancient *Andates* or *Nandates*, and the *Veragri* mention'd by *Cæſar*. The *Romans* call'd it *Provincia Equeſtris* and *Caballica*, from their breeding up of Horſes in it; whence *Chablais* comes to be formed by a Corruption. The famous St. *Francis de Sales*, taking great pains to reduce the *Calviniſts* here to their old Religion again, carries therefore the Name of the *Apoſtle of Chablais*.

Chabli, a Town in the Tract of *Senonnois* in *France* towards *Auxerre* and *Tonnere*: made remarkable in 841. by a bloody Battle fought at *Fontenay* near it, betwixt the Children of *Lewis the Debonnaire*. Now, for good Wine.

Chabria, or *Cilabro*, *Chiabrius*, a River of *Macedonia*, falling into the *Thermaicus Sinus*, or the Gulph of *Salonichi*, betwixt *Caſſandria* and *Salonichi*.

Chæronea, is a City of *Beotia*, upon the River *Cephiſſus*, on the Eaſtern ſide of Mount *Helicon*, North-Weſt of *Athens*; memorable for the Ruine of the *Grecian* Liberty, in the Defeat of the *Athenian* Forces, by *Philip* of *Macedonia*, *A. M.* 3612. and alſo for the Birth of *Plutarch*. Now not inhabited, but the Ruines are known by the former name.

Chagford, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *Wonford*.

Chagra, a River between the South and North of *America*, upon which the Merchandiſes bound for *Panama* and *Peru* do paſs; The Mouth of it on the North Sea being guarded by a *Spaniſh* Fort. It is thought, a communication might eaſily be made between the two Seas by the means of *this*, eſpecially with other Rivers that fall into the *Pacifick*. A Town of the ſame Name with it ſtands upon its Banks. In 1670. the *Engliſh Bucaniers* went up it in their *Canoes* to plunder *Panama*.

Chahar, a River in *Arabia*, which ariſeth twenty five *German* Miles Weſt of *Zamama*, the Capital of *Arabia*; and paſſing by *Chabar* and *Tajef*, falls into *Eda*. According to ſome judgments, this is the *Chobar* of the Prophet *Ezekiel*.

Chalcedon, a City of the *Leſſer Aſia* in *Bithynia*, which was a Biſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; and of great Antiquity, much celebrated in ancient Hiſtory: but now reduced to the meaneſs of a poor Village, call'd by the *Turks Calcitin*: it ſtands on the Mouth of the *Propontis*, over againſt *Conſtantinople*. Some believe that *Scutari* is grown out of the Ruines of this City. This City is particularly remarkable on the account of the fourth General Council here celebrated in 451. In which it had the honour to be advanced to the Title of a *Metropolitan* Church. According to *Strabo* and *Euſebius*, this City was built in the ſixty ninth year of *Rome*, that is, 685. before *Chriſt*. Longitude 56. 15. Lat. 43. 15.

Chalcis, the ancient Name of the Iſland and Town of *Negropont*. § Alſo a Town in *Ætolia* in *Greece*, with another in *Syria*, occurring in the Writings of the Ancients: but now unknown.

Chaldæa and *Chaldæi*: See *Curdiſtan*.

Chalons ſur Marne, *Civitas Catalaunorum*, a City and Biſhoprick, under the Arch-biſhop of *Rheimes*, in the middle of *Champagne*, upon the River *Marne*; ſeven Miles from *Rheimes* to the South-Eaſt, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North-Weſt. It is well fortified and built, ſtanding in a large Plain, in which *Attila* loſt 200000. men in a Battle with *Ætius* the General of the *Romans*, *Meroveus* King of *France*, and *Theodorick*, in the year 451. The Biſhops are Earls and Peers of *France*.

Chalons ſur Sone, *Cabillonum*, *Cabillo Æduorum*, a City and Biſhoprick upon the *Sone*, in *Burgundy* in *France*, 15 Leagues from *Dijon* to the South, and the ſame diſtance from *Thoulon* to the Weſt. The Biſhoprick is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Lyons*. There are numbers of Inſcriptions, Veſſels, Statues, and the Reliques of ancient publick Buildings to be ſeen here. In 1562. the *Huguenots* made themſelves Maſters of it. It has been new fortified ſince; gives the Title of an Earl; and is the Capital of a little Territory called *Chalonnois* or *la Breſſe Chalonnois*.

Chalus or *Chaſlus*, *Caſtrum Lucii*, a Town in the Province of *Limoſin* in *France* towards the Borders of *Perigord*, betwixt S. *Hirier* and *Limoges*. *Richard* I. King of *England* dyed of the Wound of an Arrow that he received at the Siege of the Caſtle of this place, then belonging to *Widomare* Viſcount of *Limoges*, in 1199. The occaſion of which Siege, ſee in *Daniel's* Life of *Richard* I.

Chamb, *Chambum*, a ſmall Town and Territory in the *Upper Palatinate*, upon the River *Regen*, ſeven Miles Eaſt of *Regenſpurgh*; ſomething more than five Miles North of *Straubing*. This Town with the Territory annexed makes an Earldom, which belonged heretofore to the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; but by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* was given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who to this day enjoys it.

Chambery, *Civaro*, *Chamberiacum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Dukedom; It ſtands upon the River *Laiſe*, in a Plain ten Miles from *Grenoble* to the North-Eaſt: well built and beautified, and defended with a good Caſtle.

Chambray, ſee *Cambray*.

Chamen, *Urbs Chamavorum*, a City of *Weſtphalia*.

Champagne, *Campagnia*, a great rich, fruitful, populous Province in *France*; bounded by *Lorain* to the Eaſt, the *Low-Countries* to the North; *Picardy*, *la Brie*, and the Iſle of *France* to the Weſt; and *Burgundy* to the South. The Earl of this County, being an Earl *Palatine*, was always one of the twelve ancient Peers of *France*. It is watered, or bounded, by ſix of the greater Rivers of *France*, *viz.* the *Seine*, the *Aulde*, the *Marne*, the *Vere*, the *Meuſe*, and the *Vannes*.

Vannes. The Principal Cities are *Chaumont*, *Rheimes*, &c. Amongſt which there are four Epiſcopal and two Archiepiſcopal Sees.

Champ Irrein, a ſmall Town near *Bourdeaux*, where *Charles* the Great defeated the *Goths*.

Chanad, a City of *Hungary*. See *Gyngiſch*.

Changcheu, two populous and Large Cities in *China*, with Territories of the ſame name belonging to them; having Juriſdiction, the one in the Province of *Fokien* near the Sea, over Nine; the other in the Province of *Nanking*, over Four Cities. The firſt is watered by the River *Chanes*, the latter by the *Kiang*, and adorned with divers triumphant Arches.

Changte, two great Cities and Territories adjacent in *China*, having under their Reſort, the one in the Province of *Honan*, ſix; the ſecond in the Province of *Huquang*, three Cities. This laſt excels the fertility of the other.

Changxa, a great City and Territory, having Juriſdiction over ten Cities, in the Province of *Huquang* in *China*: watered with divers Rivers and Lakes. The Mountain call'd *Jume*, yielding great quanties of *Iſinglaſs*, ſtands here.

Chanry, or *Chanomry*, a fine Town and Port, on the Eaſtern Shoar of *Scotland*, in the County of *Roſs*, on the North of *Murray Fyrth*.

Chantilly, a beautiful and ancient Seat belonging to the Prince of *Condè*, eight Leagues from *Paris*, two from *Senlis*, and near a Forreſt call'd *Chantilly*. It is one of the moſt delightful Caſtles in the Kingdom of *France*.

Chaocheu, A great City and Territory, having Juriſdiction over nine Cities, in the Province of *Quangtung* in *China*. The City is adorn'd with two ſtately Temples, a large Bridge over a Navigable River, and is a very trading place.

Chaoking, the Capital City of a Territory of the ſame Name in the Province of *Quangtung* in *China*: having ten other Cities under its Juriſdiction. It is the Seat of a Vice-Roy, and full of Noble Buildings.

La Chapelle, a Town in the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*.

Chappel in the Frith, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *High Peak*.

Los Charcas, ſometimes alſo call'd *la Plata* from its Capital City, is a Province of the Southern *America* towards the *Pacifick* Ocean, below the *Tropick*, to the South of *Peru*.

Chard, A Market Town in *Somerſetſhire* in the Hundred of *Kingsbury*.

Charente, *Carentelus*, *Carantonus*, a River of *France*, which ariſeth in *Limoſin*; and running Weſtward, entereth the Province of *Poictou*; from which it paſſeth to *Angoleſme*, and *Saintes*; and entereth the *Aquitane* Sea, right over againſt the Iſle of *Oleron*, between the *Garonne* and the *Loire*.

Charenton, *Carentonium*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, about two Miles from *Paris* to the Eaſt, upon the River *Marne*, where it enters the *Seine*. This Place was allow'd for the Exerciſe of the Reformed Religion, which together with its nearneſs to *Paris*, made it very famous, till the demoliſhing of that Religion there.

La Charite, A large Town upon the *Loire* in the Province of *Nivernois* upon the aſcent of a Hill betwixt *Nevers* and *Coſne* in *France*. Often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of that Kingdom. Here the *Loyre* is covered with a good Bridge.

Charliqueu, A Town in *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, two Leagues from *Tocat*, ſtanding in a fruitful Country for Wine. There is the Rock not far from it, which ſerved in the Exile of S. *Chryſoſtom* for the place of his retreat, much frequented by the devout Chriſtians.

Charlemont, *Carolomontium*, a ſmall but very ſtrong Town, in the moſt Southern Border of the County of *Namur*, upon the River *Moſe*, about four Miles South of *Dinant*, and nine from *Namur*. It belonged formerly to the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; but was taken into this County, and fortified by *Charles* V. in 1555. by the conſent of that Biſhop.

Charlemont, an old Caſtle in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, in the County of *Armagh*, ſurrendred *May* 14. 1690. to the D. of *Schomberg*, upon Articles, for want of Proviſions; having defended it ſelf for about ſix Months, in the midſt of all the Garriſons belonging to the ſaid General, to admiration.

Charleville, *Carolopolis*, a new and ſtrong City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Moſe*, in the Territory *de Retel*; between *Mezieres* and *Rocroy*: built by *Charles* Duke of *Nevers* and *Mantoua* in 1609. five Miles from *Sedan*. For which reaſon it not only bears his Name, but alſo is ſubſtituted in part under the Duke of *Mantoua*, and part the King of *France*.

Charleroy, a new built ſtrong Town in *Namur*, where the Village of *Charnoy* ſtood; built by the *Spaniards* in 1666. and ſo called from the preſent King of *Spain*. In 1667. it was taken by the *French*, and in 1679. reſtored by the Treaty of *Nimmeghen* to the *Spaniards*. It lies five Leagues from *Mons* to the Eaſt, upon the River *Sambre*.

Charley, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Leyland*.

Charles-Town, the Principal Town in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, built by the *Engliſh*, and ſo called from *Charles* II. of *England*, of bleſſed Memory. § A conſiderable Settlement in *New-England* has received the ſame Name, from the ſame Excellent Prince: it is adorned with a large well built Church, and ſeveral fair Buildings.

Charlieu, A Town in the County of *Charolois* in *Burgundy*, which has riſen from an Abby call'd *Caſtleeus* or *Carus locus* in the Dioceſe of *Maſcon*. A Council was here celebrated in 926. for the rebuilding of Churches, and repairing of the Ruines of the Holy Places in *Paleſtine*.

Chars, or *Chirſi*, *Chorſa*, a ſtrong City of *Armenia Major*, mentioned by *Pliny*, as ſtanding near the Fountains of *Euphrates*. It is a Biſhop's See, and the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Baſſa*, who keeps it with a ſtrong Garriſon againſt the *Perſians*. It is well fortified, and has a fine Caſtle.

Charolles, *Carolia*, *Quadrigellæ*, one of the chief Towns in the County ſo called, in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Reconſe*, ſix Leagues from *Cluny* and the *Loyre*. It is honoured with a Collegiate Church, and ſome Religious Houſes.

Charroux, *Karroſium*, an ancient Abby in the Province of *Poictou*, not far from *Berry*. *Du Cheſne*, a French Antiquary, ſays, it took this Name, according to the vulgar opinion, from *Chair-rouge*, meaning the Prepuce of *Jeſ Ch.* that was cut from him at his Circumciſion, and was heretofore preſerved as a Relick in this place.

Chartres, *Carnutum*, a City, and Biſhopprick of the County of *Blois* in *France*, upon the River *Eure*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the South-Weſt, and ſixteen from *Orleans* to the North. This Biſhop was heretofore ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *Sens*, but in 1621. was put under the Archbiſhop of *Paris*. The City is the Capital of the County of *Blois*; and more particularly of a little Territory call'd *Chartrain* from it ſelf; and has a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, whoſe Smock is kept here. In 1528.

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it was advanced to the honour of a Dukedom. Divers Synods of inferiour Note have been held here. It is likewise of good Antiquity, and one of the most agreeable Cities of *France*, by the general contribution of all things for that purpose.

Charybdis, the notorious Gulph upon the Coast of the Island of *Sicily* to the South, opposite to *Scylla* a Rock upon the Coast of *Italy* to the North, made equally known by the common Proverb. *Bochartus* derives the Name from *Char-Obdan*, in the *Phœnician* Language, signifying *the hole of destruction*. They now call it *Capo di Faro*.

Chalus, see *Chalus*.

Chasteau-Bziant, a small Town in *Brittany*, nine or ten Leagues from *Nantes* towards the Confines of the Province of *Anjou*: Some esteem it as the Country of the ancient *Cadates* in *Cæsar's Commentaries*. There is an old Castle standing in it.

Chasteau-Dun, *Castelodunum*, the Principal Town in *Dunois*, in *la Beausse* in *France*; upon the River *Loire*, nine Leagues from *Blois* to the North-West. The Antients gave it the name of *Urbs clara*. And indeed we find in the fifth Century, that it was a City with the Seat of a Bishop. But being a dependant upon the Bishoprick of *Chartres*, a Council soon after deprived it of this honour.

Chasteau-Gontier, a Town upon the River *Mayenne* in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, and the Diocese of *Angers*. Divers small Councils have been assembled at it.

Chasteau-Landon, a small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in the Isle of *France* upon the River *Loing*, between *Nemours* and *Montargis*.

Chasteau-du-Loyre, A Town upon the *Loyre* in the Province of *Maine*, five or six Leagues from *Mans*, with the Title of a Barony. It belongs to the Demesnes of the Crown.

Chasteau-Meliand, a small Town and Chatellany in the Province of *Berry* in *France*, remark'd particularly for its Castle and a Tower said to be built in the time of the *Romans*.

Chasteau-Neuf, A Town in the small Territory of *Timerais* within the Province of *Perche* in *France*; with others of the same Name in *Anjou*, *Berry*, *Bresse*, &c. whereof nothing particular.

Chasteau-Pelerin, a Fortress ten Miles from *Cæsarea* upon the Sea Coast in the *Holy Land*: built for the security of the Christian Pilgrims that travel'd to *Jerusalem*; and in the year 1217. enobled with a Palace which the *Templars* erected for the service of their *Grand Master*. It has been since neglected and nigh ruin'd.

Chasteau-Poicten, A Town and Principality upon the River *Aisne* in the Territory *de Retel* in *Champagne*, below *Rhetel*. It was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Principality by *Charles* IX. in 1561.

Chasteau-Regnard, a small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in *France* upon the River *Ouaine*, two Leagues from *Montargis*.

Chasteau-Regnaud, a little Sovereignty upon the *Meuse* in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Retelois*, two Leagues from *Charleville*. The Town is fortified: and the Title now born by Monsieur *Chasteau-Regnaud*, the *French* Admiral, who engaged Admiral *Herbert* at the *Bantry* in 1689. *May* 1.

Chasteau-Roux, a Town in *Berry*, upon the River *Indre*, between *Bourges* and *Blanc*. *Lewis* XIII. advanced it to the quality of a Dukedom and Peerdom in 1616. It is a considerable large Town, with a good Castle and divers publick Buildings. In Latin, *Castrum Rufum* and *Castrum Rodulphium*. § Also a City and an Episcopal See in the Island of *Negropont*, by the Ancients call'd *Carystus*, by the *Italians*, *Castel rosso*. The famous *Carystium Marmor* comes from hence.

Chasteau-Thierry, *Castrum Theodorici*, a City in the Isle of *France*, four Leagues South of *Chastres*: It stands upon the *Marne*, in the Confines of *Champagne*; and is a neat City, and a Dukedom; beautified with a Castle, and divers Churches. *Baudrand* placeth it in *Brie*, twenty Leagues from *Paris* to the South.

Chastel-Chinon, a small Town in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France* near the River *Yonne*, towards the Confines of *Burgundy*.

Chastellet, *Castelletum*, a Town in *Namur*, upon the River *Sambre*, six Miles West of *Namur*. There is another Town of the same Name in *Picardy*, at the head of the *Scheld*, three Leagues from St. *Quintin* North. This latter has been fortified, being a Frontier Town: but in 1674. it was dismantled.

Chastel-herault, a Town upon the River *Vienne*, in the most Eastern Border of *Poictou*, seven Miles from *Poictiers* to the North-East. *Francis* I. dignified this Town in 1514. with the Title of a Dukedom and Peerdom. It was often taken and retaken in the *French* Civil Wars.

Chastillon sur Indre, a small Town in the Province of *Touraine*, some say *Berry*, in *France* upon the said River. § *Chastillen sur Loing*, a handsom small Town in the Territory of *Gastinois* in *France*, about 4 Leagues from *Montargis* upon the River *Loing*. § *Chastillon sur Loyre*, a Town in the Province of *Berry* below *Cosne* upon the *Loyre*. § *Chastillon sur Cher*, is in the same Province towards the Confluence of the *Sandre* and the *Cher*. § *Chastillon sur Marne*, A handsome small Town in *Champagne*, with a Chatellany thereunto belonging between *Epernay* and *Chasteau-Thierry*. There is a noble and ancient Family deriving their Name from it. § *Chastillon sur Seyne*, a pretty Town in *Burgundy* between *Alsise-le-Duc* and *Bar-sur-Seyne*, divided in two by the River that distinguishes it from all the foregoing.

La Chastre, A great Town upon the River *Indre* in the Province of *Berry* in *France*, between *S. Severe* and *Chateau-Roux*: imparting its Name to a considerable Family of that Kingdom.

Chatham, a long thoroughfare Town in *Kent* in *Aylesford Lath*, upon the Bank of the *Medway*, and near *Rochester*. It is the principal Station of the Royal Navy of *England*: and therefore well provided with Storehouses, and a Dock for the building and equipping of the same.

Chatzan, a Town in the Kingdom of *Pajacan* in the *East Indies* within the Dominions of the *Grand Mogul*, not far from the conjunction of the Rivers *Behat* and *Nilab*.

Chaumont en Vexin, *Calvomontium*, a Town in that part of the Isle of *France*, call'd *Vexin*, upon a small River, about five Miles West of *Beauvais*, which has a ruined Castle.

Chaumont sur Marne, called *Vexin-Francois*, a very fine Town in *Champagne*, five Leagues South-West of *Joinville*, and about the same distance from *Grand* to the West. This was first walled in 1500. and has received its growth from the hands of three Kings, *Lewis* XII. *Francis* I. and *Henry* II.

Chaunt, *Calniacum*, a small Town and Chatellany in the Government of the *Isle of France* upon the River *Oise*, between *Noyon* and *la Fere*. It belongs to the Crown.

Chayan, a City in the Territory of *Chingyang* within the Province of *Huquang* in *China*. The Mountain *Nuiqua*, famous for a Temple that is built upon it in honour of a Woman a pretended Prophetess amongst the *Chinese*, stands near it.

Cheadle, a Market Town in *Staffordshire* in the Hundred of *Totmonslow*.

Checkley,

Checkley, a Market Town in the same County and Hundred preceding, upon the River *Tease*.

Chekiam, a Province of *China*, which has *Nankin* on the North, and the River *Kiam*; *Kiamsi* on the West, *Fokyen* on the South, and the *Chinian* Ocean on the East; the principal City is *Hamchou*: it contains eleven Cities, sixty three walled Towns, and 1242135. Families. It lies between 27. and 32. deg. of Lat.

Chelles, a Town in the Isle of *France* near the *Marne*; famous for a Nunnery founded in 662. by the Queen *Pathilde*. It had heretofore a Royal Mansion also standing in it.

Chelmer, a River in *Essex* on which *Maldon* is situated.

Chelmesford, *Caesaromagus*, a Town in *Essex*, twenty five Miles North of *London*.

Cheto, A Fort in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*.

Chelsey, a place deserving particularly to be remark'd for the Magnificent and most Delightful *Hospital*, begun by King *Charles* II. continued by King *James* II. and now perfected, for the refuge and maintenance of disabled, poor, and Veterane Soldiers here. This being such a stately pile, as to surpass by confession in divers respects, the famous *Hotel des Invalide* at *Paris*. Its situation near *London* is better known, than that we should need to mention more.

Chetenham, a Market Town in *Glocestershire*, and the Capital City of its Hundred.

Chemnis, an Island of *Egypt* mentioned by *Herodotus*. *Apollo* had heretofore a Temple in it. The people used to believe that it floated. ¶ We find mention made in *Herodotus* of a great City also of this Name, near to *Nea*, in the Country of *Thebes*.

Chepstow, a fine Market Town on the River *Wye*, on the Eastern Border of the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*. It is fortified with a Wall, and has a spacious Castle on the other side of the River; supposed to have risen first out of the Ruines of *Venta Silurum* (the Capital City of the ancient *Silures*) four Miles distant from it.

Cher, *Carus*, a River which riseth in *Auvergne*, near *Clermont*; and running North-West through *Berry*, and on the South side of *Tours*, a little below this last, it falls into the *Loyre*.

Cherazoul, a Town in the Province of *Curdistan* in *Asia*, in the Road from *Nineve* to *Hispahan*, of very difficult access from the manner of its construction within a steep and cleted Rock.

Cherbourg, *Carobargus*, a Sea-Port in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a tolerable good Harbor: ten Leagues West of *Constance*. This Town was lost by the *English* in 1453. *Honfleur* and *Beaumont* stand near it.

Cherbonkee Burra. See *Malaca*. Some believe this to be the Land of *Ophir* of King *Solomon's* time.

Cherry-Island, an Island on the Coast of *Greenland*, in the most Northern part of the World; discovered to us, and denominated accordingly, by Sir *Francis Cherry*. There are many Mines of Lead growing in it.

Chertsey, A Market Town in *Surrey*; the Capital of its Hundred, not far from the River *Thames*, over which it enjoys a Bridge. The unfortunate King *Henry* VI. was first interred without Pomp here, and afterwards removed to *Windsor*.

Cheruski, an Antient and Valiant People of *Germany*, that dwelled between the *Elbe* and the *Weser*; having the *Catti* and the *Hermonduri* their Neighbours to the South, East and West. Their General, *Arminius*, is often mention'd with honour by *Tacitus*.

Cherwell, a River in *Oxfordshire*, at the confluence of which with the *Isis* stands the most famous University of *Oxford*.

Chester, *Pavillux*, a Town in *Champagne*, the Inhabitants whereof claim the privilege to assist at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*; and to convey the Holy *Ampoulle* or Oil (pretended to be brought by an Angel at the Consecration of the first Christian King of that Kingdom) from St. *Rheimes* to our Ladies Church in *Rheimes*.

Chesham, a Market Town in *Buckinghamshire* in the Hundred of *Burnham*.

Chester, *Civitas Legionum*, *Cestria*, is a City and Bishoprick, on the River *Dee*, in the Western part of *Cheshire*; whence often call'd *West-Chester*; with a fair Stone Bridge over that River. In this City it was that 7 *Kings* of the *Scots* and *Britains* by way of Homage, rowed King *Edgar* in his Barge from S. *John's* Church to his Palace, himself as Sovereign holding the Helm. The *East-gate* is accounted one of the stateliest in *England*; and the *Rows* or Galleries made along the chief Streets, for preservation against the Rain, are very particular. It was an ancient *Roman* Town, call'd by *Ptolemy Devana*: made a Bishops See by *Henry* VIII. who put it under the Archbishop of *York*. The ancient Earls of *Chester* fortified it both with Walls and a Cittle. It is now at this day a fine Place with 10 Parishes in it, a County *Palatine*, and the usual passage from *England* to *Ireland*. Its Long. 20. 23. Lat. 53. 11. **Cheshire**, *Cestria*, hath on the South *Shropshire*, on the East *Stafford* and *Darby*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the West *Denbigh* and *Flintshire*; towards the North-West it has a Promontory that runs a great way into the Sea. It abounds more in good Pasturage than Corn, well stored with Parks, and watered by the Rivers *Dee*, *Weever*, and *Mersey*; and the *Cheese* of this County, is thought the best of *England*. The Earldom of it belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Chesterfield, a Market Town in *Derbyshire* in the Hundred of *Scarsdale*, pleasantly seated between two small Rivers in a very good Soil. King *John* made it a *free* Borough, King *Henry* III. and his *Barons* fought that Battel hard by it, in which *Robert de Ferrers* Earl of *Derby* was taken Prisoner, and lost his Estate and Dignity. King *Charles* I. advanced it to the Style and Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Philip* Lord *Stanhop Anno* 1628. whose Grandson at present possesses that Dignity.

Chesuras, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*, planted by above 30 small Towns and Villages of the *Chinese*.

Chewton, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, the Capital of its Hundred: also written *Chewton-Mendip*.

Chiampana, *Ciampa*, a Kingdom of the further *East-Indies*, between *Cauchin-China*, *Cambaja*, and the *Mare Sinicum*. *Pulocacies* is the principal City of it.

Chiansi, a Province towards the South of *China*.

Chiangare. See *Galatia*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*.

Chiapa, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*, watered by the Rivers *Goyalva* and *rio blanco*; and for many Ages past inhabited by 4 different Nations of *Indians*. Its Capital City is *Civdad Real*.

Chiaramza, a Town in the *Morea*, fifty five *English* Miles from *Patras* to the South. It is a Sea-Port-Town.

Chiaramonti, *Claramons*, a considerable Town in the South-East part of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Netina* amongst the Mountains, about forty Miles from *Palermo* to the West.

Chiavari,

Chiavari, *Clavarum*, *Claversinum*, a small but well inhabited Town upon the Coast of *Genoua*, near *Rapello* in *Italy*, towards the fall of the River *Lavagna*. The *Genoueſe* are ſaid to build it in 1167. and after it had been ruined, to rebuild it.

Chiavenne, *vide Claven.*

Chichester, *Ciceſtria*, a City and Biſhoprick in *Suſſex*, founded by *Ciſſa* II. King of the South *Saxons*. After the Conqueſt it became a Biſhops See, the Chair being removed from *Seſſey* a ſmall Village, not much above five Miles to the Southward. This City is ſeated on a River call'd the *Lavant*, which encompaſſeth it on the Weſt and South, about ſix Miles from the Sea, and almoſt in the Weſtern Border of that County. The Honorable *Charles Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Southampton* was created Earl of *Chichester*, *September* 10. 1675 by *Charles* II. his Father. It is a fair City, with five or ſix Pariſh Churches, and a Cathedral, firſt erected by *Radulph* the third Biſhop, afterwards rebuilt and beautified by Biſhop *Seffrid* the ſecond of the Name, when it had been almoſt conſumed twice by Fire. The Corporation elects two Burgeſſes for Parliament, and would enjoy a better Trade, were not the Haven choaked up that is next adjoining to't.

Chidley, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* on the River *Tinge*.

Chiemsee, or *Chiempſee*, *Chiemium*, a City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburgh* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, about ten Leagues from *Munich* and *Saltzburgh* each. It is no very conſiderable place. An Archdeacon of *Saltzburgh* founded the Biſhoprick in the year 1214.

Chieri, a Town in *Piedmont*, where the *French* obtained a ſignal Victory againſt the *Spaniards* in 1639. It lies three Miles to the Eaſtward of *Turino*, and was heretofore a Potent City, and a Commonwealth; but is now in Subjection to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Chifale, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Chilaka, or *Chielefa*, is a Fortreſs on the South of the *Morea*, thirty eight *Engliſh* Miles North-Weſt of Cape *Matapan*, a Place of great Importance, both as to its natural and artificial Fortifications; and ſurrendred to the *Venetians* in 1686.

Chilca, a fruitful Valley in the Kingdom of *Peru*, ten Leagues from *Lima* and ſix from *Pachacama*. The Salvages manure it with *Sardines*.

Chili, one of the moſt Potent Kingdoms of the South *America*. When the *Spaniards* entred the New World, it was firſt diſcovered by them in 1535. It lies four hundred Leagues in length from North to South, but its breadth is not great: bounded on the North by *Peru*, on the Weſt by the *Pacifick* Ocean, or the *Mar del Zur*; on the South by *Magellanica*, and on the Eaſt by the *Andes*. A part of the Inhabitants of this Country retiring into theſe *Andes*, have defended their Lives and Liberties againſt the *Spaniards* ever ſince; and have ſometimes given them great Overthrows. S. *Jago* is the Capital City of it. Many Mines of Gold and Quarries of Marble grow within its bowels. Yet a very cold Country, governed by a *Vice-Roy* in ſubordination to the Vice-Roy of *Peru*.

Chiloe or *Chilue*, an Iſland and Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Chili*; South of the extreme parts of that Country, in the *Weſt-Indies*: giving Name to a neighbouring Gulph, called the *Archipelago of Chiloe*, becauſe of the number of the Iſlands therein.

Chimariott, *Ceraunii*, are a Ridge of very high Mountains in *Albania* or *Epirus*; which run from the North Eaſt to the South Weſt, and lie not above fifty Miles North of *Corfu*. See *Ceraunii*.

Chimay, *Chimacum*, a Town and Caſtle in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Champagne*, upon the River *Alby*, which falls into the *Maſe*, three *German* Miles from *Mariebourg* to the South Weſt. This Town was made a Principality by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. in 1486.

Chimera, a City in the Confines of *Macedonia*, between the Mountains of *Chimarioti*, upon the ſhoars of the Gulph of *Venice*, which has a ſtrong Sea-Port. It lies about 30 Miles North of *Corfu*, upon a Rock which has Precipices on all Sides; whither all the Country People retire when need requires; by which they have preſerved themſelves from the *Turks*, and will pay him no Tribute. They are ſtout Men and good Soldiers; but infamous for Theft and Robbery, preying equally upon the *Turks* and *Chriſtians*. Yet they are *Chriſtians* by Profeſſion, and ſubject to the Biſhop of *Janina* in *Theſſaly*. Vide *Wheeler's* Travels. § There is a flaming Mountain, mention'd by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ovid*, *&c.* in *Lycia* of this Name; from whence the Poets, and after thoſe the Philoſophers derive the Fiction of a *Chimæra*, whereby they underſtand a meer Creature of the Imagination compos'd of ſuch Contradictions and abſurdities in Relation to one another, as cannot poſſibly be any where united into a *being*, only in Thought: But what Occaſion our Mountain gives for ſuch a Whimſey, the Mythologiſts are put to *others* to invent.

Chimtu, one of the Principal Cities in *China*, the Capital of the Province of *Suchyen*, on the Borders of Weſt *Tartary*, between the Mountains and the River *Kiam*, in Long. 131. 40. Lat. 30. 40.

Chin, A famous Lake in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, occaſion'd by the total ſwallowing up of a great City which formerly ſtood in the place by an Earthquake.

China, is a vaſt Kingdom in the Eaſt of *Aſia*, bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niathan*, (or *Cambalu*,) from which it is ſeparated in part by Mountains, and in part by a Wall 500. Leagues long: on the Weſt it has *India extra Gangem*, from which it is parted by the Lake of *Cincujay*, and a long Ridge of Mountains; on the South and Eaſt, it is ſurrounded by the *Chineſe* and *Indian* Ocean. Since the year 1630. the *Tartars* have conquer'd this once moſt Potent Kingdom. This is a vaſt, populous, civil, fruitful Countrey; and for Learning and Mechanick Arts to be preferred before all the Pagan People in the World. They are very ingenious at *Geometry*, *Arithmetick*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Phyſick*; and ſince *Confuſius* (the *Socrates* of *China*) brought that Faculty into repute with them, in *Moral Philoſophy* alſo. Some maintain, the Arts of Printing, Gunnery, and the Magnet, were firſt *invented* here. Their Language for the moſt part conſiſts of Monoſyllables, written downwards in Characters expreſſing entire words and things, like the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, without Letters; the Rules by which they are underſtood may be ſeen in the *China illuſtrata* of *Kircher*. *Ptolomy* calls this Kingdom *Sinarum regio*. It is watered by the great Rivers *Kiang* and *Hoam*. And ſtands divided into fifteen Provinces; ſix under the Diviſion of *Catay*, and nine under the Diviſion of *Mangin*; which are incredibly populous and rich, with Mines of Gold, Silver, and precious Stones. In every great Town there is a College for to teach the Philoſophy of *Confuſius*. And you have a perfect Catalogue of their Emperors from the year 2952. before *Chriſt*, to the preſent *Lord of the Univerſe* and *Son of Heaven*, as they call him.

Chinca, a large and beautiful Valley in the Dioceſe of *Lima* in *Peru*, diſcovered by *Pizarro*, whoſe Government by Order from the King of *Spain*, was limited by the River *S. Jago* to the North, and *this Valley* to the South. It yields plenty of Corn and Wine.

Chinkiang,

Chinkiang, a well built and populous City of the Province of *Nanking* in *China*, with a Territory of the ſame Name, whereof it is the Capital: having Juriſdiction over two other Cities. The Phyſicians of this place have the reputation of the beſt of that Faculty in all *China*.

Chinon, a Town upon the *Vienne* in *Touraine* in *France*, above four Leagues from the fall of that River into the *Loyre*, and ten from *Tours* to the South-Weſt. It was here that the famous *Maid of Orleans* firſt came and offered her ſervice to *Charles* VII. of *France* in 1429. And for the Situation of it, it is thought to be of that importance, as to deſerve a Garriſon in the Caſtle.

Chintin, a City in the Province of *Pekin*, in the North of *China*; having a Command over one and thirty Cities.

Chintu, a great City and Territory, comprehending nine and twenty other Cities in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*. See *Chimtu*.

Chinyven, a Town in the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, ſituated in a Country that is rich in Silver Mines. The Fort called *Loko* belongs to the Government of this Town. § A ſecond in the Province of *Quiecheu* in the ſame Kingdom, with a Territory called alſo *Chinyven*, having Juriſdiction over five Cities.

Chio, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, over againſt *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the neareſt Coaſt of *Aſia*; call'd by the *Turks Sakiſadaſi*, that is, the Iſle of *Maſtick*. It belonged to the Family of the *Juſtiniani* of *Genoua* heretofore; but in 1566. conquered by the *Turks*, under whom it now is. It is about eighty Miles in Circuit, very fruitful and populous, and inhabited for the moſt part by *Chriſtians*, who live here with greater liberty, and kinder uſage, than in any other part of *Turkey*. The Men are proud, ignorant, lazy and ugly, but the Women are beautiful; *Thevenot*. In the Eaſtern part of the Iſle ſtands the City *Chio*, which has had the honour in former times to be firſt an Epiſcopal See under *Rhodes*, and afterwards an Archiepiſcopal one. Now inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews*, *Latin* and *Greek* Chriſtians, with the free exerciſe of their reſpective Religions. It enjoys the advantage of a good Port and Caſtle to enrich and defend it: and they reckon about fifteen Villages in the Iſland beſides.

Chioza, *Clodia Foſſa*, *Chioggia*, a ſmall City which is a Biſhops See in a ſmall Iſland of the *Adriatick*, about fifteen Miles from *Venice* South; made famous by the Valour of the *Genoeſe*, who in 1380. took it; but it returned under the Dominion of the *Venetians* again. The Biſhop is a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Venice*.

Chiortick, a Town in *Romandiola*, near to which *Bajazet* defeated his Son *Selim*, who was then in Rebellion againſt him.

Chippenham, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*. The Capital of the Hundred; upon the River *Avon*. It returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Chipping-Norton, a Market Town in *Oxfordſhire* in the Hundred of *Chadlington*.

Chipping-Ongar, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex* in the Hundred of *Ongar*.

Chiſary, the only Town of *Turcomania*, the ancient Seat of the *Turks* in *Aſia*; ſeated upon the River *Euphrates*, near its Head or Spring; forty five *German* Miles Weſt of *Teflis*.

Chitor, a Province of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, betwixt the Provinces of *Malva* and *Guzurate*; having a City of its own Name for the Capital, in which you ſee the Remains of divers Magnificent *Pagods* or Pagan Temples; together with a Caſtle which ſerves for a Priſon of State.

Chnin or *Knin*. The ſame with *Clin*.

Chobar, ſee *Chaibar*.

Chocolococa, or *Caſtro Virreyna*, as the *Spaniards* call it, a Town in the Kingdom of *Peru*, ſixty Leagues from *Lima* to the South, and two from the Silver Mines of a Mountain that is perpetually covered with Snow. The Silver is fine, but the Veins not being very full of it, they pay no more than the Tenths to the King of *Spain*.

Chogaco, a Caſtle in the *Lower Hungary*, ſurrendred to the *Imperialiſts Octob.* 18. 1687.

Chogan, a Town in the Province of *Xanſi* in *China* near the River *Fy*: remarkable for a *Flying Bridge* (as the *Chineſe* call it, becauſe it is elevated fifty Perches high in the Air) which communicates a paſſage betwixt two Mountains on each ſide the River at the diſtance of forty Perches from one another, yet conſiſts but of a ſingle Arch.

Cholm-Kill, *Inſula Sancti Columbani*, *Rana*, an Iſland in the Weſt of *Scotland*, famous for a Monaſtery there built by *Columbanus* the Apoſtle of the *Scotch* Nation: it lies oppoſite to *Knapdale*: thirteen Miles North of *Ila*, and about fifty from *New-Caſtle* in *Ireland*. This is one of the five Iſlands called *Hebudes* or *Hebrides*. The ancient City *Sodore* ſtands in it.

Chonad, *Canadum*, *Genadum*, a City in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Meriſh*; which falls into the *Tibiſcus* at *Segedin*, about three *German* Miles Eaſt of *Segedin*. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*, and the Capital of the County of *Chonad*; which lies between the Rivers of *Meriſh* and *Temez*.

Chozalan. See *Coraſan*.

Chotczim, *Chotimia*. See *Cotzchin*.

Chriſt-Church, A Market Town in *Hampſhire*, ſituated betwixt the Rivers *Avon* and *Stower* at their fall into the Sea: It is the Capital of its Hundred, and has the Privilege of Electing two Burgeſſes for the Parliament.

Chriſtianſtad, *Chriſtianopolis*, a Town of *Denmark* in the Confines of *Sweden*, adorned by *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*. It lies in the County of *Bleckling*; taken by the *Swedes*, and burnt in 1611. which was the occaſion of rebuilding it. There is a good Port to the *Baltick* Sea there.

Chriſtina, a Town in *New Sweden* in the *Northern America*, built by the *Swedes* in the year 1640. and ſo called from *Chriſtina* their Queen of famous Memory. The *Dutch* and *Engliſh* have ſince taken it from the *Swedes*, and the latter again from former.

Chthonia, a very ancient Name of the Iſland of *Crete*.

Chuchen, a great City and Territory, extending its Juriſdiction over nine other Cities in the Province of *Chekiang* in *China*; ſet about with Mountains, but the Valleys thereof are fruitful enough.

Chunking, the Capital City of the Territory of this Name in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*, having nineteen old Cities under its Command. It is one of the moſt Magnificent Places in *China*.

Chudleigh, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *Exmiſter*. The Lord *Clifford* has a Noble Seat here, to whom it gives the Title of a Baron.

Chulmleigh, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *Witheridge*.

Church-Stretton, a Market Town in the County of *Salop* in the Hundred of *Munſlow*.

Churnet, a River of *Staffordſhire*.

Chuſiſtan, *Suſiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, bounded by the Gulph of *Baſſora* to the South, the Provinces of *Farz* to the Eaſt and *Hy-*

rdch West: The Capital City, *Sauſter*: whence ſome of the Moderns call the Province *Sehouſter*.

Chutei, a People of the ancient Province called *Chuza* in *Perſia*, who being tranſplanted to *Samaria* (whence afterwards called *Samaritans*) and there adoring the Idols that they brought with them of the Gentile invention, were infeſted with Lions out of the Deſart, till they gat a *Jewiſh* Prieſt to inſtruct them in the *manner of the God of the Land*. And then they ſerved their Idols, and the *God of Iſrael* together. This tranſplantation happened upon the carrying away of the *Jews* Captives to *Aſſyria*. 2 *Kings* 17. *The men of Cuth*, v. 30. meaning theſe *Chutes*.

Cibola or *Civola*, a Province of the *Southern America*, the ſame with what the *Spaniards* call *New Granada*, from a City of that Name of their building.

Cicones, an ancient People of *Thrace*, near the River *Hebrus*. *Ovid* mentions them upon the occaſion of a River in their Country, that would petrifie the Bowels of ſuch as drunk of it.

Flumen habent Cicones, *quod potum Saxea reddit*
Viſcera, quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.

Cicules or *Zeckels*, a People in the North of *Tranſylvania* towards the Confines of *Poland*, thought to be a remainder of the *Huns* under another Name, or elſe derived from *Tartary*. In Religion they are generally *Calviniſts* or *Socinians*. They poſſeſs ſeven ſeveral quarters thereabouts, whereof the Capital Town is *Neumark*.

Cilicia, a Province of *Aſia the Leſs*, lying along the Coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, with *Cappadocia* and a part of *Armenia* to the North. Now contained in the Province of *Caraman*, and ſometimes called *Piniſhia*. *Tharſus*, *Pompeiopolis*, *Layazzo*, are the principal Cities of it.

Cilli, *Cilleja*, *Celia*, a Town in *Stiria*, upon the River *Saana*, which ſoon after falls into the *Drave*. The Capital of a County of the ſame Name; about five Miles from the Borders of *Carniola* Northward.

Cimbri, the Origine of this ancient People lies under diſpute; as whether deſcended from the *Scythians*, or the *Saxons*, or the *Danes*; or whether the ſame with the *Cimmerii*. *Cluverius* ſuppoſes that they did anciently poſſeſs the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. It is certain, that about the year of *Rome* 639. theſe People marched with an Army of 300000. fighting Men, beſides Women and Children, in ſearch of a New Country to live in. And being joined by the *Teutones*, the *Ambrones*, the *Tigurii*, and others in the way, they ravaged *Germany*, *Iſtria*, *Sclavonia*, the *Griſons*, *Switzerland*; till met and overcome by *Marius* in a very bloody Battle in the Field, called *Campus Marii*, between *Aix* and *S. Maximin* near the little River *Are* in *Provence*, *Anno Romæ* 652.

Cimmerii, the ancient Name of a People in *Italy*, that dwelt in ſubterraneous Caverns near the Lake *Averno*; and of another towards the *Euxine Sea*, from whom the *Boſphorus Cimmerius* derives its denomination. Whether of theſe two occaſioned the Proverb *Cimmeria Tenebræ*, from the darkneſs of their habitations, the Learned make a difference not worth the determining.

Cinaloa, a Province of *New Mexico* in the *South America*, bounded by *Guadalajara* to the South, and to the North by the *Vermiglian* Ocean.

Cinan, a great City in *China*, in the Province of *Xantum*, in the North Eaſt of that Kingdom, in Long. 145. Lat. 36. It is adorned with divers ſtately Palaces and Pagods. The *Jeſuits* have alſo a Church here: and nine and twenty other Cities lie under the Juriſdiction of this.

Cinca or *Cinga*, a River of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, ſpringing from the *Pyrenees* below *Baleſa*; afterwards joining the *Segre* about *Fraga*, and ending with the *Ebro*. *Lucan* ſtyles it *Cinga rapax*.

Cinchen, ſee *Quanchen*.

Cingary, a People of *Africa*.

Cingchen, a great City in the Province of *Xantung* in *China*, with a Territory containing thirteen Cities more. The Territory is full of Hills, yet not defective in the Neceſſaries of Life.

Ciolfa or *Zulpha*, a Town of *Armenia* upon the River *Aras*; defolated by *Scha-Abas* King of *Perſia*, and all the Inhabitants carried away into *Perſia* and ſetled in *Gilan* and *Hiſpahan* there, for to promote the Trade of Silks.

Civitat, a fair Town and a ſecure Port in *Provence* in *France*, betwixt *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*; adorned with divers Churches and Religious Houſes. Particularly, at a Monaſtery of the *Servites* hard by it, there is a remarkable Fountain ebbing and flowing with the Sea. The Name is but a Corruption of *Civitas*.

Civadio, a River of *Corſica*.

Circaſſia, is a vaſt ſpace of ground extended from the *Cimmerian Boſphorus* and the Fens of *Mæotis* on the Eaſtern Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, for the ſpace of five hundred Miles; reaching two hundred towards the North. A Country fitly ſeated for Trade, but poſſeſſed by moſt Barbarous *Tartars* who delight only in War and roving: they pretend to ſomething of Chriſtianity, having been converted in the eighth *Century*; but then they never enter the Church till they are old, ſerving the Devil in their Youth and God in their Age, when they can neither Rob nor Murder any longer. *Olearius* placeth them upon the Weſtern Shoar of the *Caſpian* Sea. They are ſubject for the moſt part to the Grand *Czar*.

Cirencester, *Corinium*, *Durocornovium*, *Cornovium*, an old *Roman* City in *Glocesterſhire*, upon the River *Churne*, about twelve Miles South-Eaſt of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconſular ways made by the *Romans*, croſſed each other; and vaſt numbers of *Roman* Coins, Inſcriptions, *&c.* have been digged up. But this City was ſo ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is walled in, is not a fourth part of it inhabited; the reſt being Fields and Orchards: the Inhabitants ſubſiſt moſtly by Clothing. It was taken by Prince *Rupert* by Storm, *Feb.* 2. 1643.

Cirenza. See *Acerenza*.

Cirrha, an antient Town in *Phocis* upon the Gulph of *Corinth* near the City *Delphos*, to which it ſerv'd as a Port; giving the Name of *Cirrhæus Sinus* to a Part of the ſame Gulph.

Cirta, or *Cirtha*, an antient City of *Numidia* in *Africa*; called afterwards *Conſtantine*, being the Capital of the Province of *Conſtantine* in the Kingdom of *Algier*. In this City, we read in *Saluſt* that *Jugurtha* kill'd *Adherbal* the Son of *Micipſa* King of *Numidia*. It became an Epiſcopal See in the Primitive Ages of Chriſtianity. A Council was aſſembled at it in 303. by *Secundus* Primate of *Numidia*, wherein almoſt all the Biſhops of that Province were convicted of the Crime of *Traditores*, that is, delivering up their Bibles to the Infidels in Perſecution. A Second in 412. whereat S. *Auſtin* aſſiſted.

Cithæron, a Mountain of *Beotia* conſecrated amongſt the antient Poets to *Bacchus*.

Città di Caſtello, *Tifernum*, *Tiberinum*, a Town in the Dukedom *de Urbino*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, upon the River *Tiber*, 10 Miles from *S. Sepulcher*. It has a ſmall Territory annexed to it, called *il Contado di Caſtello*, under the Popes Dominion; of which this City is the Capital.

Città di Chieti, *Teatea*, a City in the hither *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Peſcara*, 7 or 8 Miles from the *Adriatick*. Whence the

the Order of the *Religious Theatines* derives their Appellation; one of their Founders having ſometime been Biſhop hereof.

Citta-Ducale or *Reale*, a City in the further *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Chieti*. It ſtands upon the River *Velino*, 15 Miles from *Aquila*, within the States of the Church.

Citta *Nova*, a City of *Iſtria* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Aquileia*, at the fall of the River *Quieto* into the *Adriatick*: In a bad Air and conſequently little inhabited. Called *Nova* becauſe built *ſince*, and a little *below* the Ruines of the antient *Æmonia*.

Citta *della Pieve*, *Civitas Plebis*, a ſmall Town in the *Perugine* in *Italy* belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Citta *di Sole*, a well fortified Town in the Province of *Romagna* in *Italy* upon the little River *Fagnone*, belonging to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*.

Citta *Vecchia*, *Medina*, or *Melita*, a City in the Iſland of *Maltha*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Palermo*, ſituated upon a Hill in the middle of the Iſland, having formerly been the Capital thereof.

Cittadelli, *Cittadella*, the Capital Town with a Port and ſome Fortifications of the Iſland of *Minorca*.

Citvad *Real*, a City in the Province of *Chiapa* (thence commonly it ſelf call'd *Chiapa*) in the South *America*, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*; whereof the famous *Bartholomeo della Caſa* was Biſhop in the laſt Age. § There is of this Name a Town in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadiana*, between *Calatrova* and *Almagra*. The ſame is a large Town in a fruitful Plain, but not very well peopled.

Citvad-Rodrigo, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain* upon the River *Aguar* and the Frontiers of *Portugal*. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*. Suppoſed to have been built by *Ferdinand* II. in the Year 1200. for a Rampart againſt the *Portugueze*.

Citvenchew, a great City in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, with a Territory of the ſame Name annexed to it, commanding ſix old Cities. This City is extraordinarily traded; and in its Temples, Palaces, triumphant Arches and Houſes, appears an admirable and magnificent Place. A little Weſt of it is to be ſeen the Bridge of *Loyang* over the River *Loyang*, 360 Perches long, about one and an half broad, ſo curiouſly contrived with great Pillars inſtead of Arches, and ſo finely imbelliſhed with Sculptures, as no where to find a Parallel in the World.

Citvidad *del Roy Philippo*, a Colony of *Spaniards* planted in *Magellanica*, at the Mouth of the Streights of *Magellan*; but diſſipated by Famine again, it being far remote from their Countries and ſeldom viſited.

Citvita *Nova*, a ſmall Town in the *Marcha Anconitana* in *Italy* 5 or 6 Miles from *Loretto*, and near the *Adriatick*, upon a Hill; dignified with the Title of a Dukedom.

Citvita *Buſella*, *Bucellum*, a Town in the *hither Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples* upon the River *Sangro*.

Citvita *Vecchia*, a famous Port in S. *Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*; believed by ſome to be the *Centum Cellæ* of the Antients.

Citvitella, a Town in the *farther Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon a Rock, with the River *Librata* at the Foot of it. Beſieged by the *French* in 1557. under the Duke of *Guiſe* in vain.

Clagenfurt, *Clagenfurtum*, *Claudia*, the Capital Town of the Dutchy of *Carinthia* in *Germany*, 2 Leagues from the River *Drave*, and the ſame Diſtance from S. *Veit*. There is a great Lake near it. It is a fortified Town. See *Klagenfurt*.

Clain, *Clanis*, *Clitis*, a River of the Province of *Poictou* in *France*, which having received the *Vonne*, the *Cloüere*, *&c.* paſſes by *Poictiers*, and loſes its Name at length in the *Vienne* below *Chaſtelerand*.

Clairvaux, *Clarevallum*, a famous Abbey of *Champaigne*, upon the River *Aube*, in the Dioceſe of *Langres*, 5 or 6 Leagues from the ſaid City: Founded in the Year 1115. by the Great S. *Bernard*: Himſelf being the firſt Abbot: Who left above 700 *Religious* in it at his Death. Hence the Title of *Abbas Clarevallenſis* given that very Divine Perſon.

Clare, *Clarence*, *Clarentia*, a Country-Village in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Stour* which divideth *Eſſex* from *Suffolk*; about 6 Miles Weſt of *Sudbury*. It had once a Caſtle, but now ruined; yet famous for the great Men who have born the Titles of Earls or Duke of it: The laſt of which was *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Butt of *Malmeſey*. The ſecond *King at Arms* retains the Surname of *Clarencieux*, as appertaining formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*. At preſent the Title of Earl of *Clare*, is in the Family of *Holles*. § There is alſo a Town and County in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*, of this Name; the former ſtanding near the Fall of the River *Fergus* into the *Shannon*.

Clarendon, or *Clarindon*, is a Noble Country Houſe and Park, belonging heretofore to the Kings of *England*, about 2 Miles North of *Salisbury* in *Wiltſhire*. Famous of old, for a Parliament here held in 1164. where were made the *Conſtitutions of* Clarindon. *Charles* II. of bleſſed Memory added a new and laſting Honor to this Place, when *April* 20. 1661. three Days before his Coronation, he created the Loyal *Edward Hide* (late Lord Chancellor) Earl of *Clarindon*, Viſcount *Cornbury*, *&c.* who dying at *Roüen* in *Normandy* in 1674. was ſucceeded by *Henry* his eldeſt Son, a Perſon of great Virtue and Goodneſs.

Clarentia, or *Clarenza*, a Country in the *Morea*, deſcribed to contain the antient *Achaia*, (properly ſo called) *Sicyonia* and *Corinth*. Heretofore renowned under particular Dukes of its own. The capital City bears the ſame Name of *Clarenza*.

Claros, a mountainous Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, conſecrated in antient times to *Apollo*. Called at preſent *Calamo*. § The Name of *Claros* is likewiſe born by a Town, now unknown; but mentioned we find amongſt the Antients, as belonging to the *Colophonii* in *Ionia*: *Apollo* having had an Oracle in it, and his Attribute thence deriv'd of *Clarius Deus*.

Claven, *Cleven*, *Clavenna*, a ſmall City in the *Valtoline*, with an Earldom call'd by the *Germans* the *Graffſchaft von Cleven*. This City ſtands 5 Leagues from the Lake that bears its Name, to the North, upon the River *Maicra*; called by the *French*, *Chiavenne*.

Clauſenbourg, *Claudipolis*, called by the Inhabitants *Coloſivar*, is the principal Town in *Tranſylvania*; great, populous, and ennobled with an antient Caſtle. All the Publick Affairs of that Principality are tranſacted, and Juſtice adminiſtred here. It ſtands upon the River *Samoſch*, nine *German* Miles from *Alba Julia* North, and fifteen from *Waradin* Eaſt. The Duke of *Lorrain* put into it an Imperial Garriſon, *Oct.* 19. 1687. upon Articles agreed in a peaceable manner by the Magiſtrates and Governor for the late Prince *Abaffi*.

Clay, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Holt*.

Clazomenæ, the Birth-place of the Philosopher *Anaxagoras*; an antient City of *Ionia* in *Asia Minor*, built in the Year of *Rome* 98. upon the *Ægean* Sea, betwixt *Smyrna* and *Chio*.

Cleburg Mortimer, a Market-Town in *Shropshire*, in the Hundred of *Stottesdon*.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, a Town in the County of *Agennois*, in *Guyenne* in *France*; 4 Leagues from *Agen*, and the same Distance from *Nerac*. It stands upon the River *Lot* which a little below falls into the *Garonne*. And has a famous Abbey in it.

Clermont en Argene, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the River *Ayr*, four Leagues from *Verdun* West, and seven from *Barleduc* North-East. This belongeth to the Duke of *Lorrain*, but in 1634. was taken from him, and annexed to the Crown of *France*. It is honoured with the Title of an Earldom.

Clermont en Auvergne, *Arverna*, *Claromons*, *Claremontium*; the principal City of the Province of *Auvergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*. It stands upon a declining ground in a Territory called *Limaigne*, which is very fruitful, upon the River *Tiretaine*; twenty Leagues South of *Moulins*, and twenty five East of *Limoges*. Here was a General Council celebrated in 1095. under Pope *Urban* II. in which the *Crosade* for the recovery of the *Holy Land* was concluded, and *Godfrey of Bouillon* declared General of the same. Also *Philip* I. King of *France* was excommunicated, until his repentance, for Adultery. This is thought to have arisen out of the Ruines of *Gergovia*, an old *Roman* Town. It is honoured with the Title of an Earldom belonging to the Crown ever since the Union of *Auvergne* with the Crown.

Clermont en Beaubais, a Town in the Isle of *France*, five Leagues South of *Beauvais*, in the North-East Border of that County. The Earldom of this place is famous for giving a beginning to the Royal House of *Bourbon*, in the Person of *Robert* of *France*, Earl of *Clermont en Beauvais*, the Son of St. *Lewis*.

Clermont de Lodeve, a Town in *Languedoc* upon the River *Lergue*, four and twenty Leagues from *Avignon* West. So distinguished, because standing in the Diocese of *Lodeve*. It gives Name to an Honourable Family, and is beautified with a Collegiate Church, a Castle, and some Monasteries. § There are other *Clermonts* in this Kingdom: One in *Dauphine* in the Territory of *Viennois*, giving the Title of an Earldom, and its Name to an Honourable Family. Another in the Province of *Anjou*, from which there is also a House of Quality denominated.

Clery, *Clariacum*, a small Town near *Orleans* upon the Borders of the Province of *Sologne* in *France*; where *Lewis* XI. lies interred in a Church dedicated to the Virgin, of his own establishment; pretending to Miracles.

Cleveland, a Tract in the *North Riding* of *Yorkshire* of good extent, taking its Name (says Mr. *Camden*) from the Cliffs running along the side of it, at whose feet the Country spreads it self into a fine fruitful Plain. King *Charles* I. did this place the honour to make it give the Title of an *Earl* to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*: who dying without issue, King *Charles* II. created *Barbara Villiers* Daughter to the *Lord Viscount Grandison* (who was slain in the Civil Wars) and Wife to the present *Earl* of *Castlemain*, *Dutchess* of *Cleveland*.

Cleves, *Clivia*, *Castra Ulpia*, *Calonis*, a City and Dukedom in *Germany*; called by the Inhabitants **Cleef**; by the *French*, *Cleves*; and seated upon a small River about three Miles from the *Rhine*. Heretofore much greater, as appeareth by the Ruines about it; and thought to have been built by *Cæsar*. The last Duke dying in 1609. a War happened, in which the Duke of *Brandenburg* seized one part of this Dukedom, and the Duke of *Newburgh* another: the *Hollanders* in the mean time by *Mauritius* their General in 1628. seized the City of *Cleves*. But in 1672. the *French* having taken this and all the other Towns possessed by the *Hollanders*, and in 1673. being no longer able to keep them, he put them into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. The Dukedom of *Cleves* is bounded on the North and West with the Dukedom of *Guelderland*; on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and the Earldom of *Marck*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Berghe*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*. The *Rhine* divides it into two equal parts.

Clichy, *Clipiacum*, a small Village near *Paris*, which the former Kings of *France* delighted in as a place of Pleasure. King *John* instituted the Order of the *Knights of the Star* in it. *Dagobert* I. was here married to *Commentrude* or *Gomatrude* his first Wife, from whom he was afterwards divorced, because she proved barren. A Synod was also held here in 659.

Clift Kings, a Market Town in *Northamptonshire* in the Hundred of *Willibrook*.

Climeno, a Port in the Island of *Sancta Maura*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, thirty *English* Miles North of *Samo*. Here the *Venetian* Fleet rendezvoused in the year 1687. See Mr. *Wheeler*, *pag.* 36.

Clin, an important Fortress in *Dalmatia* not far from *Scardona*; surrendred to the *Venetian* Forces, commanded by General *Cornaro*, *Sep.* 12. 1688. after a fortnights Siege; whereupon 150 Christian Slaves received their Liberty.

Cliffa, a Fortress in *Dalmatia*, taken by the *Venetians* in 1648.

Clitheroe, A Market Town in *Lancashire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*, which returns two Members of Parliament.

Clitumno, *Clitumnus*, is a small River in the State of the Church in *Italy*; it ariseth in a place called *Le Vene*, from three Springs beneath the Village *Campello*, two Miles from *Trevi*; and running Westward, watereth *Fulgne*; then falls into the *Topino*, which entereth the *Tiber* five Miles beneath *Perugia*.

Clogher, *Cloceria*, a small City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Armagh* in the County of *Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulster*, upon the River *Black Water*: fifteen Miles East of the Lake of *Earne*, and twenty five West of *Armagh*.

Cloney, *Clona*, an old ruined City in the County of *Cork* in the Province of *Munster*, fifteen Miles from *Lismore* South, and twenty five from *Cork* South-East. Heretofore a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Tuam*, but now a Village.

Clonefert, *Cloneferta*, a small ruined *Irish* City in the County of *Gallway*, in the Province of *Connaught*, upon the *Shannon*; fifteen Miles from *Gallway* East, and twelve from *Athlone* South. This was a Bishoprick under the same Archbishop with the former.

Clonmel, the Assize-Town for the County Palatine of *Tipperary* in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, upon the River *Showre*; considerably strong, handsome, and rich.

Clyd or *Clyd*, *Glota*, *Cluda*, is one of the principal Rivers in *Scotland*; it riseth in *Crausurdmuir*, not far from the head of *Tweed*; and running North-West by *Lanrick*, passeth by *Glasque*; fifteen Miles beneath which, it falls into *Dumbrettainfyrth*: it gives Name to *Clusdale*, *Clueſdalia*, *Glottesana*, or the Valley of *Cluid*. § Cluid, a River in *Denbighshire*, which passeth on the West of *Ruthin* and *S. Asaph*, through the delightful, fruitful and healthful Valley of *Cluid*, to the *Irish* Sea; which it entereth five Miles beneath

beneath S. *Aſaph*, carrying with it the Streams of ten other ſmall Rivers.

Clunp, *Cluniacum*, a famous Abbey of the *Benedictines* in the Territory of *Maſconnois* within the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, founded in the year 91.. It gives Name to a ſmall Town upon the *Groſne*, four Leagues from *Maſcon*. The Popes, *Gregory* VII. *Urban* II. and *Paſchal* II. with a great number of Cardinals and Biſhops, have been given to the *Roman Church* by this Abbey; which is ſo very large a Foundation, that we find it lodged at once, S. *Lewis* King of *France*, *Baldwin* Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, Pope *Innocent* IV. the two Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Conſtantinople*, twelve *Cardinals*, three *Archbiſhops*, and abundance of Secular and Eccleſiaſtical Nobility of their Relations and Attendants, without obliging the *Religious* to quit any of their ordinary Apartments, in the year 1245 after the Celebration of the firſt *General Council* of *Lyons*.

Cluſium, or *Chiuſi*, a City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Sienna*, upon the Borders of the *Eccleſiaſtical* States. It ſtands in a Valley called *Chiana* near a Lake of the ſame Name, and heretofore was the Capital of *Hetruria* under King *Porſenna*; call'd likewiſe *Camers*, ſays *Livy*. This is a different place from *Chiuſi novo* in the ſame Dukedom, which ſtands towards the Sources of the *Tiber*.

Cnidus, ſee *Gnido*.

Coa, *Cuda*, a River of *Portugal* which riſeth Eaſt of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Douro* at *Almendra*, a Village about ten *Spaniſh* Miles Eaſt of *Lamego*.

Coanza, a River in the South part of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*; ſpringing from the Lake of *Zaire*, and thence running to throw it ſelf into the *Æthiopick* Ocean near the Iſle of *Loanda*.

Coblentz, *Cobolentz*, *Confluentes*, a ſtrong and populous City, ſeated where the *Moſelle* and the *Rhine* meet, twelve Miles North-Eaſt of *Trier*, and ten from *Cologne* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but in 1312. by *Henry* VII. exempt, and now ſubject to the Elector of *Trier*. *Arnulphus* one of theſe Electors in 1250. firſt walled it. *Gaſpar à Petra*, another of later times, much improved its Fortifications by drawing a Line from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the moſt regular Modern way. The ſituation hereof is very pleaſant, having a Stone Bridge over the *Moſelle*, and another of Boats over the *Rhine*; and on the oppoſite Shoar of the *Rhine*, a very Noble Palace of the Electors; two large Wings of which, and the Front, with five Pavilions, ſtand towards the River. In the *German* Wars, the *Spaniards* put a Garriſon into this Town, which was beaten out by the *Swedes*: and when the *French* had in later times wheedled the Elector out of his ſtrong Caſtle, the Emperour's Forces ſeized upon the Elector (*Philippus Chriſtophorus*) and carried him away to *Vienna*. In 860. under *Charles the Bald*, here was a Council, or Diet held: and in 922. another under *Henry* II. The Marquis *de Bouffliers* came before it in *November* 1688. with ſeven or eight thouſand *French*; but retired with the ſatisfaction only of having ſhot into it a great many Bombs.

Coblentz, a Village in *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, where the *Arola* [*Aar*] falls into it, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, ſeven Miles from *Baſil* to the Weſt.

Cobourg, *Melocatus*, a ſmall Town in *Franconia* upon the River *Iſeh*, in the County of *Henneberg*, and in the Borders of *Thuringen*, under the Dukes of *Saxony*; which has alſo a fine Caſtle. It ſtands 8 Miles from *Smalcald* to the South-Eaſt, and 5 from *Bamberg* to the North.

Cocas, *Cochias*, *Caucaſus*, a Mountain in *Aſia*.

Cocco, *Lans*, a River of *Calabria*.

Cochin, *Cochinum*, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, near the Promontory of *Malabar*; called by the *Portugueſe Cochim*, by the *Italians Cochino*; the Capital of a Kingdom of that Name, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Goa*. It has a large Haven and Fort called S. *James's* Fort, built by the *Portugueſe* in 1502. The Country is very well watered and fruitful; antiently called *Colchi* as ſome think; but however the *Portugueſe* were Maſters of it ever ſince they built that Fort, till 1663; when the *Hollanders* took it from them. The Kings of this City have always born a great Kindneſs for the *Portugueſe*; And when at firſt the King of *Calecut* would have deſtroyed them, he took part with them againſt him, and protected them; and when the *Hollanders* had beaten them out, the preſent King refuſed to be Crowned in the uſual Place, till the *Portugueſe* were reſtored to it. This City ſtands 36 Leagues from *Calecut* to the South, and is watered by a fine River. The Country about it yields much Pepper. Thoſe they call the *Chriſtians of S. Thomas* have the Liberty of their Religion here; uſing an Office of the *Chaldean* Language. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 10. 00. There is another Town of the ſame Name in the Iſland of *Lemnia*, but now ruin'd.

Cochin-China, call'd by the Inhabitants *Cachucyna*, and by the *Portugueſe Cauchin-China*, or *Couchin-China*, is the moſt Eaſterly Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on the Continent; bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Tungking*, on the Weſt by a People called *Kemis* and its own Deſarts, on the South by *Tſiompa* or *Ciampa*, and on the Eaſt it has a vaſt Bay of the Ocean, call'd after its own Name, the Gulph or Bay of *Cochin-China*, oppoſite to the Iſle of *Hainan*. *Alexander de Rhodes*, a *French* Jeſuit, has lately given a large Account of this Country, which is ſubject to a King of its own; and ſtands divided into ſix Provinces, each under a ſubordinate Governour.

Cockermouth, a Market-Town in the County of *Cumberland*, ſituated upon the River *Cocker*, near its fall into the *Derwent*; by which two Rivers it is almoſt ſurrounded. About 8 Miles from the Sea, with a Caſtle upon one of the Hills adjoining to it.

Cocytus, the antient Name of two Rivers; the one in the Kingdom of *Epirus*, the other near the Lake of *Averno* in *Italy*. The Poets call one of their four fictitious Rivers of *Hell* by this Name.

Coeloſyria, the Region betwixt the Mountains *Libanus* and *Antilibanus* in *Aſia*, in which the River *Orontes* ſpringeth.

Coesfeld, a ſmall but ſtrong City of *Weſtphalia*, upon the River *Berkel*, about 5 *German* Miles from *Munſter* to the North. The Biſhop of *Munſter* doth often reſide in this Place.

Coetquen, or *Coeſquen*, a Town and Caſtle in *Brittany*, near *Dinant*, which gives name to a Family of Honor. *Henry* III. advanc'd it to the Dignity of a *Marquiſate* in 1575.

Coeworden, *Coverden*, *Baduhennæ Lucus*, *Covordia*, is a very ſtrong and fortified Town in the Province of *Overyſſel* in the *Low-Countries*; the principal Town of *Drenee*, ſtanding in the Marſhes near the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, who has formerly poſſeſſed it; but it is now in the Hands of the *Dutch*; it lies about a Mile from the River *Vechte*, (*Vidrus*,) and two from *Hardenberg* to the South-Eaſt. It was often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of the *Low-Countries*.

Coggeſhal, a Market-Town in *Eſſex* in the Hundred of *Lexden*.

Cognac, *Conacum*, *Campiniacum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Angoumois* in *France*, upon the River *Charante*, betwixt *Jarnac* and *Xaintes*. It ſtands in a fine fruitful Soil, for Wine eſpecially. *Francis* I. King

King of *France*, being born here, built it a Fortreſs. In the Year 1238. there was a Council held at it. In the Civil Wars of *France* it was taken and retaken: Nevertheleſs accounted a place of Strength.

Cogni, *Iconium*, a City of *Cappadocia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, which is now great and well peopled; the See of an Archbiſhop, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; the Capital of *Carmania*, and the Seat of a *Turkiſh Baſſa*. Still made more famous in 1658. by a Victory obtain'd againſt a *Baſſa* Rebel. It lies over againſt the Weſtern Cape of *Cyprus*, about 30 *German* Miles from the ſhoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea. In the Year 256. a famous Council of the Biſhops of *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, *Cilicia*, and the neighbouring Provinces was held here, declaring the *Baptiſm of Hereticks null*; an Opinion which occaſioned great and long Diſſentions afterwards amongſt Chriſtians.

Cogoreto, a ſmall Town upon the Coaſt of *Genoua*, where *Chriſtopher Columbo* the Diſcoverer of the New World was born. It lies 10 Miles Eaſt of *Savona*, and is under the Republick of *Genoua*.

Colpas, *Albanus*, a River of *Albania*.

Coimbra, *Conimbrica*, a City of *Portugal*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, but now deſtroy'd. There is another call'd by that Name in the Province of *Beira*, which ſprung out of the Ruines of the former. It is built upon a Rock, and therefore ſometimes called *Æminium*; upon the River *Munda* (now *Mondego*;) 32 Leagues from *Lisbon* to the North, and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Braga*. In 1550. *John* III. King of *Portugal* removed hither the Univerſity, which had been ſettled before at *Lisbon*. Seven Kings of *Portugal* were born and three died here. It has the Honor alſo to bear the Title of a Dukedom.

Coire, *Chur*, *Choira*, the capital City of the Country of the *Griſons*, upon the River *Pleſſur*, a little below the *Rhine*; between *Chiavenne*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzel*. The *Griſons* ordinarily hold their Diets at it. Though the inhabitants profeſs the Opinions of *Zuinglius*; yet they allow a Toleration to a few Roman Catholicks under a Biſhop reſiding at *Marſoila*, but taking his Title from hence; who is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and has the Honor to be a Prince of the Empire.

Coiſnon, *Coetus*, a River of *France*.

Coiacky, *Araxes*, a River of *Armenia*.

Coialto, a Town and Caſtle in the *Marcha Trevi-ſana* in *Italy*, dignified with the Title of an Earldom.

Coian. See *Coulan*.

Coiberg, a Town or ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the ſhoars of the *Baltick* Sea, having a ſtrong Caſtle at the Mouth of the River *Perſant*; ſix *German* Miles from *Coſlin* to the Weſt, and three from *Trepton* to the Eaſt. This Town was taken from the *Swedes* in 1641. by the Duke of *Brandenburg* after a tedious Siege; and confirmed to him ſince by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The making of Salt here has rendred it conſiderable. Long. 38. 12. Lat. 54. 20.

Coichester, *Colonia*, *Colceſtria*, a conſiderable Town or City in *Eſſex*, mentioned by *Antoninus* by the Name of *Colonia*: Seated on the Aſcent of a ſteep Hill, upon the Southern Bank of the River *Colne*, from whence it takes its Name. It has had fifteen Churches within the Wall, and one without, which *Eudo* Sewer to *Henry* I. built in 1105. There is alſo a Caſtle built by *Edward* Son of *Alfred*. The Inhabitants pretend that *Helen* the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great was born and brought up here; and that ſhe was the Daughter of an imaginary King *Coel*, who lent his Name to their Town. Being fallen into great Poverty and Decay in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, She ſettled the Bays-Trade here, which has infinitely enriched and peopled it. It was firſt ſeized by the Royal Party, *June* 13. 1648. then beſieg'd by the Parliaments Forces till *Aug.* 28. following, and forced to ſurrender by Famine; when, not contented to ſpare the Inhabitants 14000. *l.* (to which the Factious contributed nothing;) they ſhot Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Liſle* to death under the Caſtle, who were the Chief Commanders. Many of the Churches alſo were ruined in the Siege, which now ſtand as ſad Monuments of Fanatick Fury, and Rebellious Rage. The Right Honorable *Thomas Savage*, Earl of *Rivers*, is Vicount of *Colcheſter*. § There is another Town called *Colcheſter* in *Northumberland*.

Coldingham, *Coldana*, a ſmall Town in *Merch* or *Mers* in *Scotland*, in the South-Eaſt Part of that Nation; famous for the Chaſtity of its Nuns, in the times of the *Daniſh* Wars, mentioned by *Bede*; if the ſame with *Cold-ſtream*. And no leſs famous for the Encampment of the late Duke of *Albemarle* there, when with the Forces of *Scotland*, he marched for the Redemption of *England* from Anarchy and Slavery.

Coldbrook, a Market-Town in *Buckinghamſhire* in the Hundred of *Stock* upon the River *Colne*.

Coleshill, a Market-Town in *Warwickſhire* in the Hundred of *Hemlingford* upon the River *Cole*. The Lord *Digby* has a Seat near this place.

Colford, a Market-Town in *Glouceſterſhire* in the Hundred of *Briavells*.

Coligni, a Town in the *Franche Comté*, adorn'd with the Title of an Earldom, and giving name to a Family of Honour there. It is epitheted *Coligni the Old*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Coligni the New*, in the Province of *Breſſe*. Some believe it was one of the Colonies that the *Romans* eſtabliſhed amongſt the ancient *Gauls*.

Collao, a rich and trafficking Town of the Kingdom of *Peru* in the South *America*, two Leagues from *Lima*, to which it ſerves as a Port properly, wherein a large Fleet rides in ſafety.

Colle, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*. So called from its Situation upon a little Hill about fifteen Miles from *Sienna*.

Collo, *Ampſaga*, *Alcol*, a great River in *Mauritania*, (now the Kingdom of *Algier*,) the Mouth of which is at *Culbu* in *Africa*.

Colloredo, a Caſtle in the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*, giving its Name to an honourable Family.

Colmar, *Colmaria*, a City of *Alſatia Superior*, which is the Capital of that Country: It ſprung out of the Ruins of an old *Roman* Town called *Colonia Argentuaria*; and ſtands upon the Rivers *Lauch*, *Durus*, *Fetche*, and *Illa*, two *German* Miles from *Briſach* to the Weſt. Once an Imperial Free City, fine and ſtrong; but now in the Hands of the *French*, who in 1673. diſmantled it: It is ſituate in a fruitful Plain.

Colmars, *Colmartium*, a ſtrong Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Verdon*, eight Leagues from *Digne* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Sens* to the North-Eaſt. This Town ſuffered very much by Fire in 1672.

Colme, a River of *Flanders*, which runs by St. *Vinox*.

Colne, a Market-Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Blackburn*; upon a little Hill. § Alſo a River of *Buckinghamſhire*, which ſevers part of that County from *Middleſex*.

Colochina, a Sea-Port-Town on the South of the *Morea*; about ten *Italian* Miles South of *Miſitra*, or *Sparta*: which gives Name to the Eaſtern Bay, next Cape *Matapan*.

Colocza, *Colocia*, *ad Statuas Coloſſas*, a City and Archbiſhoprick in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*,

Danube, about ten Miles from *Buda*, eighteen from *Segedin*. This Town has been in a ruinous condition; but being recovered by the Emperor from the *Turks* in 1686. it is hoped it may in time return into its ancient Profperity.

Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, *Colonia Ubiorum*, called by the Inhabitants *Coln*, is an Archbiſhop's See in the Empire of *Germany*, whoſe Biſhop is an Elector; yet the City an *Hanſe* Town, and one of the biggeſt in *Germany*, ſixteen Miles South of *Maeſtrichs*. The Name of *Agrippina* comes from the Mother of *Nero*, who being born here ſent a Colony to it, as a Teſtimony of her Greatneſs. It is not only a great and ſtrong, but a rich and populous City, and lies in the Form of an Half-Moon, upon the *Rhine*. Therefore ſometimes entituled the *Rome of Germany*. They reckon 365 Churches, great and ſmall, in it; amongſt which you ſee the Tombs of the three *pretended Kings* that viſited our *Saviour* in his Cradle by the Guidance of a Star: Commonly called the *three Kings of Cologne*, becauſe of theſe their Relicks brought hither from *Milan* and to *Milan* from *Conſtantinople*, as they tell you. The famous S. *Bruno*, the *Carthuſian*, was born here. Divers ſmall Councils have been aſſembled at it. Pope *Urban* VI. in 1388. erected here an Univerſity. It was under the *French* from the Expulſion of the *Romans*, to the Reign of *Otho* I. ſince when it has been under its Archbiſhops. Of very ancient times it was a great Favourer of the Reformation. And in the laſt Age two of its Archbiſhops embraced that Church. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown* has given it a noble Deſcription in his Travels, *pag.* 113. and to him I muſt refer the Reader. Of the Election of the Cardinal of *Furſtemburgh* to this See, *vide Bonne*. Long. 28. 31. Lat. 50. 55.

Colomey, *Coloma*, a City of the Black *Ruſſia*, in the Province of *Pokuſia*, upon the River *Prat*, towards the Confines of *Moldavia*, nine Leagues from *Haliz* to the South. Having ſuffered very much from the Rebellious *Coſſacks*, it is now become a Village remarkable for nothing but its making Salt.

Colomiers, or *Columiers*, *Colomeria*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Morine*, five or ſix Leagues from *Meaux*.

Colophon, an ancient City of *Ionia* in *Aſia the Leſs*; now called *Alteboſco*, and *Belvedere*; which has ſometime been a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa*. It pretends with others to the Honour of giving Birth to *Homer*. And in the Days of Antiquity was particularly renowned for excellent Cavalry.

Colofſis, or *Coloſſe*, an antient City of *Phrygia* in *Aſia the Leſs*, upon the Confines of *Caria* and the River *Lycho*. Now called *Chonos* by the *Greeks*. It has been an Epiſcopal, and afterwards an Archiepiſcopal See. Made univerſally known by S. *Paul*'s Epiſtle to the Primitive *Chriſtians* that were here.

Colofwar. See *Claufenburgh*.

Columb Magna, a Market-Town in *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Pider*.

Columbo, a City in the Iſle of *Ceylan*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, built by the *Portugueſe*, on the Weſt Side of that Iſland; but taken from them ſome years ſince by the *Hollanders*.

Columpton, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *Hayrudge*.

Colouri, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Engia*, called formerly *Salamine* or *Salamis*; which pretends to the Honour of being the Birth-place of *Homer*; and is famous in ancient Hiſtory for the Defeat of *Xerxes*'s vaſt Fleet.

Colzim, a Mountain of the Deſart of *Gebel* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, a days Journey from the *Red Sea*. There is a Monaſtery of *Religious* ſtanding upon it, called S. *Anthony*'s.

Com. See *Kom*.

Coma, *Como*, *Comum*, and *Novo Comum*, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, upon a Lake of the ſame Name, (a hundred Miles in Circuit, in Latin called *Larius Lacus*) ſeventeen Miles North of *Milan*. It is a rich, large, and handſom City; and gave Birth to the ancient Poet *Cæcilius* mentioned in *Catullus*, to the younger *Pliny*, to the Hiſtorian *Paulus Jovius*, and to the late Pope *Innocent* XI. who was choſen Pope *Sept.* 21. 1676. and died *Aug.* 12. 1689. in his ſeventy eighth year.

Comachio, *Comacula*, a City of *Romandiola*, a Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*, and under the Dominion of the Pope. It is little, and not well inhabited, by Reaſon of the badneſs of the Air; being ſeated in a Marſh amidſt the Lakes that are made by the *Po*, three or four Miles from the *Adriatick*: giving Name to the *Valley of Comacchio*. It lies twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the North, and forty from *Bologna* to the Eaſt; and belongs to the See of *Rome*. The *Venetians* in 932. almoſt ruined it.

Comagena, the ancient Name of a Country in *Syria*; which, as we find in *Joſephus*, was a Kingdom in the Time of *Marc Anthony*, who overcame (he ſays) *Antiochus* King of *Comagena*. Afterwards made by the *Romans* a Province: Its chief City being *Samoſata*, a place famous for giving Birth to *Lucian*, and *Paulus Samoſatenus* the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Comana, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Pontus* in *Aſia the Leſs*, upon the River *Iris*, having been a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Neocæſarea*. And famous in the Times preceding Chriſtianity, for a Temple dedicated to *Bellona*. ¶ Another of *Cappadocia* upon the River *Sarus*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Meliteno*.

Comania, a Country of *Aſia* betwixt *Georgia* to the North, and the *Taunais* to the South; for the moſt part under the *Turks* and *Muſcouites*. It enjoys a fertile Soil, but ill cultivated; the People chuſing rather to live by Robbery than their honeſt Induſtry.

Comb-Martin, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Branton*.

Comnenoſtari, *Theſſalia*, a part of *Macedonia*.

Comine, *Cuminum*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Sicilian* Sea, belonging to the Order of the *Knights of Malta*, who have built a Caſtle in it. It lies betwixt *Malta* and *Gaza*.

Comingeo. See S. *Bertrand de Comingeo*.

Commercy, *Commercium*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom *de Barrois*, in *Champaigne*, ſix Leagues from *Chirmont* to the South. It is ſeated on the Weſt Side of the *Moſelle* or *Meuſe*.

Commines, a Town and Caſtle in *Flanders*, upon the River *Lis*, near *Meſſines*, giving Name to an Honourable Family.

Como. See *Coma*.

Compiegne, *Compendium*, a City in the Iſle of *France*, of good Eſteem; in the County of *Senlis*, upon the River *Oiſe*, which a little lower falls into the *Aiſne*; ſeventeen Leagues from *Paris* to the North, and five from *Soiſſons* to the Weſt. In the year 893. King *Lewis the Debonnaire*, by the Conſpiracy of his three Sons and the Sentence of a Council of Biſhops here, was depoſed. *Clotharius* the Firſt King of *France*, and *Lewis* the *Bald* Emperor and King of *France*, died both here: the latter in 879. who built here alſo a Monaſtery, and adorned the City with ſo many magnificent Edifices, that it was for ſome time called *Carolopolis*, or *Charles Town*, from him.

Complutum. See *Alcala*. The *Biblia Complutenſia* have that Name after the old one of this.

Compoſtella, *Brigantium*, *Jamaſum*, *Compoſtella*, the Capital City of *Gallacia* in *Spain*, upon the River

Sar

Sar or *Sardela*; which in 1124. was by Pope *Calixtus* II. made an Archbishops See, instead of *Merida*, then in the Hands of the *Moors*. The Bones of S. *James* the Apostle are said to rest here in a celebrated Church, thence called *S. Jago di Compostella*; the Steeple of which was built by *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, in 1483. But *Alphonsus* the Chast, King of *Gallecia*, had erected the Body long before upon an Hill in 835. out of the Ruins of *Ira Flavia*, an old *Roman* Town. There is a small Castle and an University here: *Alphonsus* I. King of *Castile* was also here born: it stands thirteen Leagues from Cape *Finisterre*, the most Western Promontory of this part of *Spain*. Long. 11. 00. Lat. 43. 00. by the Maps 8. 19. 43. 00.

Compostella Nueva, is a City of *America* in *New-Spain*, in the Province of *Xalisco*, not far from the South-Sea, an hundred Miles from *Guadalaxara* to the West. It was for some time a Bishops See; but being in a bad Air and barren Soil, the See was translated thence to *Guadalaxara* in 1570. They formerly call'd it *Villa de Spiritu Santo*.

Cona, *Conos*, see *Colosse*: a City of *Phrygia*, much celebrated of old; now ruined by the *Turks*.

Conca, *Crustuminum*, a small River of *Umbria* in *Italy* which riseth in the Dukedom of *Urbino* from the *Appenine* near *Leopoli*, and falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, six Miles South-East of *Rimino*. There was heretofore a City of the same Name; now eaten up by the Sea.

Concarneau, *Concarneum*, a strong Town and Port in *Britany* in *France*, four Leagues from *Quimperley* to the East, saith *Baudrand*.

La Conception, a small City in *America*, in *Paraguaia*, at the fall of the River *Uruaig* into *Rio de la Plata*: with another of the same Name in *Chili*, which is the most considerable place there, & the ordinary Retidence of the Governour of the Province: walled and secured with a strong Cittadel, upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, over against the Island of S. *Vincent*. § The *Spaniards* have given this Name to a Town by them built in the Province of *Mechoacan* in the Kingdom of *Mexico*, which secures the Road of *Mechoacan* to the Silver Mines of *Zacateca*; besides to divers others in *Califernia*, *Hispaniola*, &c.

Conches, a small Town in *Normandy*, three or four Leagues from *Evreux*, in a Territory called *Ouche*. There is an Abbey standing in it.

Concopde, a Country in the *Terra Australis*, beyond the *Indian Ocean*, call'd *t'Lande van Eendracht* by the *Hollanders*, who discovered it in 1618. as they were searching a passage to go to the *Moluccas*.

Concordia, a ruined City of the Province of *Friuli* in *Italy*, the Bishop whereof resides at *Porto di Gruaro*, and is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. They write, it became abandoned in *Attila's* time.

Condapoli, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda* in the *Hither East-Indies*, with a strong Fort upon a Mountain, betwixt the Cities *Golconda* and *Candavera*.

Conde, *Condate*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Hainault*, upon the River *Hustne*, where it entreth the River *Escaut*, two *German* Miles North of *Valenciennes*. This, though a strong Town, was taken by the *French* in 1655. and lost in 1656. But *Lewis* XIV. retaking it in 1676. is still possessed of it. The Title of it has been, and is still, born by many of the Princes of the Blood Royal of *France*: there is a small Village of the Name also, seated about a Mile West from this fortified Town.

Conde sur Sterean, *Condatum ad Noralium*, a Town in the Territory of *Vexin* in *Normandy* upon the River *Nereau*, which soon after falls into the *Orne*, betwixt *Vire*, *Falaise* and *Argentan*.

Condom, *Condomum*, a small City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux*. It stands upon the small River *Baise* two Leagues from *Nerac*, four from the *Guaronne*, and six from *Aux*; in the Province of *Guyenne*: the Capital of the Territory of *Condomois*, and first made a Bishops See by Pope *John* XXII. in 1327. It was taken and much abused by the *Huguenots* in 1569. This is the *Condomium Vasconum* of the Ancients. The late Bishop of *Condom*, now of *Meaux*, has made this City as remarkable and as much spoken of, by his Writings, as the greatest Town in *Europe*.

Condore, *Condora*, a Province in *Russia*, towards *Tartaria deserta*, in the North-East part of that Kingdom; bordering North upon the *White Sea*, East upon *Obdora* and *Siburia*, South upon *Permia*, and West upon the Province of *Archangel*: extreamly cold, and but thinly inhabited, without Town or City of Note in it. The best and chiefest is call'd *Wergaturia*.

Condrieu, *Condriacum*, a pleasant Town at the foot of an Hill in *Lionnois* in *France*, upon the Western Shoar of the *Rhosne*; two Leagues from *Vienne* to the South, and seven from *Lion* to the same Quarter; famous for excellent Wines. *Baudrand* observes, that some write this Name *Coindrieu*, though improperly.

Congleton, a Market Town in *Cheshire* in the Hundred of *Northwich* upon the River *Dane*.

Conflent, a part of the County of *Roussillon*, near the *Pyrenean* Hills and *Cerdania*; the chief Town of which is *Villa Franca*. Once a part of the Kingdom of *Spain*, but now under the Crown of *France*.

Congevo, *Cogedus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, which falls into the *Xalon* near *Baubula*.

Congo, *Congum*, a Kingdom on the Western Shoar of *Africa* in the *Lower Æthiopia*; which by the *Portugueſe* is comprehended in the *Lower Guinea*, and was once very great; containing *Congo*, *Angola*, *Metamba*, *Cumda*, *Lulla*. *Anumda*, and the Kingdom of *Loango* in fruit; which Countries are yet in some Maps ascribed to *Congo*, though it is above one hundred and fifty years since they revolted from it. *Congo* properly so called, is a small, but fruitful, well cultivated spot of Ground: on the West it has the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South the Kingdom of *Angola* and *Bengala*; on the North the Kingdom of *Loango*, and on the East the Kingdoms of *Cangela* and *Metamba*: watered with the Rivers *Zaire*, *Coanza*, and *Lelunde*. The principal City is *S. Salvador*, where the King resides. He and the greatest part of his Subjects are Christians, under one Bishop. They have suffered very much from the *Portugueſe*, and by Wars; as *Bandrand* acquaints us from *Jacinthi a Vetralla*, a *Capuchin*, who lived many years amongst them.

Coningsberg, *Regiomons*, called by the *Poles Krolowice*, is a great City, the Capital of *Prussia Ducalis*, and a *Hanse* Town, at the Mouth of the River *Pregel*, twenty Miles East of *Elbing*. It has a Castle and a fine Haven, and came into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1525. having before that time belonged to the *Teutonick* Order, who built it in 1260. Here was also an University opened in 1544. by *Albert* Duke of *Prussia*.

Coni, *Cuneum*, a City in *Piedmont*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuneo*. It is seated at the conjunction of the Rivers *Stura* and *Grez*, thirty six Miles from the Port of *Vintimilia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, and the same distance from *Turino* to the South, built in 1150: And in 1641. taken by the *French*, under the Duke *de Harcourt*. But since in

in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Savoy*. The *French* have beſieged it in the preſent War under Monſieur *Catinat*, but were forced to riſe again, and leave it in the poſſeſſion of its Duke.

Connaught, *Connacia*, is one of the four great Provinces of *Ireland*; bounded on the North by *Ulſter*, on the Eaſt by *Leinſter*, on the South by *Mounſter*, and on the Weſt by the great Weſtern Ocean. It contains ſeven Counties, *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Roſcommon*, *Leerim*, *Longford*, *Gallway* and *Clare*, or *Tomound*. *Ptolomy* calls its ancient Inhabitants, *Gangani* and *Concani*. *Strabo*, *Coniaci* and *Coniſci*. When the *Parliamentarians* had fully ſubdued the *Iriſh* about 1655. they took up a reſolution to tranſport all the Heritors of the *Romiſh* Religion into this Province; which is ſeparated from the reſt of *Ireland* by the River *Shannon*, and the Mountain of *Curlewe*; reſerving to the *Engliſh* the Forts, Cities, and fortified Towns, the Paſſes, and the Sea Shoars for Garriſons; to ſecure them from any further Attempts of that Nation; a Deſign which had been propoſed before by *Spencer*, and thought eaſie; but it proved otherwiſe. *Elench. Motuum, Part* 2.

Conno, *Coneria*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Down*, upon the Lake *Cone*, toward the North-Weſt Corner of the ſaid Lake: the Biſhoprick is united to that of *Down*, under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; ſometime ago poſſeſſed by the Eloquent Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, who died Biſhop of this Dioceſe.

Conquet, *Conqueſtus*, a fine Port in *Britany* in *France*, fourteen Leagues South of *Breſt*. The Town though ſmall, is neat, rich, and well built: taken by the *Engliſh* in 1416.

Conſerans, *Conſorans*, a Territory in the *Upper Gaſcogny*, on the Borders of *Languedoc*, which bounds it to the Eaſt, as *Cominges* and *de Foix* doth to the Weſt; having *Catalonia* on the South, which is divided from it by the *Pyrenean* Hills; and on the North, the Biſhoprick of *Pamiers*. Its greateſt extent is from North to South along the River *Salatum*. § *Conſerans*, or S. *Lizier de Conſerans*, *Civitas Conſoranorum*, and *fanum Sancti Licerii*, the principal City lies upon the ſaid River, about twelve Miles from *Tholouſe* to the South. This City (though ſmall) is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*, called by late Writers S. *Lizier*; but the People maintain the old Name of *Conſerans*.

Conſtance, *Conſtantia*, *Conſtantz*, *Conſtanza*, is a famous City of *Germany*, upon the *Bodeu* Sea, or Lake of *Conſtance*, where the *Rhine* falls out of that Lake, ſeventeen Miles from *Ulm* to the South-Weſt. A free Imperial City, though under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It has its Name from *Conſtantius Clorus*, the Father of *Conſtantine the Great*, and is a ſtrong and populous City. There was a Council held here in 1094. But that which has made it ſo very well known, and often ſpoken of, is the great Council in 1414. procured by *Sigiſmund* the Emperor, which depoſed three Popes at once, and elected a fourth, Pope *Martin* V. who owned the Papacy to be ſubject to a Council. In the fifteenth Seſſion of this Council, the Errors of *Wickliff* were ſeverally recited and condemned. Alſo Sentence of Fire paſſed upon *John Huſs*, *non obſtante* his Grant of Safe-Conduct from the Emperour, which ſaid Sentence was executed *July* 6. 1415. In the 21 Seſſion they paſſed the like upon his Diſciple, *Jerom of Prague*; and that alſo was accordingly executed *May* 30. 1416. The Houſe of *Auſtria* got a footing in this City in 1558. and when the *Swedes* in 1634. attempted to drive them out by force of Arms, they miſcarried. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is a Prince of the Empire. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 47 80.

Conſtanced, a City of *Normandy*. See *Coutance*.

Conſtantia Tomi, a City of *Myſia Inferior*, now *Bulgaria*, which lies upon the Sea.

Conſtantine, the Capital City of the Province of *Conſtantine* in the Kingdom of *Algier*, rich and well built, ſtanding in a Soil that is exceeding fruitful of Corn. Some remains of the Works of the old *Romans* are yet extant here.

Conſtantinople, *Conſtantinopolis*, *Byzantium*, a City of *Thrace*, now called by the *Turks* Stamboul, by the *Georgians* Ithamboul, is the Capital of *Romania* (or *Thrace*), and of the *Turkiſh* Empire. Of old called *Byzantium*; built by *Pauſanias* King of *Sparta* 3469. Tho in truth, he was rather the Repairer of it, than the Founder. Beſieged by *Philip* the *Macedonian*; but relieved by the *Perſians* and *Athenians* in 3610. *Severus* the Emperour having ruined it in 197, *Conſtantine the Great* rebuilt it about 331. and called it by its own Name; making it the Eaſtern Seat of the Empire, the Key or Bridge of *Europe* and *Aſia*; and giving it the ſame Honours with *Rome* it ſelf; upon which it grew quickly to an equality for Extent, Wealth, and People, with *Rome*. It continued the Seat of the *Greek* Empire to 1453. when being ſubdued by Mahomet II. in the Reign of the laſt *Grecian* Emperour, *Conſtantine* XV. the Son of another *Helena* (he bravely dying in the defence thereof), the *Turks* left *Hadrianople*, to ſettle here, and built the *Dardanels* for its Defence, on the *Helleſpont*. *Vid. Dardanelles*. This City is of a Triangular form, walled with Brick and Stone, intermixed orderly; about nineteen Miles in Circumference; full of lofty Cypreſs Trees, ſo intermixed with the Buildings, that they contribute much to its Beauty, if ſeen from the Sea, or adjoining Mountains. Heretofore it abounded with the nobleſt Buildings in the World; but ſince it came into the hands of the *Turks*, all the private ones are ſunk beneath their ancient Splendor; whilſt the Publick retain ſomething of it, after the violence this Pile has ſuffered from Fire, Time, War and Tyrants. *The Haven is* (ſaith Mr. *Sandys*) *the faireſt, ſafeſt, and moſt profitable throughout the World; ſo conveniently deep, that the greateſt Ships may lay their ſides to the ſides thereof, for the more eaſie receipt or diſcharge of their Burthen; ſo ſeated that no wind can blow, which brings not in ſome Ships or other to the furniſhing of the City.* The Biſhop is a Patriarch, and by two General Councils, (the ſecond of *Conſtantinople*, and that of *Chalcedon*), decreed to be Second in Order, but equal in Power and Honour to the Biſhop of *Rome*; and acknowledged for ſuch by the three other Patriarchs, *Alexandria*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem*. Many and great Conteſts, not to be repeated here, have been agitated, and ſtill continue betwixt the See of *Rome* and this: and a great number of Councils held by it, as well of general as particular concern. It lies in Long. 56. 00. Lat. 40. 56.

Conſtantinow, *Conſtantinova*, a ſmall Town in *Volhinia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Horin*, twenty five *Poliſh* Miles from *Caminieck* to the North-Eaſt. Near this place the *Poles* were beaten by the Revolted *Coſſacks* in 1648. who poſſeſſed themſelves of it, and committed great diſorders: But in 1651, the Tide of Fortune turned, and the *Poles* beat the *Coſſacks* in the ſame place.

Contella, a conſiderable Sea-Port-Town on the *Archipelago* in *Macedonia*, ſixty five *Engliſh* Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt.

Conty, *Contejum*, *ſeu Coutiacum*, a Borough in *Picardy* in *France*, upon the River *Alee*, which falls in the *Somme*, four Leagues from *Amiens* to the North-Eaſt, and five from *Baupalme* to the South-Weſt. This place is honoured with the Title of a

Principality, and worn by a Branch of the Houſe of *Conde*.

Converſano, *Cuperſanum, vel Converſanum*, a City in *Bari*, a Province in the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; diſtant fifteen Miles to the South from thence, as it is thirty from *Taranto* to the North. This City ſtands amongſt the Mountains, and is of no great Circuit; but gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Aquaviva's*.

Conway, a Market Town and Caſtle *Royal* in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Lechwed Iſſaph*.

Conza, *Conſa, Compſaconſa*, a ſmall City in the *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbiſhops See: it ſtands at the foot of the *Appennine* upon the River *Ofanto*; very ſmall, twenty ſix Miles from *Salerno* Eaſt, and twenty five from *Benevento* to the South-Eaſt. The Archbiſhop reſides not in it (it conſiſting not of above two hundred and twenty Souls), but at *S. Menna*. This was the Country of the ancient *Hirpini*.

Coos, *Cos*, ſee *Lango*.

Copa, a Town upon a River ſo call'd of *Aſia*, near the Lake *Meotis*.

Copeland, the South part of the County of *Cumberland*, lying betwixt the Rivers *Duddon* and *Derwent* in the Archdeaconry of *Richmond* and the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*.

Copenhagen, *Codania, Hafnia, Haphnia*, called by the Inhabitants **Kiobenhaven**, by the *Germans* **Coppenhagen**, by the *Hollanders* **Kopenhaven**, is the principal City of *Denmark*, the Capital of the Iſland of *Zealand*, great and well fortified. It ſtands on a Plain, with a new ſtrong Caſtle, and a large Haven, upon the North-Eaſt Shoar of the Iſland, over againſt the County of *Schonen*. This City was of old called *Stagelbourg*, and afterwards *Axelhus*; and by the People had its preſent Name given it, which ſignifies the *Merchants-Haven*: in 1161. here was an Univerſity erected, to which, by Pope *Sixtus* IV. the ſame Privileges were granted with thoſe of the Univerſity of *Bologna* in *Italy*. In 1535. it received the Reformed Religion: in 1659. the *Swedes* beſieged it in vain: in 1660. it was made an Archbiſhops See. It lies four *Daniſh* Leagues from *Rotſhilt* to the Eaſt, and four from *Elſenore* to the South, in Long. 35. 20. Lat. 56. 28.

Copbtites, *Copta*, a ſeperate Church of *Chriſtians* in the Kingdom of *Egypt* under a *Patriarch* of their own; following the Opinions of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus* to this day, notwithſtanding the repeated endeavours of the *Roman See* to diſwade them from that belief. The *Patriarch* takes the Title of *Patriarch* of *Alexandria*, and keeps his Reſidence at a Monaſtery of *S. Macarius* about twenty Leagues from *Cairo*. The *Abyſſinians* are in part ſubmitted to this Church. They have many Monaſteries in *Egypt*, and one particularly in the houſe whither *Joſeph* and the *Virgin* with *our Saviour* retired, to fly the Perſecution of *Herod*. They uſe the *Trine Immerſion* in Baptiſm. Yet at *Jeruſalem*, there is an Apartment in the great Church of *S. Sepulchre* allotted for their uſe.

Copzanitz or *Capronca, Copranitza*, a ſtrong Town in *Sclavonia*, which is one of the Bulwarks of the Houſe of *Auſtria* againſt the *Turks*. It ſtands two Leagues from the *Drave*, four or five from *Caniſa*, and the ſame diſtance from *Waradin*.

Copaſan, *Bactria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia* near upon the *Caſpian* Sea, which is one of the greateſt in that vaſt Kingdom, the moſt fertile and beſt for Trading. This Province has alſo ſeveral of the greateſt Cities of *Perſia* in it; as *Maſhad* or *Thus*, incompaſſed with a Wall of three hundred Towers, at Musket ſhot diſtance each from other, famed for the Sepulture of *Iman Riſa*, one of the twelve Saints of *Perſia*. Alſo *Herat*, a famous Mart, the Paſs into the *Eaſt-Indies* is in this Province.

Coſaſmines, a People of *Perſia* deſcended from the ancient *Parthians*, who fell upon *Paleſtine* in the twelfth Century (by permiſſion from the *Sultan* of *Egypt*) with Fire and Sword, took *Jeruſalem*, deſtroyed above ſix thouſand *Chriſtians*, and likewiſe defeated the Army of the three *Military Orders* of *Jeruſalem* in a Battel before *Gaza* (which held two days ſucceſſively) in the year 1244. Yet this Race being driven out of *Paleſtine* by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* again, came to periſh miſerably by the hands of the *Sarazens*.

Coſar, two Mountains of this Name are mentioned, the one in *Æolia*, the other in *Sarmatia*, by the ancient Geographers. § There is a Lake ſo called in the Province of *Mongul* in *Tartary*.

Coſbach, *Corbachium*, a Town in *Heſſen* in *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuirbach*; ſix Miles from *Caſſel* to the Eaſt, and three from *Waldec* to the South-Eaſt, in the County of *Waldeck*. This was once a free Imperial City: but in 1396. the Count *Waldeck* ſeized it, and has it ſtill in poſſeſſion: in Long. 30. 31. Lat. 51. 20.

Coſbell, *Corbelium, Joſedum*, a ſmall Town upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Iſle of *France*, ſeven Miles from *Paris* to the South; and only obſervable on the account of the Bridge over the *Seine*; except that it ſuſtains the Title of an Earldom; and that *Ingeburde* Wife to *Philip* the *Auguſt* King of *France* died here in 1236. The *Huguenots* attacqued this Town in vain in 1562.

Coſbie, *Corbeia*, a little City in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, which was heretofore well fortified, being then a Frontier Town. This has a Monaſtery founded by *Bathilda* Queen to *Clovis* II. King of *France* in 660. In 1637. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, but ſoon after recovered by the *French*; it ſtands four Leagues from *Amiens* to the Eaſt; being dignified with the Title of an Earldom. § There is another place in *Weſtphalia* called *Corbie* by the *French*, but *Corwey* by the *Germans*. See *Corwey*: which is therefore call'd *Corbeia nova*, and the former *Vetus* for diſtinction in *Latin* Writers: or the one *Gallica*, the other *Saxonica*.

Coſck, a County, City and Haven in *Mounſter* in *Ireland*. The City is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*, from which it lies thirty five Miles South, and about ten from *Kingſale* to the North. There are two other Biſhopricks united to it for ever. The Wall and Caſtle of this City are conſiderably ſtrong. Yet a Garriſon of about 5000 *Iriſh* ſurrendred it to the *Engliſh* under the Earl of *Marleborough*, *Sept.* 28. 1690. after two or three days Siege, and were all made Priſoners of War.

Coſcu, *Eleuſia*, an Iſland near *Cyprus*.

Coſdilleras, a Chain of Mountains near 1000 Leagues long to the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*, reaching from *Peru* as far as to the *Streights* of *Magellan*, and having divers conſiderable Mines in the Bowels of them, but extreamly cold upward.

La Tour de Coſdouan, a famous and celebrated *Light-Houſe* in *Aquitain* in *France*, at the Mouth of the *Guaronne*; built upon a ſmall Rock, and encompaſſed with the Ocean; which was rebuilt with great Magnificence by the preſent King of *France*, in 1665.

Coſduba, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Guadalquivir* (*Bætis*), twenty Leagues from *Seville* to the Eaſt. This City being then

then the Capital of one of the Kingdoms of the *Moors*, was recovered by the *Spaniards* from them in 1236. It is now a great walled City, seated in a fruitful Plain, with a delicate Stone Bridge over the River. This was the Country of the two *Seneca's*, *Lucan*, and *Averroes*, some of the greatest Men for Learning the World has known; yet more famous for *Hosius* the President of the first *Nicene* Council, (as afterwards of the Council of *Sardica*) and Bishop of *Corduba*. The Cathedral was a *Mosch*, built by the *Moors*; it has 365 Columns or Pillars of *Black Marble*, and twenty four Doors. This City suffered very much by an Earthquake in the year 1589. The Bishop is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Seval*. Long. 15. 40. Lat 38. 00.

Corea, a Peninsula of the Kingdom of *China*, East of the Provinces of *Xantung* and *Leaotung*, and joined Northwards by the Kingdom of *Niuche* in *Tartary*. It is of a very fruitful Soil for Corn and Rice. There are Mines of Gold and Silver discovered amongst the Mountains of it, and Pearl upon the Coasts. The Inhabitants use the like Customs and Religion with the *Chinese*. The *Chinese* call it *Chaosien*, the *Japaneze Corea*. And it stands divided into eight Provinces.

Corene, *Cyrene*: See *Cairoan*.

Corfu, *Corcyra*, *Phæacia*, *Drepano*, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*, upon the Coast of *Epirus*; about one hundred and twenty Miles in Circuit, and reckoned to contain ten thousand Souls, who are a rich and polite people; seventy *Italian* Miles from *Cape S. Mary*, the most South-Eastern Point of *Italy*, to the South-East. It is under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, and has one City seated on the Eastern Shoar called by the same Name: which about one hundred years since (saith Mr. *Wheeler*) was nothing but an old Castle, and the present Suburbs of the *Castats*. But now it is a good large City, and an Archbishops See; well fortified with Walls on the South, and two Castles at the East and West Ends; the side towards the Harbour is not so well fortified, nor needs it. This Town would be almost impregnable, were it not for a Rock that stands towards the the West, and commands the adjoining Fort, with a great part of the Town. Here resides the chief Govour of the *Venetian* Islands both in Civil and Military concerns. The Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church, but much Latinized. The Soil not so fruitful of Corn, as to supply the Inhabitants; but then it produceth Wine, Oil, and all sorts of good Fruit. In the year 1537. *Solyman* II. Emperour of the *Turks* sent his famous General *Barberoasse* with an Army of five and twenty thousand Men to make a Descent upon this Island, as they accordingly did: but were forced by the *Venetians* to an Inglorious Retreat thence again.

Corp, one of the chief Towns in *Georgia*, called *Hermastis* and *Armastica*, by the *Latins*. There is another of the same Name in *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolomy* under the Name of *Corinium*; five or six Miles from *Novigrod*, upon a Hill: and a third in the Ecclesiattical State in *Italy*.

Corta, *Caurium*, *Caurica*, a City upon the River *Alagnon* in *Old Castile*, five or six Leagues from the Frontiers of *Portugal*. The Bishop of it is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Compostella*.

Corinth, *Corinthus*, *Heliopolis*, a City of the *Morea*, which is an Archbishoprick under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, built in the year of the World 3066. near the *Isthmus*, between the *Ionian* and *Ægean* Seas. At first subject to Kings, but growing powerful and rich by Commerce, it became a Commonwealth. Its situation affording it two Noble Havens to the East and West, it was the first City of *Greece* that set out *Triremes*, or great Gallies to Sea; by which it became the richest, and one of the most powerful Cities in all *Greece*: it treated the *Roman* Embassadors with that Insolence, that they decreed the total ruine of it; which was effected by *L. Mummius Achaius*, 146. years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Julius Cæsar* re-built it: S. *Paul* converted it to Christianity, and honoured it with two Epistles: and *Clemens Romanus* with a third, of the next immediate antiquity and value. Thus it became the Metropolis of *Achaia*: in after-times it had *Despots*, or Princes of its own, from whom it passed to the *Venetians* by their Grant. But in 1458. *Mahomet* II. dispossed that Republick of this Noble City; and they have since treated it with so much *Turkish* cruelty, that there are not many Houses in it, inhabited by poor Men, rather out of necessity, than choice. It is hoped the *Venetians* may give it another refurrection out of its desolation and ruines, they having recovered it in *Aug.* 1687. without opposition. They now call it vulgarly, *Corantho*. The old *Acrocorinthus*, a strong Cittadel built upon the top of a very high Hill, and the *proud Curtezans* here of higher prizes than for every one to give, it is supposed, severally or together, occasioned the Proverb, *Non licet omnibus adire Corinthum*. Long. 49. 15. Lat. 38. 11. § *Apollodorus* writes of three *Corinths* more: the first in *Thessalia*, the second in *Epirus*, the third in *Elis*.

Corlin, *Corlinum*, a City in *Pomerania*, subject the Duke of *Brandenburg* ever since 1648. upon the River *Persane*, three *German* Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and five from *Treptow* to the East. It has a Castle, and was before subject to the Bishop of *Camin*.

Corneto, *Cornuetum*, a Bishops See in union with that of *Monte Fiascone*, subject only to the Pope, in the State of the Church; upon the River *Marta*, four Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and forty six from *Rome* to the West; very little inhabited, being unhealthfully seated.

Cornouaille, or *Cornoaille*, a Territory in *Britany* in *France*, called *Corisopitum* by the *Latin* Writers: the Capital of which, is *Quimper-Corantine*.

Cornwall, *Cornubia*, *Cornavii*, *Damnonii*, is the most Western County of *England*. It has *Devonshire* on the East, from which the River *Tamer* parts it; and on all the other sides is surrounded with the Sea: For a long time the Store-house of *Tin* to the whole World, till in 1240. there were other Mines of this found in *Misnia* and *Bohemia* by a *Cornishman*. The Soil of this County is tolerably fruitful, but Mountainous. In some Rocks they find a sort of a Precious Stone, call'd the *Cornish Diamond*, shaped and polished by Nature, and many times as big as a Walnut: only not so hard as a Diamond of the right kind. The Inhabitants are the Reliques of the old *Britains*, and still retain their Language. It was by *Edward* II. in 1336. made a Dukedom, and given to his Son *Edward*; and has ever since belonged to the Eldest Son of the King of *England*, who is born Duke of *Cornwall*.

Coro, a City of *South America*, near the Sea, in the Province of *Venezuela*, under the *Spaniards*. It is built after the manner of *Venice*, upon a Lake, amongst a number of little Islets. Thence often it self call'd *Venezuela*, or *Little Venice*.

Coromandel, a Kingdom on the East side of the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*: divided from the *Malabars* by the Mountains of *Balagatta*, which run from North to South to the Cape of *Comori*: it lies along the Eastern Shoar an hundred Leagues in length. *St. Thomas*, a Town in 92. deg.

of Latitude, is in this Kingdom; in which the *Portugueſe* found Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church, when they came firſt hither, who put the City into their Hands, and they enjoy it ſtill: it hath many good Harbours, much frequented by the *Europeans*, eſpecially in Winter. The Natives are yet for the moſt part ſtupid *Pagan* Idolaters, as Mr. *Herbert* ſaith, and and of a Dusky Complexion. This Country was divided amongſt many Princes; but at preſent is ſubject to one, (ſaith *Mendeſſo*) who reſides ſome times at *Biſnagar* and ſome times at *Narſinga*.

Corcon, *Corona*, a Maritime City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, oppoſite to the Coaſt of *Barbary*: it is ſituate on the richeſt and moſt fruitful Province of this Country, called *Belvedora*, ten Miles by Land and twenty by Sea from *Modon*. The *Venetians* built here in 1463. a great Tower for a Magazine; but they enjoyed it not long: for *Bajazet* II. took it after a Siege in 1498. It was attempted in 1533. by the famous *John Doria* Admiral of *Spain*, and taken; but could not be long kept. It was taken again by the *Venetians* after a ſharp Siege in 1685. and may they long enjoy it. It is a very ſtrong City, with a ſafe and large Haven; and in former times was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Patras*.

Corcona, an ancient City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, near *Leuctra* to the Eaſt and the River *Cephiſus* North. It was here, that *Ageſilaus* the *Athenian* General defeated the *Bœotians* in the year of *Rome* 359. In the third Century it became a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*. Now a Miſerable Village, inhabited by none but *Turks*.

Coropa, a Province in *Guiana* in *South America*, between the River of *Amazons* and the Lake of *Parymæa*, near the River of *Coropatuba*; but not inhabited by any of our *European* Colonies.

Coronna, *Varonnum*, *Adrobicum*, and vulgarly the *Groyne*, a famous Sea-Port-Town on the North-Weſt Shoar of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*; ſtrong, rich, and full of people, ten Miles from *Compoſtella* to the North, and ſix from the Iſle of *Siſarga*; in Long. 8. 40. Lat. 44. 20. The Town ſtands upon a *Peninſula*, and is almoſt ſurrounded by the Sea. The Country affords excellent Iron, Steel, and ſeveral other Metals, which cauſe the Port to be the more frequented.

Corozaim, or *Chorazim*, mention'd *Matth.* 11. 21. an ancient Town of *Galilee* in *Paleſtine*, which was one of the ten that compoſed the Country of *Decapolis*. It ſtood over againſt *Capernaum* upon the Banks of the River *Jordan* and near the Sea of *Tiberias*.

Correggio, *Corregium*, a great and populous Town in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which had heretofore Princes of its own; but in 1635. it came into the hands of the Duke of *Modena*: it ſtands thirteen Miles from *Regio* to the North-Eaſt, and twelve from *Modena* to the North, between the Rivers of *Navilia* Weſt, and *Foſſa Roſſa* Eaſt: and has the honour of a good Caſtle.

Corſica, called *la Croſe* by the *French*, and *Corſega* by the *Spaniards*; is a conſiderable Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea: in length from North to South 110 Miles, in breadth 50, and its Circuit 280; 100 Miles South from *Genoua*, and 8 from *Sardinia*. This Iſland has ever been ill inhabited by reaſon of the Aſperity of a great part of it, and the great difficulty of approaching it. The *Tuſci*, or old *Italians*, were the firſt Inhabiters of this Iſland; who were conquered by the *Carthaginians*: the *Carthaginians* yielded to the *Romans*: the *Saracens* followed theſe, who finally in 1144. were ſubdued by the *Genoueſe*. The *Piſans*, and the Kings of *Arragon*, have ſince conteſted with the *Genoueſe*; but however that Republick has defended the place againſt all pretenders to this day. There are five Epiſcopal Sees in it; to wit, *Aiazzo*, *Aleria*, *Sagona*, *Mariana* and *Nebio*: the three firſt, under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa*; the other, of *Genoua*. It is watered by the Rivers *Liamon* and *Tavignan*, which both ſpring out of the Lake of *Crena*. *Bonifacio* is its beſt Port, and *Baſta* the Capital Town. There is a Cape call'd *Corſo*, which is the ſame with the *Sacrum Promontorium* of the Ancients.

Corſcht, the Name of a Numerous people in *Perſia*, living in Tents, and deſcended from the *Turks*, out of which the *Sophy* always compoſes his firſt Troops.

Corthestan, *Taurus*.

Cortona, *Cortonium*, *Corto*, a ſmall but very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*: it lies on the Borders of the Eſtate of the Church, and is a Biſhops See (made by Pope *John* XXII.) under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*: four Miles from the Lake *di Perugia* to the North, and fourteen from *Arezzo* to the South.

Corwey, *Corbeja Saxonica* or *Nova*, called by the *French Corbie*, is a ſmall City in *Weſtphalia*, which has an Abbey founded by *S. Lewis* King of *France*, in 815. It lies upon the *Weſer*, nine Miles from *Paderborne* to the Weſt.

Coſa, *Coſas*, a ſmall River in the State of the Church, which falleth into *Garigliano*, (*Liris*) by *Feretino* and *Veroli*.

Coſano, *Coſſano*, *Coſa*, *Coſanum*, a City of *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: ſix Miles from the Gulph of *Taranto*, and one and twenty from *Roſano* to the North. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*.

Coſenza, *Couſentia*, the principal City of *Calabria*, and one of the greateſt in the Kingdom of *Naples*; an Archbiſhops See, ſeated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Crate*; which has belonging to it a ſtrong Caſtle upon a Hill. *Alaricus* XII. King of the *Goths* died in this City. In 1638. it ſuffered much by an Earthquake: fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and thirty from *Roſſano* to the Weſt, in Long. 40. 20. Lat. 39. 11.

Coſir, a City of *Egypt* upon the *Red Sea*: written alſo *Coſſir*.

Coſlin, *Coſlinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; upon a ſmall River; three *German* Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and ſix from *Treptow* to the Eaſt. Heretofore the Seat of the Archbiſhop of *Caſimires*, but given from him by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, to the preſent Poſſeſſor.

Coſmopolis, a Town in the Iſle of *Elbe*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, which has a convenient and ſafe Port: it lies over againſt *Piombino*, twenty five Miles to the Weſt.

Coſne, *Comoda*, *Conium*, a ſmall Town, ſome place it in the Province of *Beauſe*, ſome in *Nivernois*, upon the *Loyre* in *France* betwixt *Nevers* and *Orleans*: often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars of the laſt Age there.

Coſſa, a ruined City on the Coaſt of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, ſix Miles from *Orbitello* to the Eaſt, and ſeventy from *Rome* to the North: deſtroyed by *Charles* the Great. *Anſidonia* ſprung out of its ruines; which laſt is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Florence*.

Coſſaques, a Martial People, inhabitants of the Province of *Ukraine* in *Red Ruſſia*; renowned for their great ſervices done as well to *Chriſtendom* in general, as to the Crown of *Poland*, in guarding the Frontiers of that Kingdom againſt the *Tartars*: Nevertheleſs in ſome times guilty of great Revolts too, which have occaſion'd divers Treaties of Peace betwixt them and *Poland*. They ſpeak a Dialect of the *Polonian* Language;

Language; and for Religion, are a mixture of the *Greek*, the *Roman*, and the *Proteſtant* Churches.

Coſſe, a Seigniory in the Province of *Maine* in *France* near *St. Suſanne*, giving Name to a Family of Quality.

Coſſæi, an ancient People dwelling about a Mountain of *Media*, whom *Alexander the Great* ſacrificed to the *Manes* of his dear *Epheſtion*, in a tranſport of Grief for his Death, ſay *Polybius* and *Diodorus*.

Coſſovia, *Campus Merulæ*, a Plain in *Bulgaria*, not very much exceeding *Lincoln*-Heath, yet the Stage of great Actions. Here the greateſt Chriſtian Army that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, conſiſting of 500000 Men, under *Lazarus Deſpot* of *Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurath* I. and loſt the day; in which Battel *Lazarus* was ſlain: and *Amurath*, viewing the dead bodies, was ſtabbed by *Michael Coblowitz*, a Chriſtian Souldier, left for dead in the field. *Amurath* hath here a Funeral Monument to this day. This happened in 1390. In the ſame Field was alſo fought that remarkable Battel between *Huniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together; in which *Huniades* his Forces were beaten, being very unequal in number. This Plain is bounded by the Mountains of *Negri* to the South, by the River *Neſaus* to the Eaſt, by *Niſſa* to the North, and by *Ibar* to the Weſt: one hundred and thirty *Engliſh* Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the North-Weſt, upon the Borders of *Macedonia* and *Albania*. See Dr. *Brown's* Travels.

Coſſir. See *Coſir*.

Coſtagnazo, *Hæmus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Conſtantz, See *Conſtance*.

Coſta-Ricca, A Province of *New Spain* in the *South America*, lying betwixt the two Seas, and Weſtward of *Veragua*. The Capital whereof is the City *Carthage*. There are ſome Gold and Silver Mines in it, and a Soil which makes it worthy of its Name.

Coſte des dents, or *Coſte de l'Ivoire*, the *Ivory Coaſt*, is a part of the Coaſt of *Guiny* in *Africa*, betwixt the *Cape of Palmes* and the *Cape of three Points*; whither the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Hollanders*, &c. traffick for Elephants Teeth. It is ſaid to be well inhabited, and to lye very conveniently.

Coſte d'Or, or the *Golden Coaſt*, another part of the Coaſt of the ſame Country, ſo call'd from the quantity of Gold that they find upon it. It is about one hundred and thirty Leagues long, reaching from the *Cape of three Points* (where the former ends) as far as to the River *Volta*, and the Kingdom of *Benin*. The *Engliſh*, *Danes* and *Dutch* have divers Settlements upon it. The latter having diſpoſſeſſed all the *Portugueze*.

Cothon, the ancient Name of the Port of *Carthage* in *Africa*.

Cotatis, the principal City of *Imiretta*, (a Kingdom or Province of *Georgia*) built at the Foot of an Hill, by the River *Phaſis*, conſiſting of about two hundred Houſes: thoſe of the Grandees, and the Kings Palace, ſtand at a diſtance. The Town has neither Fortifications nor Walls nor any Defence, except where it is incloſed by the River and the Mountains. On the other ſide of the River, upon the top of an Hill, higher than that under which the City is built, ſtands the Fortreſs of *Corattis*; which appears very ſtrong: As Sir *John Chardin* deſcribes this City in his Travels.

Cothus, *Cothutium*, a Town in *Luſatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Havel*, which alſo paſſeth by *Berlin*; from which it lies thirteen Miles to the South, and ten from *Franckford* to the South-Weſt. This Town came into the Hands of the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in 1645. and is ſometimes called *Cotwitz*.

Cotrone, *Croton*, a City of the *further Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was twelve Miles in Compaſs, as *Livy* ſaith, and built eighty years after *Rome*: but now very ſmall, and thinly inhabited: yet it is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*, and has a Caſtle built by *Charles* V. It ſtands on the South-Eaſt ſide of *Italy*, fifteen Miles South-Eaſt of *Severina*.

The Cottian-Alpes, *Alpes Cottiæ*, a part of the *Alpes*, heretofore under the Dominion of King *Cottius* mention'd in *Suetonius* (as an Ally with the People of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Auguſtus*) and therefore by the Ancients called *Cottiæ* from him. They begin at the Fountains of the River *Var*, and reach to *Suſa*: that is, from *Mount Viſo*, to *Mount Cenis*; dividing the *Dauphinate* from *Piedmont*.

Cotzchin, or *Chotzin*, or *Kotym*, a Caſtle in *Moldavia* upon the *Nieſter*; four *Poliſh*, or twenty *Engliſh* Miles from *Caminieck* to the South-Weſt: where in 1673. an Army of the *Turks*, conſiſting of two and thirty thouſand Men, under the Command of *Sayman Aga*, deſigned for the ruine of *Lemburgh*, were encamped; having the *Neiſter* behind them, a Range of Rocks and Precipices on one ſide, the Caſtle of *Cotzchin* on the other, a Trench before them defended by Half-Moons, a Bridge over the *Nieper*, and another over the Caſtle: yet *Zobietsky*, then Marſhal, but now King of *Poland*, with much leſſer Forces coming up *October* 9. battered down their Breſt-Work with his Cannon; and the next day diſmounting his Cavalry to ſecond the *Lithuanian* Foot, (which had been beaten off) in Perſon at the head of his Men ſtormed their Camp; took it, ſlew or took Priſoners thirty one thouſand five hundred *Turks*, (and the reſt hardly eſcaped) *Solyman* their General being ſlain. In 1621. *Uladiſlaus* Prince of *Poland*, Son of *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, in the ſame Field, defeated the Forces of *Oſman* I. and ſlew the greateſt part of them; amongſt the reſt *Uſſain le Borgne*, who was eſteemed the beſt Commander the *Turks* had in thoſe times.

Couco, *Coucum*, a Kingdom in *Barbary*, in *Africa*, with a City of the ſame Name; ſixty Miles from the Shoars of the *African* Sea, between the Kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Bugia*.

Coucy, a Seigniory in *Picardy*, giving Name to a Family of Honour.

Coventry, *Conventria*, a City in the County of *Warwick* upon the Weſt Side of the River *Sherborne*, which is of no very great Antiquity; but neat, ſtrong, rich and populous, by reaſon of the Cloathing Trade: Alſo a Biſhop's See in Conjunction with *Litchfield*, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It has three Churches; the Priory or Convent (whence the Name *Coventry*) was the moſt ancient Foundation of the City, being built by *Canutus* the *Dane*. And the Croſs may be reckoned amongſt the fineſt in *England*. The Noble *George Villiers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, was created Earl of *Coventry*, in the twenty firſt of *James* I. A Title that had lain buried ever ſince the Death of *Edwin* a *Saxon*, whom *William the Conqueror* created *Earl of Coventry* in the firſt Year of his Reign. *Henry* VI. annexing the adjacent Towns and Villages to this City made it with them a *County Corporate*, diſtinct from that of *Warwickſhire*.

Couian, a City and ſmall Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the great Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Weſtern Shoar; thirty five Leagues North of the Cape of *Comory*, and about ſeventeen South of *Cochin*. The Country is well watered, and fruitful; not above twenty Leagues long from North to South, and eight or ten broad from Eaſt to Weſt. Bounded by the Kingdoms of *Cochin* and *Travancor*. There are many Chriſtians in it, by the means of the *Portugueſe*. The City

City has a Caſtle, and a ſafe Haven, with the Character of a rich and flouriſhing Place. The *Portugueſe* were driven out of it by the *Hollanders* in 1663.

Coulour, a Town of the *Hither Eaſt-Indies* in the Kingdom of *Golconde* in *Malabar*; ſeven days Journey from the City of *Golconde*. There is a Mine or Quarry of Diamonds very near it.

Courreze, *Curretia*, a River in *Limoſin* in *France*, which riſeth two Miles above *Tulle*; and having watered both it and *Brive*, falls into the *Vefere*, two Miles above *Condat*.

Courtenay, *Corteneum*, *Corteniacum*, *Curtiniacum*, a ſmall Town in the Iſle of *France*, ſix Miles diſtance from *Sens* Weſt. The Princes who have born the Title of this ſmall Place, are frequently mentioned by the *French* Hiſtorians; and ſome of the Emperors of *Greece* are deriv'd from their Family.

Courtray, *Corteriacum*, by the Natives called *Cortrick*, a Town in *Flanders* upon the River *Lys*, five Leagues from *Tournay* to the North, and four from *Lille* to the Weſt. Made famous by the Defeat of the *French* in 1302. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1646. and fortified; and again in 1667: But in the Treaty of 1679. it returned under the Obedience of the King of *Spain*, who is ſtill poſſeſſed of it.

Courzola, an Iſland under the *Venetians* upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, full of Wood. There is, beſides five Villages in it, a City of the ſame Name which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*. The Houſes, built all generally of Marble.

Coutances, *Conſtantia Caſtra*, a City and Biſhoprick in *Normandy* in *France*, under the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*. It ſtands upon the River *Barde*, two Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea, five from *Auranches* to North, and twelve from *Caen* to the Weſt. This City has a large County belonging to it, called by the ſame Name, *le Coutantin*; which lies extended from North to South, in the form of a Peninſula; on the North and Weſt it has the *Britiſh* Sea, on the Eaſt the River *Viere*, which parts it from *Beſſin*; and on the South *le Auranchin*, divided from it by another ſmall River. The Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* heretofore belonged to this County; which being in the hands of the *Engliſh*, are not now eſteemed a part of it, but annexed to *England*.

Coutras, *Curtracum*, a Town in *Guienne* in *Perigord*, ſeated on the Confluence of *Lille* and *Droma*, twelve Miles from *Bourdeaux* to the North-Weſt: Made famous by a Battel here fought in the Civil Wars of *France* in 1587.

Couverden. See *Coeworden*.

Cowbridge, a Market-Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Cowes, a noted Harbour at the Entrance of the Creek that goes to *Newport* in the Iſle of *Wight*; fortified with a Caſtle.

Cracow, *Cracovia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Krakow*, by the *Germans Cracaw*, by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, *Cracovia*, is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and ſtands on the River *Weya*, (*Viſtula*) about fifty *Poliſh* Miles from *Presburg* to the North-Eaſt, 85 Miles from *Dantzick* South. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gnezna*; there belongs to it a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock, with vaſt Suburbs; and an Univerſity opened in 1401. by *Uladiſlaus* K. of *Poland*. The Palatinate of *Cracovia*, which belongs to this City (and is one of the three which make up the leſſer *Poland*), has *Sileſia* on the Weſt, *Hungary* on the South, *Sandomiria* on the Eaſt, and the Palatinate of *Siradia* on the North. This Biſhoprick was founded by *Mieczislao*, who received the Chriſtian Faith in 965. The City was burnt by the *Tartars* in 1241. The Cuſtody of it was after this committed to the *Germans*, in 1428. A Diſputation being had here with the *Huſſites*, in 1431. the King ſent for ſome Preachers out of *Bohemia*, who preached many Years in the *Sclavonian* Tongue. *Helvigis* the Queen cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated into the *Poliſh* Tongue; and when the Pope in 1448. ſent a Legate to this Nation, the Univerſity ſhewed him nó Reſpect, but ſtuck to the Council of *Baſil*. In 1591. they burnt the Proteſtants Church there, as they did in 1635 by the procurement of the Jeſuits; who the next year were baniſhed for it out of that Univerſity. This City was alſo taken by the *Swedes*, in the Wars under *Charles* II. King of *Sweden*, in 1655. It is ſtiled the *Rome of Poland*, for its Excellency. They tolerate the *Jews*, wearing a diſtinctive Habit. There are betwixt fifty and ſixty Churches in it.

Cragno. See *Carniola*.

Crainbourn, a Market-Town in *Dorſetſhire*; the Capital of its Hundred; ſeated near the Spring of a River that runs into the *Stower*; it is a Town of good Antiquity.

Cranbrook, a Market-Town in *Kent* in *Scray* Lath, ſeated at the Head of the River *Medway*.

Cranganoor, *Cranganora*, a Kingdom and a City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The City lies upon the River *Aicot*, two Leagues from the Ocean, and ſeven from *Cochin* to the North; being a Biſhop's See, whilſt it was in the Hands of the *Portugueſe*; but in 1663. the *Dutch* took it from them, and put it into the Hands of the King of *Calecut*, together with the ſmall Kingdom belonging to it.

Cranoſtaw, *Kraſnoſtaw*, *Cranoſtovia*, a ſmall but well fortified Town in *Black Ruſſia*, in *Poland*, upon the River *Wieprez*, and a Lake made by the ſaid River; five Leagues from *Chelm* to the South-Weſt, and as many from *Lublin* to the South-Eaſt. Now the uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Chelm*.

Craon, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, upon the River *Oudon*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine* in *Brittany*; giving Name to an honourable Family.

Crapack, the *Carpathian* Mountains, which divide *Hungary*, *Moravia*, and *Tranſilvania* from *Poland*. This ridge of Mountains, called by the Antients *Carpates*, and *Mons Carpathus*, runs from Eaſt to Weſt, under various Names given by the Nations which border upon it.

Crapone, a Canal in *Provence*, made in the laſt Age by the ingenious *Adam de Crapone* from the River *Durance* to the *Arles*, beginning at *Roque* a Village ſix Leagues below the Fall of the ſaid River into the *Rhine*.

La Crau, a large Heath of ſeven or eight Leagues length in *Provence*; filled with a prodigious Quantity of Stones, whereof divers of the Antients have conjectured, but none give, a ſatisfactory Cauſe.

Craven, a Part of the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*; hilly and rough, in which *Shipton* ſtands. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *William Craven*, created by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1664.

Crap St. Martin, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath.

Crecy, *Creſſy*, *Creciaſenſis*, *Creſſiacum*, a Town in *Picardy*, upon the River *Serre*, in the moſt Eaſtern Borders of that Province; three Miles from *la Ferre* to the Eaſt, and the ſame Diſtance from *Guiſe* to the South. This ſmall Place, by the *Engliſh* Valor under *Edward* III. and his Son the *Black Prince*, in 1346. *Auguſt* 26. received a Name that will laſt for ever: *Philip de Valois* being here beaten in a ſet Battle, in which the Kings of *Bohemia* and *Majorca*, *Charles* Duke of *Alenſone* Brother to the King of *France*,

France, the Duke of *Lorraine*, *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*, and in all 11 Princes, 80 Barons, 1200 Knights, and 30000 common Soldiers were ſlain; and King *Philip* himſelf eſcaped with great Difficulty, being ſcarcely admitted into one of his own Caſtles, upon his Reply to the Queſtion, *Who is here? The Fortune of* France. § There is another *Crecy* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Serre*, near *Laon*, in the Tract of *Tierache*. § And a third in the Province of *Brie*, upon the River *Morin*, two or three Leagues from *Meaux*, within the Government of *Champaigne*.

Crediton, a Market-Town in *Devonſhire*, upon the Rivers *Credie* and *Forton*: The Capital of its Hundred; and formerly a Biſhop's See, till King *Edward the Confeſſor* tranſlated the ſame to *Exon*. It is adorned with a fair Church, built Cathedral-wiſe; well inhabited, in a rich Soil, and drives a good Trade of Serges. Both the aforeſaid Rivers fall into the *Ex*.

Creil, *Creolium*, a ſmall City or great Town in the Iſle of *France*, upon the River *Oeſia*, (*Oiſe*,) over which it has a Bridge, between *Clermont* to the North three Miles, and *Senlis* to the South two.

Crekelade, a Market-Town in *Wiltſhire* in the Hundred of *Highworth*; which returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Crema, [*Crema*,] *Forum Diuguntorum*, a City in the State of *Venice*, called by the *French Creme*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bononia*; ſeated upon the River *Serium*, *Serio*, ſixty Miles from *Verona* to the Weſt, and twenty from *Milan* to the Eaſt. This City was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and is very ſtrongly fortified: Made a Biſhoprick in 1579. by Pope *Gregory* XIII. being the Capital of the Territory adjacent, called *Cremaſco*.

Cremera, a ſmall River in the Dukedom of *Thuſcany* in *Italy*, falling into the *Tiber* five Miles below *Rome*. The 300 *Fabii* were cut to pieces by an Ambuſcade of the Enemy upon the Banks of it: A Miſfortune ſo lamented by the *Romans* that, they curſed the very City-Gate, by which they marched, with the Title of *Scelerata*, and placed the Day of their overthrow in the Catalogue of black and diſmal Days.

Cremona, *Colonia & Urbs Cremonamorum*, a City of the Dukedom of *Milan*, which is a Biſhop's See under that Archbiſhop and ſtands upon the *Po*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*, forty Miles from *Mantua* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Milan* to the South-Eaſt. This City was built 443 Years after *Rome*, and made afterwards a *Roman* Colony; it has been often ruined, and rebuilt; at preſent a ſtrong, great, rich, populous City; and has a ſtrong Caſtle to the Eaſt, with an Univerſity granted by *Sigiſmund* the Emperor. The Territory belonging to it is a fruitful delicious Plain, having on the North and Eaſt the River *Oglio*, on the South the *Po*, (where there are ſeveral Diſtricts beyond that River belonging to it.) and on the Weſt the River *Abdua*. The *French* and *Modeneſe* beſieged this City in 1648. but were not able to take it.

Crempen, *Crempa*, a ſmall but fortified City in the Dukedom of *Holſatia*, in the County of *Stormaren*, upon the River of that Name; not above one Mile from the River *Elb* to the North, about ten *Daniſh* Miles from *Lubec* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Embden* to the Eaſt. This belongs to the King of *Denmark*.

Crequi, a Seigniory in *Artois*, upon the Confines of *Picardy*, giving Name to an honourable Family which has been famous for divers illuſtrious Perſons.

Creſſy. See *Creci*.

Creſpi, *Crepiacum*, the chief Town of the Dukedom *de Valois*, in the Iſle of *France*; built in a fine Plain; ſeven Miles from *Meaux* to the North, and three from *la Ferte*. *Francis* I. and the Emperor *Charles* V. held a Treaty of Peace here in 1544.

Creſt, *Creſtidium*, & *Criſta Arnaldi*, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, upon a River of the ſame Name, two Miles from the *Some* to the Eaſt, and twenty two from *Avignon* to the North. Fortified with a Caſtle and a Tower.

Creta. See *Candia*.

Crevant, *Crevantium*, a Town in *Burgundy* in *France*, upon the North Side of the River *Sure*, in the North-Weſt Border of that Dutchy, two Miles from *Auxerre* to the North, and twenty three from *Dijon* to the North-Weſt. In 1423 there was a ſharp Fight here between the *Engliſh* and the *French*, with the Victory, by Confeſſion, to the *Engliſh*. There is a Stone-Bride over the *Sure* here.

Creuſe, *Croſa*, a River in *France*, which riſeth in *la Marche*; and running to the North-Weſt, entereth *Berry*, and paſſeth through the Town of *Black* in the Borders of *Berry*; then entering *Touraine*, it falls (having in this Courſe received the *Little Creuſe* and ſome other Rivers) into the *Loyre*, at *Candes* above *Saumur*.

Crewkern, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire*; the Capital of its Hundred: Seated on the Banks of the River *Parret*. Written alſo *Crokeborn*.

Crickhowel, a Market-Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred. The Marqueſs of *Worceſter* has a Caſtle here.

Crim Tartary, or the *Precopenſian Tartars*, is a vaſt Tract of Land, bounded on the North by *Ruſſia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Donetz* in great part, and alſo by *Ockraina* and *Dikoia*,) on the Eaſt by *Pervolock*, on the South by the Kingdom of *Aſtarcan*, the *Petigori*, *Cabardia*, the *Palus Meotis*, and *Euxine* Sea; and on the Weſt by the *Boriſthenes*, which parts it from *Wolynia*. Extended vaſtly from Eaſt to Weſt, but not ſo broad. The chief Force of it lies in the *Peninſula* in the *Black Sea*. Theſe *Tartars* have been heretofore *Chriſtians*, but now *Mahometans*, and the inſeparable Allies of the *Turks*, in hopes to ſucceed upon the failure of the *Ottoman* Houſe; otherwiſe they live under a Prince of their own. See *Krim*.

Crincon, *Crientio*, a River of *Artois*, near *Arras*.

Crinitus, a River in the Weſt of the Iſland of *Sicily*, ſpringing in the Valley of *Mazara*, twenty five Miles from *Palermo*; and afterwards falling into the Sea of *Tunis*. Now called *Il Belicidefiro*.

Criſmato, *Phænus*, a Mountain in *Normandy*.

Croatia, *Liburnia*, a Dukedom belonging to the Emperor of *Germany*, call'd by the *Germans Crabaten*, and is a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*: Bounded on the North by *Sclavonia*, on the Eaſt by *Boſnia*, on the South by *Dalmatia* and the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the Weſt by *Carniola* a Province of *Germany*. The *Turks* were heretofore poſſeſſed of all the Southern Parts of it; but the Emperor has lately recovered them. The Inhabitants are excellent Horſemen, and have of late done great Service againſt the *Turks*.

Crocodilon, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Ægypt*, upon the Banks of the *Nile*, in the Country called *Thebais*. They adored the *Crocodiles* as *Gods* (in the vulgar Opinion) at this Place, and therefore it came to take their Name.

Croia, the principal City of *Albania*; a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*, *Dyrrhachium*, upon the River *Liſana*; within ten *Engliſh* Miles of the *Adriatick*, thirty from *Durazzo* to the North, about a hundred and ten South of *Ragoſa*. It was heretofore very ſtrong. *George Caſtriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, often broke the Fury of the *Ottoman* Forces here; but after his Death it fell into their Hands.

Cromer, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *North Erpingham*, lying to the Sea.

Croncarty, a Sea-Port-Town in *Rosi* in *Scotland*, upon the Eastern Sea, at the North Point of *Murray Fyrth*.

Croneburg, *Caronaburgum*, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Zealand*, belonging to the King of *Denmark*: taken by the *Swedes* in 1658. but ſince reſtored again. At this place (which was built by *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark* for the purpoſe, in 1577.) all Ships are forced to pay their Toll, which paſs the *Sound*.

Cronſtat, *Corona*, a City of *Tranſilvania*, often called *Braſſovia*, by the Inhabitants *Braſſaw*; in the middle of the Eaſtern Borders of that Dutchy, towards *Walachia*; at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, upon the River *Burzaugh*. It is a ſtrong Place, and has three great Suburbs, inhabited by three ſeveral Nations: forced to receive an Imperial Garriſon, in *May* 1688. General *Heuſler* in a Fight near this place, *Aug.* 21. 1690. ſuffered a great Defeat, wherein himſelf was taken Priſoner by the *Tartars*; who not knowing him, ſold him to Count *Teckeley*, (who commanded the Action) for ſeventy *Rix Dollars*.

Croſno, *Croſna*, a ſmall City in the *Black Ruſſia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Primyſlie*, near the *Carpathian* Hills and the Rivers *Viſloc* and *Jaſiolde*.

Croſſen, *Croſſa*, a City in the Province of *Sileſia*, and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Oder*; where it entertains the River *Borber* from the South; about ten Miles above *Franck fort*. This is the Capital of a ſmall Dukedom, which being many Ages ago mortgaged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and not redeemed in due time, has ever ſince been in his Poſſeſſion.

Crotona, an ancient City in the *Further Calabria* in *Italy*, which is now a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*. *Milo* and ſeveral other famous *Athletæ* were Natives of this place: in whoſe times it was no leſs than twelve Miles in circuit.

Croy, a Sea-Port on the North ſide of the *Somme* in *Picardy*, two *French* Miles from *Aſſelane* to the South, and the ſame diſtance from *Caen* in *Normandy* to the North.

Crouch, one of the little Rivers of the County of *Eſſex*.

Crow, or *le Crou*, *Crodoldus*, ſometimes called *Gonneſſe*, is a River in the Iſle of *France*; which ariſing above a Village called *Louvre*, five Miles Eaſt from St. *Dennis*, falls into the *Seine*, at S. *Dennis*.

Crowland, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Ellow* upon the River *Weeland*, in a very fenny low ground. The beſt Streets of it are ſevered from each other (not unlike *Venice*) by interjacent Water-courſes; and the Cauſeys leading to it, ſo narrow, that no Carts can poſſibly paſs: which may juſtifie the Proverb, ſaying, *All the Carts which come to* Crowland *are ſhod with Silver*.

Croy, a Village in *Picardy*, two or three Leagues from *Amiens*, giving its Name to a *Family* of Honor in the *Low Countreys*.

Croydon, or *Croyden*, *Necmagus*, a Market Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred; ſeated near the Spring-head of the River *Wandle*, nine Miles from *London*, where the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* has a Countrey Houſe: it has an Hoſpital for the Poor, and a Free-School for Children, founded by Archbiſhop *Whitgift*.

Crumaw or *Crumeaw*, *Crumavia*, a Town in the Province of *Moravia* in *Germany*, betwixt *Brin* and *Znaim*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, and a fine Caſtle.

Cruſol, a Seigniory in the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*, near the *Rhoſne*, giving its Name and the Title of Earl to an Honourable Family.

Cteſiphon, an ancient Town of the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*, near the *Tygris*, ſaid to be built by the *Parthians*.

Cuama or *Coama*, a River of the Kingdom of *Sofala* in *Africa*, ſaid to derive its Source from the Lake of *Suchaf* (where it has the Name of *Zambre*) towards the Mountains of the Moon: the ſame Lake, that the Moderns take to be the Head of the *Nile*.

Cuba, an Iſland in the Bay of *Mexico* in *America*, to the South of *Florida*; which is one of the greateſt that belongs to that part of the World. It has on the Eaſt *Hiſpaniola*, (divided from it by a Bay of the breadth of fourteen *Spaniſh* Leagues,) on the Weſt the firm Land of *America*, on the South *Jamaica* at the diſtance of nineteen Leagues. In length two hundred *Spaniſh* Leagues, in breadth not above thirty five. The greateſt part of it is Mountainous, but well watered. Infinitely peopled, when the *Spaniards* diſcovered it; but they deſtroy'd all the Inhabitants, and have not been able yet to people it themſelves, ſo that the greateſt part is deſolate. This and *Jamaica* were the firſt Places of *America* which *Columbus* diſcovered in 1492. There are ſix Cities in this Iſland; the principal of which is St. *Jago*, on the South ſide; and *Havana*, a noble and well fortified Sea-Port on the North ſide; under the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Cuckfield or *Cuxfield*, a Market Town in *Suſſex* in *Lewis Rape*.

Cuco, a ſtrong City by Situation (upon a high Hill) in the Kingdom of *Algiers* in *Africa*, towards the River *Mayor*. The Soil it ſtands in affords plenty of all things neceſſary for humane life.

Cucuſa, an ancient City of *Armenia the Leſs* upon the Frontiers of *Cilicia* and *Cappadocia*, having formerly born the honour of an Epiſcopal See: and the more remark'd in Hiſtory, for being the place whither S. *John Chryſoſtom* was baniſhed by the order of the Empreſs *Eudoxa*.

Cuenca, *Concha*, a City of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*; the Capital of *La Sierra*. It ſtands in a Rocky and Mountainous Country, upon the River *Xucar*, twenty five Leagues Eaſt from *Toledo*, and thirty four Weſt from *Valencia*. Built by the *Goths* out of the Ruines of a *Roman* City called *Valeria*, not far diſtant. The *Moors* became next Maſters of it, and kept it till 1177. when the *Spaniards* recovered it again.

Cueva, a Town in the Kingdom of *Caſtile* in *Spain*, giving its Name there to a Family of Honor.

Cufa, a City of *Chaldæa* or *Terach* in *Aſia*, upon the Weſt ſide of *Euphrates*; ſixty Miles South from *Bagdet*, or *Babylon*, on the Borders of *Arabia Deſerta*, and heretofore the Reſidence of the *Califfs*: after that it was under the *Perſians*; and at preſent under the *Turks*, being much declined from its ancient Splendor, Wealth and Greatneſs. Long. 79. 10. and Lat. 32. 00. forty five *German* Miles above *Balſera* North.

Cuhiang, a City and Territory of the Province of *Junnan* in *China*, having Juriſdiction over ſix other old Cities, and ſtanding in a fruitful and pleaſant Country that is provided with Mines of Silver and Precious Stones.

Cujavia, *Cujavia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, bounded on all ſides by the greater *Poland*; but the North, where it has *Pruſſia*. The chief Town is *Breſtia*, *Brzeſtie*, ten Miles from *Thorn* to the South, and thirty from *Dantzick*.

Culba.

Cullyd, *Cullus*, a Town and Port upon the *Mediterranean* in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, where the River *Collo* or *Culbu* is discharged into the Sea; betwixt *Hipone* and *Bugia*.

Cullitton, a Market Town in *Devonshire*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Culm, a City of *Poland*, upon the *Viſtula*, in *Pruſſia*, built upon a Hill. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſa*, though heretofore under the Archbiſhop of *Riga*: built in 1223. by the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order; but having ſuffered much in the *Swediſh* Wars, it is now almoſt deſolate, and the Biſhop has removed his Palace to *Colme*, three Miles more to the Eaſt. *Culm* ſtands twenty Miles South of *Dantzick*, and ten North from *Waldiſtaw*; and is the Capital of a little Country adjacent, called by the Inhabitants *Colmiſchland*.

Culembach, *Culembachium*, a ſmall Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Mayn*, near the Riſe of it; ſix Miles from *Bamberg* Eaſt, and as many from *Coberg* South-Eaſt; the Capital of a Marquiſate belonging to the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and part of the *Burgravate* of *Noremburg*; between the Territory of *Bamberg* to the Weſt, *Miſnia* to the *North*, *Bohemia* and *Bavaria* to the Eaſt, and *Norimburg* to the South: belonging alſo to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Culembourg, *Culemburgum*, a Town and Caſtle in *Guelderland*, belonging to the *United Provinces*; yet as to the Revenue poſſeſſed by its own Count: it ſtands on the River *Rhine*, above two *German* Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-Eaſt, and ſix from *Nimeguen* to the Weſt. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and diſmantled in 1674.

Culiacan, a Province in *New Spain* in *America*, within the Juriſdiction of the Governor of *Guadalaxara*; between *New Mexico* to the North, *New Biſcay* to the Eaſt, and the *Purple Sea* to the South and Weſt. It has a City of the ſame Name.

Cuma, *Cumæ*, once a Colony and famous City of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which in 1207. was utterly ruined by the *Saracens*. The Ruines of it are yet viſible, upon an Hill, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve Miles from *Naples* to the North Weſt. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire, this City was wonderfully fortified; ſo that *Narſes* the General of *Juſtinian* could not take it without a tedious Siege: and at this day the Ruines of it are wonderful: many Noble Antiquities are to be ſeen amongſt them. The Biſhops See, that was fixed here, is united with that of *Averſa*. *Virgil* ſpeaks of an admirable Temple of *Apollo* and a Fortreſs that adorned this City in Ancient Times. Neither muſt it be forgotten, that the *Sibylla Cumana*, her Grott being in the neighbourhood, took her Title from hence: whoſe Verſes propheſied ſo favourably of our Saviour, that *Julian* the *Apoſtate* thought fit to order them to be burnt. § The Ancients mention other places of the ſame Name. One, upon the Gulph of *Smyrna* in *Aſia Minor*, now called *Foja Nova*, betwixt *Smyrna* and *Pergamus*; accommodated with a Port and Fortreſs. Near to which, the *Venetian* Fleet obtain'd a Victory over the *Turks* in the year 1650. Of the reſt, nothing ſaid.

Cumberland, is the moſt North-Weſtern County of *England*; on the North bounded by *Scotland*; on the South and Weſt it has the *Iriſh* Sea; and on the Eaſt *Lancaſter*, *Weſtmorland*, the Biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*. It took its Name from the Inhabitants who being of the old *Britiſh* Race, called themſelves *Kumbri* or *Kambri*. The Country though cold and uneven, is yet not unpleaſant to the Traveller. And it affordeth great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl and Metals: nor is it deſtitute of many *Roman* Antiquities, the Reliques of the *Roman* Garriſons who lay here to defend *Britain* from the devouring *Picts*. The principal City is *Carliſle*. Prince *Rupert* whilſt he lived was Duke of *Cumberland* by the Creation of King *Charles* I. his Uncle, 1643. He dying without Iſſue *November* 30. 1682. that Honor is now in the Perſon of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*. It became a Dukedom from an Earldom. For in the year 1525. *H.* VIII. conferred the Title of Earl of *Cumberland* upon *Henry* Lord *Clifford*, in whoſe Family it continued from thence to 1642. The *Eden* is the principal River of this County.

Cuneo, *Cuneus*: See *Coni*.

Cuningham, a County of *Scotland*, on the Weſtern Shoar over againſt the Iſle of *Arran*; on the Weſt it has the *Iriſh* Sea, on the North *Dunbritoun Fyrth*, (which parts it from *Lenſteth*), on the Eaſt *Clyddſdale*, and on the South *Kile*. The chief Town is *Largis* on the *Iriſh* Sea, ſeventeen *Scotch* Miles from *Glaſco* to the Weſt.

Cunſar, one of the Names of the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

Curacao or *Curaſſaw*, one of the Iſlands known by the Name of *Sottovento* in the *South America*, over againſt the Province of *Venezuela*, betwixt *Oraba* and *Bonnaire*. Taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Dutch* in 1632.

Curdiſtan, *Chaldæa*, a vaſt Province in *Aſia*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; containing *Chaldæa*, part of *Aſſyria* towards *Media*, and a great part of *Armenia Major*. The Weſtern Bounds are cloſed by the River *Euphrates*, and the Eaſtern by the *Tigris*; having *Turcomania* to the North, and *Alidulia* to the South. The *Curdes*, a People partly *Mahometans*, *Heathens*, and *Chriſtians*, take their Name from, and dwell in this Province. The ancient *Chaldæa* was divided into two parts; the one, North of *Meſopotamia*, in which *Ur* ſtood the Country of *Abraham*: the other, South of *Babylon*, near *Arabia Deſerta*; a large Champion Country in which the *Philoſophers* lived and flouriſhed, whoſe fame became extended over all the Eaſt; and whoſe enquiries gave the firſt birth to Aſtronomy, Aſtrology, Magick, Philoſophy and Theology. *Babylon* was the Capital of the ancient *Chaldæa*.

La Cure, *Cora*, *Chora*, a River of *France*, ariſing in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and flowing through *Nivernois*, *Vezelay* or *Verzelot* and *Clameſſy*, at *Vermenton*, juſt oppoſite to *Crevans* in the Dutchy of *Burgoigne*, falls into the *Sure*.

Cures, an ancient Town of the *Sabines* in *Italy*; from whence the Name of *Quirites* became derived to the *Romans*; and remarkable alſo for being the Birthplace of *Numa Pompilius*. It is thought *Veſcovio* was afterwards built upon the Ruines of this Town.

Curetes, a Name of the ancient People of the Iſland of *Crete*.

Curiale, *Dianæ Oraculum*, a ſmall Town on the Coaſt of *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Perſian* Gulph; about twenty ſeven Miles to the North-Weſt of Cape *Raz*, the moſt Eaſtern Point of that Country, and and eight from *Maſcate* a City.

Curland, *Curlandia*, a Province of *Livonia*, called by the *Germans* **Kurland**, by the *Dutch* **Coetzlandt**, by the *French Courlande*, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Semgalen*, on the South by *Samogithia*, and on the North and Weſt by the *Baltick* Sea. This Country belonged anciently to the *Teutonick* Order; but *Sigiſmund Auguſtus* King of *Poland*, in 1587. forced *Gothardus Ketler* Maſter of that Order, to renounce their Right; and hold it, together with *Semgalen*, as a Fee of the Crown of *Poland*. So that ever ſince it has been ſeparated from *Livonia*, and annexed to that Crown; and is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Ketlers*, as Dukes of *Curland*; and

Subjects to the Crown of *Poland*. The Capital City of it is *Geldingen*.

Curreti, *Aveni*, a River of *Italy*, in the State of the Church, in the Diocese of *Sabina*; between *Campania* to the South, and *Umbria* to the North. It watereth S. *Lorenzo* and the Abby *di Farfa*; and then falls into the *Tyber*, fifteen Miles North of *Rome*.

Curta, a Village of *Hungary* upon the *Danube*, between *Comora* and *Gran*. It is a *Roman* Town ruined.

Curzola, *Corcyra Nigra*, an Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the Dominion of the State of *Venice*; which is twenty five Miles in length from North to South, and five in breadth. It has a small City or Town of the same Name, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*: and there are five other small Villages in it. It lies only five Miles from Cape *Cabicello*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*.

Le Curzolari, *Echinades*, *Echina*, five small Islands over against the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. Near to which, the Christians gain'd that Signal Naval Victory over *Selim* II. his Fleet in 1571. in the Battel, called the *Battel of Lepanto*.

Cusa, an ancient City of *Nubia* in *Africa*. And a River of the same Name in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.

Cusco, *Cuscum*, a great City of *Peru* in the South *America*, one hundred and twenty Miles East from *Lima*. It was the Royal City of the Kings of *Peru*, adorned with a stately Temple dedicated to the *Sun*, and divers noble Palaces and an admirable Fortress, when the *Spaniards* conquered it; but now dispeopled and ruined. Yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

Cussi, a Province in *Æthiopia*.

Custrin, *Custrinum*, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the East side of the River *Oder*, where it receives the *Warta*; four Miles North from *Franckfort*: a very strong Place.

Custingue, a small Territory or District in *Aquitania* in *France*.

Cut, a large Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, lying eighty Leagues along the River *Guregure* as far as to the River *Esubu*, East of the Province of *Temesen*; and containing all the courses of the Mountain *Athas* betwixt those two Rivers.

Cyclades, a Circle of little Islands in the *Archipelago*, surrounding the Island of *Delos*: call'd *Paros*, *Andros*, *Zea*, *Micoli*, *Naxia*, *Syminimia*, &c.

Cyclopes, the original Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*, living about Mount *Ætna*; whose extraordinary height mixt with fierceness, occasioned many Fictions amongst the Poets.

Cydnus, a River of *Cilicia* in *Asia the Less*, passing by *Cegni* and *Tharsus*. *Alexander the Great* took a desperate Sickness by bathing in it; and some say, the Emperor *Frederick Barberosse* died of the coldness of its Water, as he returned from the East in the year 1100.

Cydonia, the same with *Canea* in *Candia*.

Cylley, *Celia*, a City of *Styria* in *Germany*, upon the River *Sauna*, which a little lower falls into the *Sava*; it stands ten Miles from *Lambach* to the East, and as many from *Drasburgh* to the South-East. The Capital of a County of the same Name, and belongs to the Emperor of *Germany*: there is in it two very strong Castles, and many *Roman* Antiquities are thereabouts discovered.

Cynopolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt* upon the Western part of the *Nile*; remark'd heretofore for the Worship of the God, called *Anubis*, in it.

Cynthus, a Mountain in the Island of *Delos*, upon which the ancient Pagans built a celebrated Temple in the honour of *Apollo*; who together with *Diana* was supposed to be born here of *Latona*.

Cyparissa, an ancient Town of the *Morea*, that did belong to the Government of *Messene*; and imparted its Name to the Cape and Gulph adjacent.

Cyprus, an Island of the *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, *Kubros*: about sixty Miles North from the Shoars of *Syria*, and *Anatolia*; and extended in length from East to West two hundred and twenty; its Circuit about five hundred and fifty. This Island is so very fruitful, the Air so pleasant, and the Hills abounding so with Metals, that it was by all the Ancients call'd *The Happy Island*. *Ammianus Marcellinus* saith, it could build a Ship and fraight her out to Sea, out of what grew here, without the help of any other place. The first Inhabitants were the *Cilicians*, who yielded to the *Phenicians*, as these did to the *Greeks*: *Ptolomy* the last King of this Island, knowing that *Cato* was sent against him by the *Romans*, put an end to his own Life. It continued in the hands of the *Greek* Emperors till 656. when it was conquered by the *Saracens*. In 807. the Emperors recovered it; but *Richard* I. King of *England*, going to the Holy War, in 1191. and being ill used by the Inhabitants, made a Conquest of it for *England*; and gave it to *Guy de Lusignan*, whose Successors were dispossessed by the *Templars* in 1306. In 1472. the *Venetians* possessed themselves of it; in 1560. *Selim* the *Grand Seignior* gained it from them, whose Successor at this day enjoys it, not without some Confusion and, as occasion serves, Insurrection of the Inhabitants against the *Turks*. There are three considerable places in it; *Morovige* at the West end, *Colosso* on the South side, and *Famagusta* on the same side more to the East; and about eight hundred and fifty Villages.

Cypsella, See *Ipsala*.

Cyr, *Ciropolis*, *Cyrus*, the same with *Caria*.

Cyrene, See *Cairoan*.

Cythera, See *Cerigo*.

Cyzicus, an ancient City of *Asia*, built in the twenty fourth *Olympiad* upon the *Propontis* and honoured in the Primitive Ages of Christianity with a Metropolitan See under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. Over against the Ruines of it, stands a little Island, famous for the Marble that they call the *Marble of Cyzicus*.

Czaslaw, *Czaslavia*, a very small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Crudimka*, nine Miles from *Prague* to the East, with a considerable Prefecture belonging to it. *John Zisca*, the famous Captain of the *Hussites*, who so sharply revenged the deaths of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, was here buried.

Czeben, See *Hermanstat*.

Czenstokow or *Czestchow*, *Chestocovia*, a Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Warta*; twenty five Miles East of *Breslaw*, ten North-West of *Cracovia*. It is strong as well by Situation, as its Fortifications.

Czeremissi, a Province, or rather a People of *Moscovy*: reduced under the Empire of the *Grand Duke* in the year 1552. Lying on both sides of the River *Wolga*, betwixt the Cities *Novogorod-Nisi*, and *Casan*. They are partly Mahometans and partly Pagans, of the Race of the *Tartars*.

Czeremicz, *Sulonia*, a Town in *Dalmatia*.

Czernikow or *Czernishaw*, *Czernikovia*, a City and Duchy in *Poland*, upon the River *Desna*, which falls into the *Nieper* at *Kiovia*, twenty eight Miles South-West of *Szernikow*, or *Czernikow*. This City is now in the hands of the *Russ*, as also the Dukedom thereunto belonging, called by the same name. They belonged originally to the *Russ*; and together with *Novogrod*, were conquered by *Uladislaus* IV. King of *Poland*;

Poland; ſo that the *Ruſs* has only recovered what was his own.

Czernobel, a Town in the Palatinate of *Volhinia* in *Poland* upon the River *Uſz*; two or three Leagues from the *Boryſthenes*, of little conſideration.

Czersk, a Palatinate; and *Czesko*, a City upon the *Viſtula*, ſeven *Poliſh* Miles above *Warzovia* or *Warſchaw*.

Czyrkaſſi, *Czyrcaſſia*, a ſtrong Town in the *Ukraine* upon the *Nieper*, twenty ſeven *Poliſh* Miles beneath *Kjovia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea: it has ſuffered great Extremities of late years from the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, being a Frontier to both thoſe People.

Czyrknitzerzee or *Zirichnitz*, *Lugeum*, a great Lake in the Province of *Carniola* in *Germany*; extended the ſpace of four Miles betwixt the Woods and Mountains, towards *Italy*; full of Fiſh, ebbing and flowing extraordinarily, and begetting a fruitful Soyl.

D A

Dabir or *Debir*, an ancient City of the *Anakims* in *Paleſtine* near *Hebron*. It had been formerly call'd *Kirjah-Sepher*, *i.e.* the *City of Learning*, as we read *Judg.* 1. 11. And was firſt taken by *Joſhua*, *Joſh.* 11. 21. afterwards by *Othniel*, *Judges* 1. 13. with a reward of the General *Caleb*'s Daughter given him to Wife for his Victory.

Dabul, *Dabulum*, *Dunga*, a ſtrong Maritime City with a large Port and a Caſtle, at the Mouth of the River *Helevacho*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Guzarate*; but under the King of *Decan*: between *Daman* to the North, and *Goa* to the South, in 20. deg. of Lat.

Dacia, the ancient Appellation and Diviſion of a large Country of *Europe*: bounded on the North by the *Carpathian* Mountains, and the River *Preuth*; on the Eaſt and South by the ſame River, together with the *Danube*; and by the *Theyſſe* on the Weſt. It was divided into 1. *Dacia Ripenſis*, which contained a part of the preſent *Hungary* and *Walachia*. 2. *Dacia Alpeſtris*, anſwering to another part of *Walachia* and to *Moldavia*. 3. *Dacia Mediterranea* or *Getida*, in which was comprehended the preſent *Tranſylvania*. The *Albocenſii*, *Sinſi*, *Tauriſci*, *Piephigi*, *Biepti*, &c. were the *then* Inhabitants of this Country, under the Government of Kings of their own; till *Trajan*, conquering *Decebalus*, reduced them into a *Roman* Province in the year of *Rome* 98. and affixed the Name of *Colonia Ulpia Trajana* to their Capital City, otherwiſe called *Varbel* or *Zarmiſogethuſa*. The *Greeks* called this people, *Getæ*: It was the *Romans* that derived the Title of *Daci* and *Dacæ* upon them. *Dacia* alſo in the Monaſtick Writers is put abuſively for *Dania*, *Daci* for *Dani*, and *Dacicum* for *Danicum*. In the Univerſity of *Paris* the *Daniſh* College is called *Collegium Dacorum*. The *Mariſh* and the *Olt* were the principal Rivers of *Dacia*.

Dacha, *Paropaniſus*, a Province in the *Greater Aſia*.

Dada, an ancient City of *Piſidia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: otherwiſe by *Ptolomy* and *Strabo* written *Adada* and *Adadata*.

Dadaſtana, an ancient City of *Bithynia* in *Aſia the Leſs*, upon the Confines of *Galatia*: remarkable for the death of the Emperor *Jovian* here.

Dadiban, a delightful Plain four or five Leagues in Circuit in the Province of *Farſiſtan* in *Perſia*, between *Schiras* and *Lar*: richly planted with Orange, Lemon, and Pomgranate Trees; and traverſed by a River that affords plenty of Fiſh. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, reſiding at *Ormus*, are wont to paſs the end of the Summer here for pleaſure.

Dafar, the Seat of the ancient *Homerita* in *Arabia Felix*, upon the *Arabian* Sea.

Dagheſtan or *Dacheſtan*, a Province between the Kingdom of *Aſtracan* to the North, and the Province of *Schirwan* in *Perſia* to the South: Inhabited by *Tartars*, under a Prince of their own, in ſecurity againſt Invaſions by the means of inacceſſible Mountains. The principal City here is *Tarku*.

Dagho, *Daghoa*, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Livonia*, to the North of the Iſland of *Oeſel*, in the *Baltick* Sea, at the mouth of the Bay of *Riga*, which has two Caſtles; and is under the King of *Sweden*.

Dagno, *Thermidava*, a City of *Dalmatia* or *Albania*, upon the River *Drino*.

Dai or *Daæ*, an ancient People of *Scythia Aſiatica* upon the *Caſpian* Sea, adjoining to the *Maſſagetæ*.

Dalanguer, *Imaus*.

Dalecarle, *Dalecarlia* or *Dalarne*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, towards the Mountains of *Savona* and *Norway*, which bounds it on the Weſt; on the North it hath *Helſinga*; *Geſtricia* on the Eaſt, and *Vermelandia* on the South: a vaſt Country, but it has never a City or good Town in it. Taking this Name from the River *Dalecarle*, which is one of the moſt conſiderable of all the Rivers of the Kingdom of *Sweden*. It is a Mountainous Country.

Dalem, *Dalemum*, a ſmall Town of the Dutchy of *Limburg* in the *Low Countreys*, under the *Hollanders*. It ſtands upon a Stream two Leagues from *Liege*, and three from *Aix la Chapelle*: fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, and adorned with the Title of an Earldom, and likewiſe enjoying a Juriſdiction over a Territory of many Villages beyond the *Meuſe*.

Dalia, a Province contained within *Weſtrogothia* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, between the Lake of *Vener* and the Prefecture of *Bahuys*. *Dalebourg* is the moſt conſiderable Town in it.

Dallendoyſ, a Village and Caſtle in *Eyfel*, in the Dutchy of *Juliers*, which was the Seat of the ancient *Taliates*: ſometimes called *Tallenford*.

Dalmatia, the Eaſtern part of the ancient *Illyricum*, called by the Ancients *Delmio* or *Dalmatia*, from a City of that Name, its Capital. The Inhabitants of which revolting with about twenty Towns from the Kingdom of *Epirus*, called this ſmall Diſtrict by the Name of *Dalmatia*. Afterwards it was conquered by the *Romans*, and after this by the *Sclavonians*: called by the *Turks Boſnaels*, by the *Poles Slowienska*, by the *Italians Schiavonia*, by the *French Dalmatie*. That Country which now goes by the Name, is but a ſmall part of the ancient *Dalmatia*; lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and bounded on the North by *Croatia* and *Boſnia*, on the Eaſt by *Servia*, on the South by *Albania*, and on the Weſt by the *Adriatick*; in which Bounds *Morlachia* is included. In the year 1076. Pope *Gregory* VII. in a Council held at *Salona*, actually erected this Country into a Kingdom, by the Inveſtiture of *Demetrius*, then Duke of *Dalmatia*, with all the Enſigns of Royalty. Now the greateſt part is under the *Turks*, but the Sea-Coaſts and Iſlands are in the hands of the *Venetians*, who have taken ſeveral Forts from the *Turks* in this preſent War. The Common-wealth of *Raguſa* lies in *Dalmatia* alſo; which is not ſubject either to the *Turks* or *Venetians*, though it payeth a voluntary Tribute to the former; but in 1686. they were very earneſt with the Emperor of *Germany* by their Embaſſador,

baſſador, to undertake their Protection againſt the *Turks*. The *Sclavonian* Language is ſpoken by the Natives of *Dalmatia*.

Dalton, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire* in the Hundred of *Leyſdale*; ſeated in a Champaign Country, not far from the Sea.

Dam, a ſtrong Town in *Flanders*, built of late years to ſecure *Bruges* againſt the *Hollanders*, from which it ſtands but one League towards the North. This is ſtill in the hands of the *Spaniard*. § *Dam*, a ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Oder*, right over againſt *Stetin*, which is in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Sweden*. § *Dam*, a Town in *Groningen*, three Miles from the chief City of that Province to the Eaſt, and one from *Delfzijl* to the Weſt, ſeated upon *Damſterdiep*.

Damala, *Troezen*, once a City, now a ſmall Town or Village on the Eaſtern Shoar of the *Morea*; twenty ſeven Miles from *Napoli* to the North-Eaſt, and fourteen from *Corinth* to the South-Eaſt.

Daman or *Damaon*, a celebrated Port on the Weſt of *Malabar* in the Kingdom of *Gazurate*, upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Cambaia*, twenty Leagues from *Surate*, in 20. deg. of Northern Latitude: in the hands of the *Portugueſe*; who built it, and have ſo ſtrongly fortified it, that the *Great Mogul* in vain of late beſieged it with forty thouſand men.

Damaſcus, is the principal and the moſt ancient Town in *Syria*: ſeated in a Plain upon the *Chryſorrhoas*, or a River called the *Golden Stream* by the Ancients; ſurrounded with Mountains, one hundred and forty Miles from *Jeruſalem* to the South, and *Antioch* to the North. This City is ſo ancient, that it is not known when or by whom it was built; but it is mentioned by *Abraham*. In the ſucceeding Ages of the World, it followed the Fate of *Syria*, ſucceſſively ſubject to all the four great Empires, and famous under all. But then the Converſion of S. *Paul*, which happened in part near and in part within this City, is one of the greateſt things that has in the Courſe of ſo many Ages befallen it. This was alſo one of the firſt great Cities the *Saracens* took from the *Romans*, after a Siege of ſix Months, in 636. by *Omar* the Succeſſor of *Abubeker*. In 813. it was made the Seat of one of their *Califs*. *Babylon* being the ſecond, and *Grand Cairo* the third. *Conradus* III. Emperor of *Germany* attempted in 1147. to reduce it, without any good Succeſs, by reaſon of the Diviſions amongſt the Chriſtians in the Holy Land. In 1298. it was taken by *Caſſan* the *Turk*, and 30000 *Saracens* ſlain; but the *Saracens* ſoon after recovered it. About 1395. it became a Prey to that *Flagellum Dei*, (*Tamerlane*) the great *Scythian* Conqueror. After this it was ſubject to the Sultans of *Ægypt*, till *Selim* I. about 1514. ſubjected it to the *Ottoman* Empire, under which it ſtill is. This City is an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; the Seat of one of the *Turkiſh* Viſiers; in a fruitful Valley, ſo extreamly pleaſant withal, as amongſt many Writers to gain the Title of the *Paradiſe of the World*. Yet not mightily inhabited of late times; being more viſited by Pilgrims of the Turkiſh and Chriſtian Religions, than by Merchants. The Current of the Trade running by *Aleppo*, fifty Miles more North. It is now called by the *Turks* *Schami*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 33. 00.

Dambea, a City and Kingdom in *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, near the Fountains of the *Nile*; which has a Lake in it of the ſame Name, (twenty five *French* Leagues in Length, and fifteen in Breadth) incompaſſed on all ſides by Mountains, out of which riſe a vaſt Number of Rivers to forth this Lake, called *Bar-Dambea*, the Sea of *Dambea*, in the *Æthiopick* Language: And out of theſe Waters, thus united, the *Nile* ſpringeth, at ſome Diſtance from the Mountains. See *Nile*. There are twenty one Iſlands ſtanding in this Lake; the chiefeſt of which is *Dek*.

Damiata, a City of *Egypt*, upon one of the more Eaſtern Mouths of the *Nile*: Anciently called *Tamiatis* or *Damata*, and now by the *Arabians Damiar*. This City ſtands on the oppoſite Shoar to *Peluſium*, and grew out of the Ruins of it. Taken by the Chriſtians in 1218. But in 1221. they were forced to reſtore it, being involved in ſuch Miſeries by the Waters that were let looſe upon them, that they muſt otherwiſe have periſhed. After this it was retaken by *Lewis* IX in 1249. who being afterwards taken Priſoner by the *Sultan*, was forced to reſtore it as his Ranſom; after which the *Saracens* burnt it. This is an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; and now a great, well peopled City, and one of the Keys of that Country. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 31. 10.

Dammartin, or *Dampmartin*, *Dominum Martini*, a Town in the Province of the *Iſle of France* near *Paris*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church; and famous in *French* Hiſtory for the Earls of the Houſe that derive their Name from it.

Damor, *Leon*, a River in *Phœnicia*, which ariſeth from Mount *Lebanon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sydon* and *Bayrut*.

Damot, *Damut*, or *Damout*, a Kingdom of the higher *Æthiopia*, heretofore under the *Abiſſins*; but now torn from them by the *Gala's*. Its Situation is towards the Lake of *Zaire*. There are many Golden Mines in it; and a City, the Capital, of the ſame Name.

Dampierre, a Barony in the Territory of *Amas* in *France*, upon the River *Bouconne* or *Volumna*.

Damvillers, *Damvillerum*, or *Damvilliers*, *Danvillerium*, a ſtrong Town in *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Maes*, ſeated upon a Hill, five Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and about eight *German* Miles from *Thionville* to the Weſt. Taken by the *French* in 1637. and annexed to the Dutchy of *Lorrain*; but in 1673. diſmantled.

Danambre. See the *Nieper*.

Danby, an ancient Caſtle in the Tract of *Cleveland* in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*; ſeated near a large Park and Chaſe of the ſame Name. Firſt advanced to the Dignity of an Earldom by King *Charles* I. in the Perſon of *Henry Danvers* of the Line of the Lord *Latimer*, to whom this Caſtle did anciently belong: and afterwards upon the Default of Iſſue from the ſaid *Henry*, in the Perſon of *Thomas Osborn*, created by King *Charles* II. Baron of *Kineton* and Viſcount *Latimer* in 1673. and Earl of *Danby* the year after: The now Marquels of *Caermarthen*, from King *William*.

Dandalii, an ancient People of *Germany*, of great Power in the twelfth Century; and ſo addicted to their *Paganiſm*, that *VValdemar* King of *Denmark* with the Princes of *Pomerania* and *Saxony* were obliged to force them by Sea and Land to hear *Chriſtianity* preached amongſt them.

Dangala, or *Daneala*, a City of the *Upper Æthiopia*, upon the *Nile*, in the Tract of *Nubia*, (whereof it is the Capital) and in the Kingdom of *Gorhami*, towards the North. Long. 32. Lat. 10.

Danneberg, or *Daneberg*, a Town and County in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the River *Terza*, four Miles from the *Elb*, and ſeven from *Lunenburgh* to the South-Eaſt. The Town has a Caſtle belonging to it. The County belongs to the Duke of *Zell*, and is extended from Eaſt to Weſt upon the *Elb*, between the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh* to the North, the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* to the South and Eaſt, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh* to the Weſt. It had heretofore Earls of its own; but *Nicolas*

colas, the laſt of them, in 1303. ſold it to *Otto* Duke of *Brunſwick*: Of latter Times it was under the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, and by him was granted in 1671. to the Duke of *Zell*.

Dantſick, *Dantzik*, *Dantiſcum*, *Gedanum*, called by the Inhabitants and *Poles Danike*, and *Dantzig* by the *Germans*; is a vaſt well fortified City of *Poland*; the Capital of *Pruſſia*, in the little *Pomerania*, with a noble Haven and Caſtle upon the *Viſtula* which a League below diſchargeth it ſelf into the Bay of *Dantzick*, a Part of the *Baltick* Sea. So watered by two other Rivers, the *Radaun* and the *Motlan*; towards the South and Weſt it has ſome Hills, which in 1656. were firſt fortified againſt the *Swedes*. This City is Imperial and Free, belonging originally to the Empire. *Primiſlaus* King of *Poland*, in 1295. firſt walled it againſt the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, as *Cromerus* ſaith, *lib.* 11. After this it was betrayed to the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* by one *Peter Chancellor of Pomerania*, who being in wrath with *Uladiſlaus Lochicus* his Maſter, King of *Poland*, and the Caſtle thereupon ſurpriſed by the *Teutonick* Order, (who pretended to aſſiſt *Uladiſlaus*) they demanded a vaſt Sum of Money, which the Citizens refuſing to pay, they proceeded to take the City, to plunder and ſlay great Numbers of the Inhabitants. In 1310. *Sigiſmundus Auguſtus* took away half the Cuſtoms upon their Diſreſpect to his Ambaſſador, who was ſent to quiet them, then in Tumult and Diſorder: He reſerved alſo the greater Cauſes to the Determination of the Diet of *Poland*, contrary to the Privilege granted by *Caſimirus* his Predeceſſor. In 1569. *Stephanus* King of *Poland*, proſcrib'd them, for taking part with the Houſe of *Auſtria* againſt him; which Quarrel was ended by the Mediation of the Neighbouring Princes. In 1597. *Uladiſlaus* IV. had alſo ſome Controverſies with this City about their Impoſts. The Proteſtant Religion is imbraced here, the Roman Catholick tolerated. No Man is admitted into the Senate, except he be a *Lutheran*. In 1596. the Senate granted the Jeſuits the Monaſtery of S. *Bridget*, and S. *Maries* Church; but the City oppoſed it ſo vigorouſly, that three Days after they were forced to recall their Edict. In 1657. this City was forced to burn her own Suburbs to prevent their being taken by the *Swedes*. It lies in Long 41.30. Lat 54.20.

Danube, *Danubius*, *Iſter*, is one of the greateſt Rivers in *Europe*, and no leſs celebrated both in Ancient and Modern Story: Called *Danubius* and *Iſter*, whence *Ovid. lib.* 1. *de Pont.*

Stat vetus Urbs ripa vicina Binomius Iſtri.

The upper part next the Fountains, was for the moſt part called the *Danube*; and the lower from *Illyricum* or *Sclavonia*, the *Iſter*, as *Pliny* ſaith; by the *Germans Donaw*, by the *French Danube*, by the *Italians Danubio*, by the *Poles Duray*, by the *Turks Turay*. It ariſeth in the County of *Bar* in *Suabia*, four *German* Miles from *Freiburgh* to the Eaſt, and nine from *Baſil* to the North-Eaſt; running North-Eaſt, it paſſes by *Ulm*, having received a great many ſmaller Rivers on both Sides, which for Brevity I muſt omit. At *Lentz* it entereth *Bavaria*, and a little further from the South receiveth the *Lech*, which paſſeth by *Auſpruch*; and ſtill continuing its Courſe as far as *Regensburgh*, it then turns and runs more Eaſterly to the Confines of *Auſtria*, where at *Paſſaw* it entertains the vaſt River *Inn*, which comes from *Inſpruck*, and brings many other with it; from hence it goeth to *Vienna*, where it makes an Iſland; then waſheth the Walls of *Presburgh* the Capital of the *Upper Hungary*, where it divides and makes the Iſland of *Schut*: at *Comora* it unites again, and goes on to *Gran*, bending its Courſe more Southerly; from whence it paſſeth to *Buda* the Capital of all *Hungary*, where it makes two other Iſlands, one above *Buda*, and another a little below *Colocza*. The *Saramitz*, which comes from *Alba Regalis*, falls into it from the Weſt; then the *Drave* at *Eſſeck*; then the *Tibiſcus* a vaſt River of *Upper Hungary* from the Eaſt; and the *Save* again on the Weſt by *Belgrade*, which is the firſt Town of *Servia*: from hence its Courſe is more Eaſt, having *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, and *Bialogrod* on the North, *Servia* and *Bulgaria* on the South; where it makes many Iſles, and then entereth the *Euxine* or *Black* Sea by three great Outlets; the two more Northerly, being as it were reunited in the very Entry of them into the Sea. Dr. *Edward Browne*, in his Travels, ſaith; That at *Cranburgh*, not far diſtant from the Head, it appeared a conſiderable Stream; a little after from the City *Ulm* in *Suevia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continues a long Courſe; paſſing by *Ingolſtad*, *Ratisbone*, *Straubing*, *Paſſaw*, *Linz* and *Vienna*, unto *Presburgh*; from whence through *Hungary* it makes a Courſe of above three hundred Miles, before it paſſes by *Belgrade*. It drinks in above ſixty conſiderable Rivers; and in a ſober Account performs a Courſe of above 1500 Miles, from its Riſe to its Fall. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it between the *Turks* and *Chriſtians*. At one time there were twenty Galliots, eighty ſmall Pinnaces, and little leſs than a hundred Ships of Burthen employed upon it, in a Siege of *Buda*. At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought two hundred Ships and Galleys up the Stream; the *Hungarians* ſent ſo many from *Buda* down the Stream, that after a ſharp Encounter, the *Hungarians* took twenty, and forced the reſt on ſhoar near the Camp; ſo that *Mahomet* was forced to burn them to prevent their being taken by the Chriſtians. This perhaps is more than can be ſaid of any other River in the World. It abounds in good Fiſh, as Trouts, Perches, large and delicious Carps, exceeding (ſaith Dr. *Browne*) any I have ſeen, &c. ſome of which is every Year ſalted, and ſent into other Parts. This River, to conclude, was for many Ages the Boundary on this Side of the *Roman* Empire, and againſt the barbarous Nations; accordingly the *Roman* Legions had their Stations upon its Banks: they were the Founders of many of the Cities; and many memorable Actions in thoſe early Days happened near it, ſometimes between the *Romans* themſelves, and ſometimes between them and the *Barbarians*.

Danvilliers. See *Damvilliers*.

Daphne, a delightful Village of old in *Syria*, upon the Banks of the River *Orontes*, five Miles from *Antioch the Great*. Where was a large famous Cypreſs-Wood conſecrated to *Apollo*, with a Temple to his Honour alſo, and another to *Diana*; and a Spring called the *Fountain of Daphne*. The *Romans* for ſome time kept a Legion here, till they found their Men effeminated by the Pleaſures of the Place. *Pompey the Great*, charmed with its Beauty, became a Benefactor to it. *Conſtantine M.* built a Houſe of Pleaſure in it in the Year 326. *Gallus* cauſed the Body of the Martyr *Babylas*, the Patriarch of *Antioch*, to be tranſported hither; whereupon it is ſaid *Apollo* forceaſed his Oracle. *Julian* the *Apoſtate* commanded the ſaid Body to be removed in 362. After which the Temple of *Apollo* was ſo conſumed in a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, that in S. *Chryſoſtom's* time only one Pillar, now nothing is remaining thereof. And the Chriſtian Emperors ſucceeding *Julian* erected Churches in its Room.

Darbon, *Alpheus*, a River in the middle of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ladon* (which falls into the *Orſea*,) and divides at *Pylus*: one Branch called *Iliaco*

Iliaco, runs West, and entereth the Ocean over against *Zant*; the other (*Alpheo*) runs South, and entereth the Gulph of *Arcadia*, over against the Town of *Stroffhad*, 20 Miles North-West of *Arcadia*.

Darby, *Derby*, *Derbia*, is both a City and a County in *England*. The County has *Nottinghamshire* on the East, *Leicestershire* on the South, *Staffordshire* on the West, and *Yorkshire* on the North. The River *Derwent* divides it into two Parts, running North and South, and at last falls into *Trent*, which is its Southern Boundary. That Part which lies East of *Derwent* is plain and fruitful; the Western Parts are more mountainous and barren, but abound in Mines of Lead, Iron, Coals, and afford good Pasture for Sheep. In the South-East Part of this County upon the River *Derwent*, lieth the City of *Derby*, which first takes its Name from the River, and then lends it to the County: A fine, rich, well-traded City. On the East Side it has *Derwent*, covered by a Stone-Bridge; on the South it hath a clear Rivolet called *Mertenbrook*: and within it five Parish-Churches. *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* was created Earl of *Darby* in 1486. by *Henry* VII. in the first Year of his Reign. The prefent *William Stanley*, who is the ninth Earl of this Family (and the fourth of *England*) succeeded *Charles* his Father in 1672. A Title heretofore enjoyed, first by the Earls of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, and afterwards by several Princes of the *Royal Family*.

Darda, a strong Fort at the North end of the Bridge of *Essek*, built by the *Turks* in 1685. and taken by the *Germans* when they burnt the Bridge: Retaken by the Duke of *Lorrain* in 1687. and designed to be fortified, but soon after deserted rather, that the *Turks* might have a free Passage to their ruin, as came to pass *Aug.* 14. 1687. when they received the greatest Overthrow near this Place, which has befallen them in this last Century. See *Mohatz*.

The **Dardanelles**, *Dardanium*, *Dardania*, are two Castles built by *Mahomet* II. The one in *Europe*, where anciently stood *Cestos*; the other in *Asia*, in the place of *Abidos*, upon the streightest part of the *Helespont*. They stand two hundred Miles South of *Constantinople*, as being the Keys of that City. The famous *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw them in 1655. thus describes them (as he is translated). That which is in *Romania*, on the Side of *Europe*, is built in a triangular Form, at the Foot of an Hill, which commands and covers it; where there is a little Town. This Castle hath three Towers covered with Lead, whereof two are towards the Land, and the third which is the biggest, upon the Harbor. It hath (said he) as I could discern with a Perspective-Glass, about twenty Port-holes level with the Water; in which, besides what I could observe by my Glasses, I was assured that a Man might easily creep into some of the Guns, they were of such a prodigious Bore. The other on the *Asia* Side is in a Plain, and seemed to me to be almost square. It hath three Towers on each Side, and a Dungeon or Platform in the Middle, but not so many Port-holes as the other. These Castles are of no Strength to Landward, being only designed against Ships, as Mr. *Sandys* and all observe; but they were kept by strong Garrisons. This Place is famous for the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, the Passage of *Xerxes* by a Bridge of Boats, the Passage of the *Turks* a little above these Castles; and of later times for three Naval Victories obtained here by the *Venetians*, in 1655, 1656, and 1657. Since that the *Turks* have built two other Castles, which bear just upon the entrance of the *Hellespont*, about three Miles more South than the old *Dardanelles*. That on *Asia* Side lieth not above two Miles from *Troas* upon a flat Ground. That on *Europe*, on the side of a Hill, with round Towers, and several Ascents after the old Fashion, as Mr. *Wheeler* observes; which, he saith, were built since Mr. *Sandys*'s time, and in all probability since 1655. upon the Occasion of those *Venetian* Victories. The *Turks* call *Lepanto* and *Patras*, at the entrance of the Bay or Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Dardanelles*, by way of Allusion. There are two other such Castles call'd the *Dardanelles* of the Gulph of *Larta* in *Epirus*, eighty *English* Miles North-West from *Lepanto*.

Dardania, the ancient Name of a Country in the upper *Mesia*, which became afterwards a part of *Dacia*, and now makes properly the South Quarter of the Province of *Servia*, wherein *Nizza* and *Uscopia* stand. § Also an ancient Town and Province of *Troas* in *Asia the Less*, mentioned by *Mela*, *Pliny*, *&c.*

Darha, a Country, City, and River in the Division of *Biledulgeridia* in *Africa*. The River is subject to an annual Inundation, which beginning in *April* (if a great one) makes a fruitful Year. Towards this River stands the City *Darha* in *Darha* properly so called, which is one of the three Parts this Country is divided into: the others being *Itata* and the Kingdom of *Teflete*. This Country lies between the Kingdom of *Morocco*, *Tesset*, and *Segellomessa*; under the Obedience of the King of *Teflete*, who is a Tributary to the Emperor of *Morocco*. It abounds particularly with excellent Palm-Trees.

Daria, an ancient Episcopal City of *Mesopotamia*, fifteen Miles from *Nisibin*. It has also been called *Anastasiopolis*, and *Anastasia*, from its Founder, the Emperor *Anastasius*.

Darien, a City upon the Gulph of *Urraba* with a great River in the Province of *Terra Firma* in the South *America*. The See of this City has been transferred thence to *Panama*, being not so considerable a Place as formerly. The River is otherwise called the *River of S. John*, and *El Rio Darien*.

Darking, a Market-Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon a Branch of the River *Mole*; which at a Place, called the *Swallow*, by the Foot of a Hill here falls under Ground and rises again the Distance of a Mile thence, near *Norbury*.

Darlington, a Market-Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; the Capital of its Wapentake; with a fair Bridge over the River *Skerne*, where there runs another small Rivulet into it.

Darmstad, *Darmstadium*, a Town and Landgravate in the County of *Gerawer* in *Franconia*, upon the River *Darmstad*, which has a fine Castle; where the *Landgrave* of *Gerawer* or *Darmstad* resides. It stands two Miles from the *Rhine*, and three from *Francfort* on the *Mayn* towards the South. And belongs to a Branch of the House of the *Landgraves* of *Hesse*, thence entituled, the Princes of *Hesse-Darmstad*.

Daroca, a Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Xiloca*, four or five Leagues from *Calatajud*, and about ten from *Saragossa*.

Dartford, a large Market-Town in *Kent* in *Sutton* Lath upon the River *Darent*, not far from the Influx thereof into the *Thames*. The Rebellion of *John Tyler* (alias *Jack Straw*,) in the Reign of *Richard* II. in 1381. began here.

Darwent, a River in *Darbyshire*; another in *Cumberland*; and a third in *Yorkshire*. Sir *Francis Ratcliff* of *Dilston* in the County of *Cumberland*, was made Earl of *Darwent-Water*, by K. *James* II. *August* 24. 1687. Baron of *Tindale*, and Viscount *Ratcliff* and *Langley*. See *Derwent*.

Daventry, a Market and great Road-Town in *Northamptonshire* in the Hundred of *Fawsley*, upon a Rivulet that falls into the *Nen*.

Daulis.

Daulia, *Daulis*, an ancient City of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, not far from *Delphi* to the South. It has sometime been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Athens*; now ruined. § A second in *Macedonia*, whose modern Name is *Eladasagni*.

Dauphine, *Allobroges*, *Delphinatus*, a great Province in the South-East part of *France*; bounded on the East by *Piedmont*, on the North by *Savoy* and *La Bresse*, from which it is separated by the River *Rhosne*; on the West by *Lion* and *Vivarais*, from which the same River divides it; and on the South by *Provence*. It had heretofore Princes of its own, called the *Dauphines*; but *Humbertus* II. their last Prince, in 1343. gave this Principality to *Philip de Valois* King of *France*, upon Condition that the eldest Son of the King of *France* should bear this Title, which has been ever since observed. The principal City is *Grenoble*.

Dax. See *Acqs*.

The Dead-Sea. See *Asphaltites*.

Deal, a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich* in *Kent*; of Note for the Harbouring of Fleets from time to time here, in Order to sail East or West.

Dean. See the *Forest of Dean*.

Dean-Magna, a Market-Town in *Glocestershire*, in the Hundred of *S. Briavells*.

Deben, a River in *Suffolk*, upon which *Woodbridge* and *Debenham* stand. It discharges it self into the Sea twelve Miles below the latter.

Debenham, a Market-Town in *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Theodwastree*, upon the River *Deben*.

Debir. See *Dabir*.

Decan, or *Decam*, is a very great Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; bounded on the West by the *Indian* or *Arabian* Ocean, on the North by the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, on the East by that of *Golconda*, and on the South by the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*. The Capital of it is *Visapar*; and the greatest part has been subdued by the *Moguls*, or divided into petty Kingdoms; of which see Mr. *Thevenot's* Travels. The *Portuguese* overcame *Goa*, (a Member of this Kindom) in 1510. and have ever since retained it.

Decize, *Dececia*, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France*, seven or eight Leagues from *Nevers*; standing in an Islet of the *Loyre*, where the River *Airon* beds with the *Loyre*. It is a Pass of some Consequence, belonging to the Dukes of *Nevers* who have a Castle here. And the *Roman* Medals that have been found at it, demonstrate the Antiquity of it.

Deddington, a Market-Town in *Oxfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Wooton*.

Dedham, a Market-Town in *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Lexden*.

Dee, *Deva*, a River called by the *Welsh*, *Friday*, ariseth in *Merionethshire*, from the Lake of *Llyntegid*; and running North-West, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the same County; then passeth into *Denbighshire*, and becomes a Boundary between that and *Shropshire*, admitting (another of its boundaries) the River *Keriog*; and passing by *Bangor* the famous old *Welsh* Monastery, it entereth *Cheshire* at *Shocklidge*. At *Alford* it takes in another small River, and in *Flintshire* the River *Allen*; so having divided *Cheshire* from *Flintshire* at *West-Chester*, it falls into the *Irish* Sea, making a great Haven, called by the *Welsh* *Aber*, by the *English* *Dee-Mouth*. § *Dee*, *Dea*, a River in *Galloway*, in *Scotland*, which riseth in the Borders of *Coila*; and running South takes in many other small Rivers, and at last buries it self in *Solway Fyrth*; which parts *Scotland* from the North-West of *England* at *Kirkubrig*, a famous Town of *Galloway*.

Deeping, a Market-Town in *Lincolnshire* in the Hundred of *Nesse*.

Deiftan, *Oxus*. See *Geichon*.

Deirer, *Dordomana*, a City of *Persia*.

Delbrugk, *Delbrugia*, a small Town in the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, between the Rivers *Emt* and *Lippe*. Its ancient Inhabitants were the *Bructeri* whom *Germanicus* overthrew.

Dele, or *Dyle*, *Dila*, a River rising near the Village *Thile* in *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*; running by *Louvain*, and after the Reception of the *Demer*, falling into the *Scheld* at *Rupel-Monde*.

Delft, *Delphi*, a City of the Province of *Holland*, which gives name to a District; one of the principal Cities of that State; very populous and well built. Here is the Monument of *William* of *Nassaw*, the Founder of the *Low-Country* Liberty, who was here assassinated by the *Spaniards*, in 1584. And likewise another of Admiral *Tromp*. It is not above one League from the *Hague*, three from *Roterdam*, and as many from *Leiden*, in a Plain. In the year 1536. a Fire almost entirely destroyed it. The Town *Delfs-Haven*, within a quarter of a League of *Rotterdam*, is under the Jurisdiction of this City.

Delli, *Crateres*, two little deep Lakes, mention'd by the Ancients, in the Island of *Sicily* near *Catania*. They were consecrated by the Natives to the *Dii Palisci*.

Delly or *Delhi*, a great City and Kingdom under the *Mogul* in the *East-Indies*, upon the River *Gemna*, a hundred Miles from *Agra* to the N. towards *Labor*: length of time had much wasted it: whereupon *Chah Jehan*, the Father of *Auran Zeb* Emperor of that Country, in 1625. built up another vast one by it, called *Chah Jehan-Abad*, or shorter *Jehan-Abad*, that it might be the Capital of his Empire: since which it has flourished, and encreased above any City in the *Indies*, as *Bernerius* (cited by *Bunbrand*) saith, who had often seen it. This City was the Seat of *Porus* the *Indian* King, who made himself famous by his Wars with *Alexander the Great*. Near it stands a Pyramid or Obelisk of Stone, which by its unknown Characters seems to be of great Antiquity; thought in the *Indies* to have been erected by *Alexander the Great* after the Defeat of *Porus*. The River *Gemna*, on which this City stands, runs East, and falls into the *Ganges*. The Fortress of it is half a League in compass, with round Towers at the distance of every ten Battlements: the Ditches are full of Water, Wharfed with Stone; and it has lovely Gardens round about it. In this Citadel is the Royal Palace. The Town has no Ditches, but Walls filled up with Earth behind, and Towers.

Delmenhorst, *Delmenhorstium*, a small Town in the Principality of *Oldembourg* in *Germany* upon the River *Delmen*, which denominates it and soon after falls into the *Weser*. It hath the honor of the Title of an Earldom; three Leagues from *Bremen*, and a little more from *Oldembourg*. Under the King of *Denmark* ever since 1667.

Delos, *Ortygia*, *Lagia*, *Asteria*, *Midia*, *Cynthon*, a famous Island of the *Archipelago*, the chief of the *Cyclades*, towards *Europe*: called by the Modern *Greeks* plurally Δηλοι, as comprehending the other Island *Rheue* or *Rheni* with it, because these two at a distance seem to make but one Island. And by Mariners *Sdille*, by a corruption of εις Δηλον. *Apollo* and *Diana* were supposed to be born here. The former had here his Temple and his Oracle; some Ruines whereof, with others of a Theatre, a School, &c. are yet visible at *Sdilles*, that is, the ancient City *Delos*, called afterwards *Athenæ Adrianæ*, which is little inhabited now. In the middle of the Island stands the Mountain *Cynthus*, which gave the Epithet of *Cynthia* to *Diana*; not above one hundred and twenty five foot high, and therefore short of *Jhadow-*

ing

ing the Iſland, as it was repreſented to do in the ancient account. It is a Rock of Marble. The whole Iſland is covered with heaps of the ſame. Beſides which, it yields Maſtick, and Hares in the like abundance as formerly when it received the Name of *Lagia* from them. Called *Delos*, ſays *Ariſtotle*, becauſe it ſhew'd it ſelf of a ſudden in a place where no Iſland was before: which might be the reaſon of the Ancients fancying that it ſometime floated.

Delphi, *Delphos*, a City of *Phocis* in *Achaia*, at the foot of Mount *Parnaſſus*, which in ancient times was very great, though not walled otherwiſe than by the ſteep Rocks that encompaſſed it: it had a Caſtle which ſtood on the top of a Rock, now called *La Caſtri*. This Place once ſo famous for the moſt admired and rich Temple of *Apollo Pythius* and the Oracle which the *Gauls* under *Brennus* attempted in vain to ſpoil, in Chriſtian times became a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*: but ſince it fell into the hands of the devouring *Turks*, it is become a poor ſmall Village twenty Miles Weſt from *Leucadia*, forty from *Lepanto* to the Eaſt, and about ſeven, ſaith *Baudrand*, from the Bay of *Corinth*. It is obſerved by *Suidas*, *Cedrenus*, *Nicephorus*, and divers others, that about the time of the Nativity of *our Saviour*, this *Pythian Oracle* became dumb. And *Auguſtus*, being aſtoniſhed at its ſilence, received for anſwer,

Me Puer Hebræus, divos Deus ipſe gubernans,
Cedere ſede jubet triſtemque redire ſub orcum;
Aris ergo dehinc tacitis abſcedito noſtris.

Nero afterwards plundered it of five hundred Statues of Braſs, with all its Wealth, broke down its Buildings, and diſtributed the Lands belonging to it amongſt his Souldiers.

Delta, an Iſland made by the *Nile* in *Egypt*, of the faſhion of the Letter Δ in the *Greek*, in the way as that River flows from *Cairo*. *Ptolomy* mentions two, a greater and a leſs of this ſort. The ancient City *Buſiris* did ſtand in the midſt of this Iſland.

Demer, *Tabuda*, a River in *Brabant*.

Demetriade, *Dimitriado*, *Demeetrias*, an ancient City of *Magneſia* in the Province of *Theſſalia* in *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph *dell' Armiro*, or the *Pelaſgicus ſinus* of the *Claſſicks*. It has been heretofore a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lariſſa*, from which it ſtands twenty Miles to the Eaſt.

Denbigh, *Denbiga*, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, has the *Iriſh* Sea on the North; *Flintſhire* on the Eaſt: *Merionoth* on the South, and *Caernarvan* on the Weſt. The principal Rivers are *Cluyd*, *Elway*, and *Conwey*; which laſt ſeparates this Shire from *Carnarvan*. The Weſt part is barren; the middle, where the *Cluyd* runneth, is plain and very fruitful; the laſt part (except what lies upon the *Dee*) is leſs fertil. **Denbigh**, the principal Town, ſtands upon a declining Rock. *H. Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln* obtaining a Grant of this Place from *Edward* I. walled it, and ſet up a Caſtle on the South ſide; but wanting Water, and being of difficult Acceſs, the Inhabitants have by degrees removed their Dwellings nearer the River; and in Mr. *Cambden's* time were building a ſecond Church, the former not being able to contain the Inhabitants. This Town has the River *Aled* or *Elwy* on the Weſt, and the *Cluyd* on the Eaſt, which meet beneath it to the North: it has a Bridge over both of them; the later Maps place the *Elwy* on the South of the Town. It ſtands fifteen Miles from *Cheſter* to the Weſt, and four from S. *Aſaph* to the South. The Right Honorable *William Fielding* is Earl of *Denbigh*, and the fourth Earl of his Family.

Dendermonde, *Teneramunda*, is a ſtrong Town in *Flanders* upon the River *Schelde*, where the *Tenera* from *Aloſt* falls into it; lying in the middle between *Gant* and *Antwerp*, about five Leagues from either.

Denmark, *Denemarck*, *Dania*, *Cimbrius Cherſoneſus*, called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards Dinamarca*, by the *Poles* **Dunska**. Is one of the moſt ancient Kingdoms of *Europe*, yet of no great Extent. Part of a vaſt *Peninſula*, (called of old *Cimbricus Cherſoneſus*, in middle time *Jutland*) and ſome Iſlands in the Eaſtern and *Baltick* Sea, make the body of this Kingdom; except that the Kingdom of *Norway*, together with *Greenland*, *Iſland*, and *Feroe* is now annexed to it. It was once a part of the Kingdom of the *Goths*, but now a ſeparate Kingdom, conſiſting of two parts, *Jutland* and the *Iſles*. The North of *Jutland* only is under the King of *Denmark*, viz. *Nort Jutland*, and the Northern parts of *Suder Jutland*. Of the Iſlands, *Zeeland*, *Fuynen* and *Bornholm* in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Iſland* in the *Virginian* Ocean are the chief. *Coppenhagne* in the Iſle of *Zeeland* is the Capital of the whole. There were alſo three Counties on the *Norway* ſide; *Bleckleen*, *Schania* and *Haland*, which belonged originally to *Denmark*: but in 1645. by the Treaty of *Broomsboa*, theſe and ſome other Iſlands were ſurrendered by *Chriſtian* IV. to the *Swedes* for ever; and again in 1658. and 1660. confirmed to the *Swedes*. This Kingdom had heretofore the Iſles of *Shetland* on the North of *Scotland*, which were granted to *James* VI. as a part of his Queens *Dowry*. The King of *Denmark* poſſeſſeth alſo in *Germany*, 1. Half the Dukedom of *Holſatia*. 2. The Counties of *Oldenburgh*, and that of *Delmenhorſt*; which two fell to him by Inheritance from the laſt Count of *Oldenburgh*. Till 1660. the Crown was Elective, but then made Hereditary by *Frederick* III. The *Danes* have alſo enlarged their Princes Bounds by planting a *New Denmark* in the North of *America*. This Kingdom once was one of the moſt Powerful in *Europe*; (as may be remembred more particularly to us, by their Incurſions into *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; where they maintained War with our Anceſtors above three hundred years together): But by the Fate or Time, War, and other humane Calamities, reduced to the ſtate in which it now is. The *Daniſh* Writers derive its Name, and pretend to give a Catalogue of their Kings, from *Dan* the Son of *Jacob*. It is a cold Climate, but fruitful enough in Corn, Cattle and Fiſh; and the greateſt Revenue of the Crown comes from the Toll that is payed for paſſing the *Sound*.

Denia, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, over againſt the Iſle of *Tolca*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, eleven Miles from *Valentia* to the South.

Denin, a celebrated Nunnery in the *Low Countreys*, upon the Road from *Valenciennes* to *Douay*: where the Chapter is compoſed of 18 *Chanoneſſes*, who are all Ladies of *Quality*, taking the Title of *Comteſſes* of *Oſtrevan*, from their Founder S. *Aldebert*, an Earl of *Oſtrevan*, who left both his Eſtate and Dignity to them. They enter into no Vows Marry at their pleaſure, leaving only their thanks to the Chapter for the honour they have enjoyed by it.

St Dennis en Caux, *ad Sanctum Dionyſium in Vallibus*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Orleans* in *France*.

St. Dennis Carriere, a Town and a famous Monaſtery in the Iſle of *France*, two Leagues from *Paris* to the South; one of the richeſt Monaſteries in that Kingdom, upon the River *Croa*, which a little lower falls into the *Seine*. The Abbey was founded in 636. by *Dagobert* King of *France* in honor of S. *Dennis*, whoſe Bones ſleep here. But the Church

was rebuilt since by *Suggerus* one of their Abbots, in three Years and three Months, ending in 1144. Here are the Tombs of the Kings of *France*. Some of which have died here too.

St. Dennis, a Town in *Normandy* in the Foreſt of *Lyons*, on the Borders of *Beauvois*, in which *Henry* I. King of *England* died.

Deptford, a large Town in *Kent* in *Sutton* Lath; ſituated at the fall of the River *Ravensburn* into the *Thames* amongſt rich and low Meadows, and provided with a Dock and Store-houſe for the Navy Royal. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

Derbent, *Caucaſiæ Portæ*, *Porta ferrea*, *Alexandria*, a City of *Perſia* upon the *Caſpian* Sea, between the Foot of Mount *Caucaſus* and that Sea; on the Borders of *Georgia*, near the River *Korr*: called by *Turks Demir*, or *Temir Capi*; that is, the *Iron Gate*: not that there is any *Iron Gate*, but by reaſon of the Strength and Fortifications of this City; which are ſuch as may reſiſt the fury of almoſt any Enemy, the Paſſage being but three hundred Paces. It has a fine Haven and a ſtrong Caſtle, in the hands of the King of *Perſia*; but it is declining, the lower part next the Sea, being little or nothing inhabited. It is ſaid *Alexander the Great* built this City, to ſhut up that Paſſage againſt the *Scythians*, who were always the Terror of the civilized World, and have been often the Scourges of it. Long. 80. 00. Lat. 49. 00.

Derbices, an ancient People about the Mountain *Caucaſus* in *Perſia*, towards the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Confines of *Scythia*; ſaid to be very Cruel and Barbarous in many Cuſtoms.

Derby, See *Darby*.

Dereham *Eaſt*, a Market Town in *Norfolk* in the Hundred of *Milford*.

Dernis, a Town and Fortreſs in *Dalmatia* upon an Hill near the River *Cicola*. Taken and burnt by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice* in 1684.

Derote, *Latone*, a famous City in the *Egyptian Delta*, which is ſtill extant, and of ſome conſideration; but without any Walls, as *Zeiglerus* ſaith.

Derpt, *Torpatum*, a City of *Livonia*, called *Jurigorod* by the *Ruſs*. A ſmall City belonging to the *Poles*, in the Province of *Odenpoa*, upon the River *Embeck*, near the Lake of *Peibas* on the Weſt ſide, twenty one Miles from *Ruel* to the South-Eaſt, and fourteen from *Pleskow* to the Weſt. Anciently a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Riga*, from 1230. but the Biſhoprick is now extinct. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1625. under the Command of *James de la Gardie*. And in 1632. there was an Univerſity opened in it by *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*.

Derry, *Roboretum*, *Derra*, *Deria*, commonly called *London-Derry*, is both a City and a County in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. The County is bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Eaſt by *Antrim*, on the South by *Tyrone*, and on the Weſt by *Dunglaſs*; and was heretofore called *Cobrane*. The City is a Colony from *London*, ſent about an hundred years ſince into theſe parts; and in 1664. the Biſhops See was removed from *Rapoe* hither. In the great Maſſacre it preſerved it ſelf, and afforded ſhelter to as many as fled to it; the *Iriſh* being neither able to ſurprize, nor Maſter it: ſeated on the Weſtern Shoar of the Lake of *L. Foyle*, twelve Miles from the Sea. Several thouſands of this place periſhed through Sickneſs and Famine in the time they held it out for King *William*. At laſt they were relieved by Major General *Kirke*, *July*, 19. 1689. whereupon King *James* II. his Men decamped, leaving little appearance of a Siege behind them by the damage done to the Houſes or Walls. For after King *James*'s own preſence and all the inviting means that could be uſed by him, proved ineffectual to alter the reſolutions of the People by Perſuaſion, they thought to have reduced it by Famine.

Dertmouth, a fine Town and Haven in the South-Weſt part of *Devonſhire*, upon the River *Dert*, from whence it is ſo called; twenty four Miles South of *Exeter*. The Haven is much frequented by Merchants, and for that cauſe ſecured by two Caſtles or Forts. The Town has alſo a Mayor by the Grant of *Edward* III. And has often defended it ſelf ſtoutly againſt the *French*; but eſpecially in 1404. when *de Caſtell* a *French* Man, (who by his Men of War and Pyracies had ſtopped all Commerce in theſe parts, and burnt *Plymouth*), upon his attempting this Place, was by the Women and Country people intercepted, and ſlain with all his Company. The Loyal Colonel *George Legge*, was by *Charles* II. created Baron of *Dertmouth*, *Novemb.* 2. 1682. and by *James* II. Earl of *Dertmouth*. The River **Dert** riſeth in the ſame County Weſt of *Chegforde*; and running South, takes in a ſmall Rivolet which comes from *Aſhburton*, giving its Name on the Weſt to a place called *Dertmore*; at *Dean Prior* on the Weſt, it takes in another; and a little further, one called *Harborne* on the ſame ſide; from whence it paſſeth to its Outlet or Mouth, having performed a courſe of about twenty Miles.

Derwent, a River of *Derbiſhire*, which riſeth in the Confines of the County of *York*; and running South, divides that whole County into two parts; at *Bromford* it takes in the *New River*; about five Miles further to the South, the *Wye*; then on the Eaſt ſide, the *Amber* at *Danfield*, another from the Weſt; and at *Derby*, one called *Merton-Brook*; then having reached the other extremity of this County, the *Trent*, there and in that noble River it ends.

Derwent-Water, a Tract in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, betwixt the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Derwent*: Honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*. See *Darwent*.

Deſe, *Diſa*, *Dios*, a River ariſing in the Biſhoprick of *Liege* in the *Low-Countreys*, thence paſſing to *Boſleduc*, and a little further to the North loſing it ſelf in the *Maes*.

La Deſiderada, a little and fruitful Iſland in the *South America* amongſt the *Antilles*, under the *French*; ten or twelve Leagues from *Guadaloupe*: Firſt diſcovered by *Columbus*, and ſo named by him, in ſignification, that he had attained his *deſires*.

Deſize, See *Decize*.

Deſmond, *Deſmonia*, by the *Iriſh Deſwown*, is a County of the Province of *Munſter*, in the South-Weſt part of *Ireland*, upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Bantry*; having *Kerry* on the North, the Ocean on the Weſt, and *Cork* on the South and Eaſt. It has two ſmall Towns, *Doneyne* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*. *William Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh*, is Earl of *Deſmond* alſo.

Il Deſpotato, *Deſpotatus*, a Province of *Greece*, the ſame with the *Ætolia*, or according to others, with the *Acarnania* of the Ancients, or rather both; including alſo the Iſles adjacent: being in the time of the *Grecian* Empire, the Government of the ſecond *Deſpote* in quality (after the Deſpote of *Peloponneſus*) of all *Greece*.

Deſſaw, *Deſavia*, a ſtrong Town in the *Upper Saxony* upon the River *Elb*, ſix Miles from *Mecydburg* to the Eaſt, and five from *Wittenberg* to the Weſt; the uſual Reſidence of the Prince of *Anhault*: at this Town the River *Multa* enters the *Elb* from the South. Alſo famous for a Victory obtained by *Albert Wallenſtein* over Count *Manſfield*, in 1625.

Dethgle, *Tigris*.

Deva, a Town of *Guipuſcoa* in *Spain*, upon the Bay of *Biſcay*, upon a River of the ſame Name; ten Miles from *Valenzia* to the Eaſt, and the ſame Diſtance from S. *Sebaſtian* to the Weſt; having a very convenient Haven. The River riſeth in the Mountains of *Segura*, and running North, falls here into the Bay of *Biſcay*, after a Courſe of about twenty Miles; in the middle of which it ſalutes the City of *Placentia*.

Develitus, *Develto*, called by the *Bulgarians Zagoria*, or *Zagora*, is a City of *Bulgaria*, at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Panize*; ten *German* Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, eighteen from *Adrianople* to the North-Eaſt; in the very Confines of *Romania* and *Bulgaria*: Heretofore a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Adrianople*; but now raiſed to an Archbiſhoprick it ſelf.

Deventer, *Deventria*, a City in the Province of *Over-Iſſel*, which is the Capital of that Province. It ſtands upon the *Iſſel*, four Miles from *Zwol* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Nimeguen* to the North-Weſt. Made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Paul* IV. in 1559. under the Archbiſhop of *Utrecht*. Betray'd to the *Spaniards* in 1587. Subdued and brought under the *United Provinces* again in 1591. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deſerted in 1674. It is ſurrounded on all Sides with Water, and very ſtrongly fortified.

Deverel, a little Stream in *Wiltſhire*, which runs under ground a Mile.

Devizes, a Market and Borough-Town in *Wiltſhire* in the Hundred of *Swanborn*, near the Head of a Stream of the ſame Name with it ſelf, which joyns the *Avon*. It returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Devonſhire, *Devonia*, is one of the Southern Counties of *England*, which takes its Name from the *Danmonii*, the ancient *Britiſh* Inhabitants. On the North it is bounded by the *Iriſh* Sea, on the Weſt by *Cornwall*, (from which it is divided by the River *Tamar*;) on the South by the *Britiſh* Sea, and on the Eaſt by *Somerſetſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*. It hath on both theſe Seas many good Harbours; and is rich in Mines, eſpecially the Weſtern Parts. It abounds in pleaſant Meadows, fine Woods, rich Towns: In other Places where the Soil is more barren, it is yet improveable, and rewards the Tillers Induſtry. Its chiefeſt Rivers are the *Tamar*, the *Turridge*, the *Taw*, *Ex*, and *Dert*. The chief City is *Exeter*, next to which is *Plymouth*. The Honourable *William Cavendiſh* is Earl of this County, whoſe Grandfather *William* obtained this Honour from *James* I. *Aug.* 20. 1618. and has enjoyed it ever ſince 1628.

Deux-Ponts. See *Zweybrucken*.

Dewsberg. See *Henſterberg*.

Diablintres, *Diablindi*, or *Diablitæ*, an ancient People of *Gallia Celtiqua*; ſuppoſed to dwell in the (now) Province of *la Perche*; with *Noviodunum*, or *Nogent le Rotrou*, for their Capital. Others ſay, in the *Leſſer Brittany*, near *Neodunum* or *Doll*, where there are ſome Lands ſtill bearing the Name of *les Diableres*, and Families of *les Diables*.

Le Diamond, a great Rock upon the Coaſt of the Iſland *Martinique* in the South *America*, at the Diſtance of a League. Obſerved to ſwarm with Fowl.

Diarbeck, *Meſopotamia*, a Country in *Aſia*, between the *Euphrates* and the *Tygris*; which is now in the hands of the *Turks*.

Diarbekir, a great and populous City of *Meſopotamia* upon the Banks of the *Tygris*; the Seat of a Potent *Baſſa*, who is generally one of the *Viziers* of the *Ottoman* Empire, and has nineteen *Sangiacs* under him in the Compaſs of his Province. It is ſurrounded with a double Wall of ſixty two Towers, and adorned with a ſtately Moſque which heretofore belonged to the Chriſtians; whereof they reckon no leſs then 20000 ſtill living in it, of the *Armenian*, *Neſtorian* or *Jacobite* Churches, together with ſome *Capuchines*. It ſtands upon an Eminence, affords plenty of Proviſions, and is able to bring into the Field 20000 Horſe.

Diargument, *Hyrcania*, a Province in the North-Eaſt Part of the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

Dibizes, a Town of the Kingdom of *Epirus* in *Greece*, taken by the *Turks* in 1442.

Dichling, a Market-Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Lewis* Rape.

Dictamo, *Dictamne*, a Town in the Territory of *Canea* in the Iſland of *Crete*, whence comes the medicinal Herb *Dittany*.

Die, *Dia Vocontiorum*, *Dea*, a City in the *Dauphinate* in *France*; heretofore a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*; but in 1275. by Pope *Gregory* IX. united to that of *Valence*. This City ſtands on the North Side of the River *Drome*, which falls into the *Rhoſne*, eight Miles from *Valence* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Grenoble* to the South-Weſt. It is a *Roman* Town, called by *Antoninus Dea Auguſta*, and in the Councils *Dia*. The *Huguenots*, in the Years 1577. and 1585. took and uſed it ſeverely, and raſed its Cittadel. An Inſcription not long ſince was found in it, *Matri Deûm Magnæ Idææ*. For the *Vocontii* (its antient Inhabitants) were great Worſhippers of that Goddeſs; whence the Name *Dia* came to be derived to this place.

Diemen, *Diemini Regio*, a Part of the *Terra Auſtralis*, diſcovered in 1642. by a *Dutchman* of this Name. Yet we know not, whether it be an Iſland or a Continent.

Diepholt, a ſmall Town in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Brunſwick*. It ſtands upon a Stream betwixt *Bremen* and *Oſnaburgh*; with the Honour to bear the Title of an Earldom.

Dieppe, *Deppa*, a ſtrong Sea-Port-Town, which has a noble Haven, in *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Arques*, fourteen Miles from *Roan* to the North, right over againſt *Lewis* in *Suſſex*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry* the Great, of *France*; who retiring hither, and not long after receiving a ſupply from Queen *Elizabeth* of 22000 *l.* in Gold and 4000 Men under the Lord *Willoughby*, beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers, after all his Confidence, that he ſhould either take this Prince Priſoner or drive him out of *France*. Which great Victory was unexpectedly gained in 1589.

Diest, a Town and Barony in the Dukedom of *Brabant* in the *Low-Countries*, upon the River *Demere*, two Leagues from *Dalen* and three from *Tillemon*. There are two Collegiate Churches in it.

Dietmarſh, or *Dithmarſh*, a part of *Jutland* in the Dukedom of *Holſatia*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*; having the Ocean on the Weſt, *Holſatia* on the Eaſt, the *Elbe* on the South, and the Dukedom of *Sleſwick* on the North. It is ſo full of Marſhes as to take its Name from them. The Inhabitants Rebelling againſt the Kings of *Holſatia* in 1500. obtained a great Victory; but in 1559. *Adolph*, Duke of *Holſatia*, being imployed by *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*, conquered them, and deprived them of a barbarous Liberty which they had maintained four Hundred Years. The South part of this Territory is under the King of *Denmark*, whoſe Eldeſt Son is to reſide here; and the North part under the Duke of *Holſatia*, which is ſeparated from the Dukedom of *Sleſwick* by the River *Eyder*.

Dietz, or *Vietz*, a ſmall Town in the Principality of *Naſſaw* in *Germany* upon the River *Lhone*:

Lhone: Fortified with a Caſtle on each of the two Hills within the Walls.

Digne, *Dinia*, *Dina*, *Civitas Dinienſium*, a City in *Provence*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Embrun*; it ſtands upon the River *Bleonne*, ten Miles from *Embrun* to the South, and thirty two from *Avignon* to the North-Eaſt. It is a very fine City and particularly eſteemed for its hot Baths.

Dijon, *Divionum*, *Divio*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Parliament, upon the River *Ouſche*; ſixteen Leagues from *Langres* to the South, thirty ſix from *Lion* to the North. It is a great and well built City, and has an old Caſtle and a ſmall Territory belonging to it. Long. 26. 02. Lat. 46. 50. *Aurelian* the Emperor walled it. The Children of *Hugh Capet*, who made this the Capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, much enlarged and beautified it. Under the Dukes of *Burgundy* it had Counts: And *Lewis* XI. who got the poſſeſſion of it, after the Death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, by the means of the then Prince of *Orange*, built the Caſtle to keep the Inhabitants in Subjection. The Reformed Religion, in 1562. beginning to ſpread here, was extinguiſhed by an Edict; thoſe that imbraced it being diſarmed, and ſome of them baniſhed. Near this City S. *Bernard* was born. There was a *French* Council held here in 1075. And another in 1199. under Pope *Innocent* III. at the Inſtance of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*, in the behalf of his Siſter *Iſemburge*, Wife of *Philip* the *Auguſt* King of *France* who had divorced her and remarried. Whereupon the whole Kingdom was interdicted by the Pope's Legate in this Council, and continued ſo ſeven Months, till King *Philip* vacated the ſaid Divorce and received the Lady for his Wife again. By a Stone with an old *Roman* Inſcription here found, it appears that this City was in thoſe times called *Dibiona*. The Mayor of it is honoured with the Title of a Viſcount.

Dilinghen, *Dilinga*, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, in the Dioceſe of *Auſpurgh*, ſeven Miles Eaſt of *Ulm*, and the ſame Diſtance North-Weſt from *Auſpurgh*. An Univerſity here was founded by Cardinal *Otto Trucio*, Biſhop of *Auſpurgh* under Pope *Julius* III. in 1549. This City and the County belonging to it, were united for ever to the Biſhoprick of *Auſpurg*, by *Hermanus*, the laſt Count, Biſhop of this Dioceſe, who died about the Year 1260. The Jeſuits of *Dilinghen* gave great Provocations to the *Swediſh* War in *Germany*, by perſwading *Ferdinand* II. that the Proteſtants of his times were not the ſame with thoſe of 1530. tolerated by *Charles* V. and therefore the Emperor who was then victorious, was not obliged to keep the Peace with them. By which Inſinuation, in 1629. they put that Prince on thoſe Actions, which brought on a War that had like to have ended in the Ruin of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the *German* Liberty, the Empire, and the *Roman* Catholick Religion there.

Dillemburgh, a Town and County in the Circle of the *Rhine* in *Weſterwait*. The Town ſtands on the River *Dilla*, five *German* Miles from *Marpurgh* to the Weſt, and eleven from *Francfort*, upon a Hill; and has a ſtrong Caſtle, in which the Counts reſide. The County is called by the *Germans*, *Das Grafſchaft von Dillenburgh*; bounded on the Eaſt by *Haſſia*, on the North by *Weſtphalia*, on the Weſt by the *Rhine*, and on the South by *Solmis*. This is under the Dominion of its own Prince, who is of the Family of *Naſſau*. There is in it, beſides *Dillemburgh*, a Town called *Herborn*, which is an Univerſity.

Dimel, *Dimola*, *Dila*, a River of *Germany*, which divides *Haſſia* from *Weſtphalia*, and falls into the *Weſer* at *Helmerſtruſen*, ſeven Miles Eaſt of *Paderborn*.

Dimitrado. See *Demetriade*.

Dimotuc, *Didymotyches*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, (which almoſt ſurrounds it) about ſeven Miles from *Adrianople* to the South: Formerly a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Adrianople*, but now an Archbiſhop's. *Bajazet*, one of the *Turkiſh* Emperors, was born here; who reſign'd the Empire and retired hither again.

Dinant, *Dinantium*, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, upon the River *Maes*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge that has been ruined often, but now repaired; ten *German* Miles from *Bruſſels* to the North-Eaſt. Taken by the *French* in the Reign of *Henry* II. in 1554. and almoſt ruined and its Cittadel demoliſhed. But all very well rebuilt again, and its Cittadel is now ſtanding upon a ſteep Rock. There is another Town of the ſame Name in the Dutchy of *Britain* in *France* upon the River *Rance*, five Miles South of S. *Malo*, which was heretofore a ſtrong Place; and gave the Title of Earl to the younger Sons of the Dukes of *Britany*.

Dingle, *Dingla*, a ſmall Town, and a convenient Port, in the County of *Kerry*, in the Province of *Mounſter* in the South-Weſt Part of *Ireland*; which ſtands upon a large Bay of the ſame Name, ſeventy *Engliſh* Miles Weſt of *Cork*. § There is a Marſh in the County of *Suffolk* of the ſame Name, which ſignifies, *ſalt Water waſhes*, as Mr. *Camden* ſeems to intimate.

Dingolving, or *Dingelfing*, *Dingolvinga*, a ſmall Town in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; where there was a Council held in 772.

Dinkelſpiel, *Dinchelſpila*, a ſmall Imperial City, in the Borders of *Franconia*, upon the River *Warnaw*; twelve Miles from *Ulm* to the North-Eaſt, and ten from *Nuremberg* to the South-Weſt. It belongs to the Circle of *Schwaben*; and has been often taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in the Wars of *Germany*.

Dionyſia, a figurative Name of the Iſland *Naxia* in the *Archipelago*; given it by the Ancients in Alluſion to *Dionyſius* (or *Bacchus*) upon the Account of its abounding with excellent Wines.

Dionyſiopolis; divers antient Cities occur under this Name. One in *Bulgaria*; ſee *Varna*. One upon the River *Indus* in *Aſia*, in the Country where ſtood the Pillars called *Dionyſii Columnæ*: This the Ancients report to have been built by *Dionyſius* (or *Bacchus*; being the ſame with the *Nagara*, *Nyſſe*, or *Nerus* of the modern Geographers. One in *Phrygia*, mentioned by *Pliny*. And another in *Africa*, by *Stephanus*.

Dioſcoros, *Dioſcori*, or *Dioſcoride*, an Iſland of *Magna Græcia*, in the *Calabrian* Ocean, over againſt *Capo delle Colonne*, at a few Leagues diſtance. § Another of *Africa*. See *Zocotera*.

Dioſpolis, an ancient City in the *Thebais* in the Kingdom of *Ægypt*; ſurnamed *Hecatompylos* from its having an Hundred Gates, or rather ſo many Princely Palaces in it, when the Kings of *Ægypt*, called *Dioſpolites* after its Name, made this place their Reſidence and Capital of their Kingdom. § Alſo an ancient City of the *Holy Land*, which was made a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*: Called otherwiſe *Lydda*, *Rama*, and *S. George*; and remarked in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory for a Council aſſembled at it in 415. againſt *Pelagius*, wherein he was acquitted of the Accuſations of his Adverſaries.

Dirgh, a Lake in the County of *Dungal* in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; out of which the River *Leffye* ſprings. In an Iſland thereof you ſee the Cave the People call S. *Patrick's Purgatory*, near the Ruines of a Monaſtery that was dedicated to

S. Patrick. The Noiſe of ſome ſubterraneous Winds or Waters heard by the People hath occaſioned this conceited Name amongſt them.

Diſne. See *Aiſne.*

Diſſe, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk* upon the River *Wavenay.* The Capital of its Hundred.

Ditmarſen. See *Dietmarſo.*

Diu, *Diou,* or *Dive,* a ſmall Iſland, with a Fort upon it, in the Mouth of the River *Indus,* belonging to the *Portugueſe.* It has alſo a ſmall but very ſtrong City belonging to it, which the *Turks,* in the Years 1538. and 1548. beſieged in vain. This Iſland is a part of the Kingdom of *Guzarate,* and lies fifty Leagues from *Surata* to the Weſt, at the Entrance of the Bay of *Cambaya.* It hath been in the Hands of the *Portugueſe* ever ſince 1535.

Diban Du Rou, *Inſulæ Divanduræ,* a Knot of five or ſix ſmall Iſlands in the *Archipelago de Maldivas* in the *Eaſt-Indies,* under the King of *Cananor.* About twenty ſeven Leagues diſtant from the Iſland of *Malicut.* They are reputed extreamly healthful.

Dive, in Latin *Diva,* and *Deva,* a River in *Normandy,* which riſeth near the Town of *Dive;* and running North-Weſt, takes in the *Ante* at *Morteaux,* the *Leſon* and *Vie* at *Hervetot;* the *Mauch,* the *Beverrone,* and ſome others; and falls into the *Britiſh* Sea below *Cabour,* five Miles and a half Weſt of *Honfleure.* § There is a River in the Province of *Poictou* of this Name which takes its Riſe at the Town *Grimaudiere,* receives the *Gron* at *Moncontour,* and continuing its Courſe to *Loudun* takes in the *Matrevil* and the *Briaude;* till below *S. Juſt* it ſelf is received by the *Thouay,* which ſoon after falls into the *Loyre.*

Divertigi, *Selucia ad Belum,* a City of *Aſia,* which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Apamea;* lying in *Syria,* thirty Miles from *Antioch* to the Eaſt. It may be ſuppoſed to be now ruined; being hardly to be found in the later Maps.

Divice, a famous Fountain at *Bourdeaux.*

Diul, *Indus.*

Dixmude, or *Dixmude, Dixmuda,* a very ſtrong Town in *Flanders,* in the Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards;* though it has been often taken by the *French.* This Town ſtands upon the River *Ipre,* three Miles from *New-Port* to the South; and is now a Frontier Town againſt the *French.*

Doblin, *Dublinum,* a City in *Curland,* upon the River *Terwa,* in the Confines of *Samogitia,* ſix *German* Miles from *Mittaw* to the Weſt, and fourteen from *VVomic,* or *Mednici,* to the Eaſt. Under the Duke of *Curland.*

Dobzoncha, *Epidaurus,* a Maritime City of *Dalmatia.*

Dobzzin, *Dobrinum, Debricinium, Dobriznum,* a Town in *Poland,* which is the Capital of a Palatinate upon the *Viſtula,* between *Ploczko* to the South, and *Wladiſlaw* to the North, a few Leagues above *Culm.* The Palatinate is uſually taken for a part of that of *Ploczko,* on which it borders to the North, as it does on the *Viſtula* to the Weſt, and *Pruſſia* to the North.

Docaſtelli, *Lycaſtum,* a Town of *Cappadocia* in the Borders of *Paphlagonia* upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, near the Bay of *Amiſenum,* between *Halis* and *Iris,* (*Irſo*): diſtant from *Amiſo* to the Eaſt thirty ſix Miles.

Dockum, *Dockum* or *Dorkum, Doccumum, Docomium,* one of the principal Towns in *Weſt-Frieſland,* four Leagues from *Leeuwarden* towards the North-Weſt, and five from *Groningen;* upon a Canal near the Sea.

Dodbrook, a Market Town in *Devonſhire* in the Hundred of *Colridge.*

Dodona, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Epirus* in *Greece,* in the Country then called *Moloſſis:* famous for the neighbouring Grove of *Dodona,* in which *Jupiter* had his Temple and his Oracle, with the Title of *Dodonæus* thence. It ſtood near a River of the ſame Name that joined it ſelf with the *Achelous.*

Doesbourg or *Doesborck, Doesburgus, Druſiburgus, Arx Druſiana,* a ſtrong, rich and populous Town in the Province of *Guelderland* in the *Low-Countreys,* upon the *Iſſel,* at the Mouth of the old *Canal of Druſus,* one *German* Mile from *Zutphen.* Taken by the *French* in 1672. It is no very great Town.

Doffrini, the Mountains of *Scandinavia.*

Doggers bank, the Name of ſome Sands in the *German* Ocean.

Doira and **Doria,** a double River of *Piedmont.* The Greater, which is called *Doria Baltea,* ſpringeth from the *Grecian Alpes* in the Borders of *Le Vallais;* and leaving *Aoſta, Pont de S. Martino,* and *Inurea* to the Eaſt at the latter it divides; ſends one Branch to *Vercelli,* called the *Naulio;* then continuing its courſe, it receiveth from the Weſt the *Cuiſella,* and ends in the *Po* at *Verolengo* or *S. Giovan,* thirty two Miles from *Alexandria* to the North-Weſt. The Leſſer *Doria* riſeth in the *Cottian Alpes,* from the Mountains called the *Genebre* in the *Dauphinate;* and running Eaſt, it waſheth *Suſa, Bozolengo* and *Avigliana;* and falls into the *Po* not above half a Mile beneath *Turino.*

Dol, *Dolum, Neodunum, Tollium,* a City in the Leſſer *Britainy* in *France,* which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours;* called by the Ancients *NEODUNUM*: ſtands in a Marſhy Ground, and of no great Circumference; not above two Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea, and four from *S. Maloe's,* with a Caſtle. There was a Council here aſſembled by Pope *Urban* II. in 1094. The Biſhops of this See have formerly made ſtrong Pretenſions to the Metropolitanſhip of *Bretagne.*

Dolcigno. See *Dulcigno.*

Dole, *Dola ad Dubim,* a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy,* ſtrongly fortified, being the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Parliament, and an Univerſity founded in the year 1426. by *Philip* the *Good,* Duke of *Burgundy.* It ſtands upon the River *Dou* (*Dubis*), nine Miles from *Dyon* to the Eaſt, and from *Verdun* to the North. This Town was ſack'd by *Lewis* XI. in 1479. Fortified by the Emperor *Charles* V. in 1530. Beſieged by the *French* without their taking of it in 1636. Taken by the *French* from the *Spaniards* in 1668. Retaken in 1674. and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever. The Country about is called the *Bailage de Dole,* which together with the Town, was then reſigned to the *French* King.

Dollert, a vaſt Lake or Bay at the Mouth of the River *Amaſus,* between *Groningen* and *Emden;* which in 1277. was made by an Inundation of the Sea; in which thirty three Villages were ſwallowed up, and irrecoverably loſt: It is otherwiſe called the *Gulph of Emden.* The South part of *Groningen* ſuffered not much leſs by ſuch another raging Overflow from *Groningen diep* in the year 1686.

Dolomieu, A Village in *Dauphine,* betwixt *Moreſel* and *La Tour du Pin.* Much ſpoken of in *France* in the year 1680. for a feigned Story of the killing of a Flying Dragon there, and of a Carbuncle in his head of extraordinary value.

Dombes, *Tractus Dombenſis,* a ſmall Territory of *France,* incompaſſed on all ſides by *le Breſſe,* except on the Weſt, where it is bounded by the River *Saone,* which parts it from *Baujolois.* It lies between *Maſcon* to the North, and *Lyon* to the South; and

And though ſmall, is yet very fruitful; honoured with the Title of a Principality under its own Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. The Capital of it is *Trevoux*, four Miles above *Lyon* to the North. This Principality was given to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Bourbon*, by *Edward* the laſt Duke of the Race *de Baujolois* in 1400.

Domburg, a Town of good Antiquity and pleaſantly ſituated in the Iſle of *Walcheren* in *Zealand*, about two Dutch Miles from *Middleburg* in the ſame Iſland to the Weſt.

Domezopolt, *Domitiopolis*, once a famous City of *Iſauria*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Seleucia*; now a poor Village.

Dominico, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands in *North America*, twenty Leagues in compaſs; diſcovered by the *Spaniards* on a *Sunday*, and thence ſo called: Long. 322. 00. Lat. 14. 35. North-Weſt of *Barbadoes*.

S. **Domingo**, the principal City in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus* in 1494. on the Eaſt Bank of the River *Ozama*; and after in 1502. removed by *Nicholas de Obando*, then Governor of the Iſland, to the oppoſite Shoar. It is ſituate in a pleaſant Country amongſt rich Paſtures, and has [illegible] it a ſafe and a large Haven; enriched with the Reſidence of the Governour, the Courts of Juſtice, an Archbiſhops See, many Religious Houſes, and an Hoſpital to which belongs a Revenue of twenty thouſand Ducats by the year. The Houſes are neatly built, moſt of Stone; the Town is walled, and has a Caſtle at the Weſt-end of the Peer to defend the Haven. It was much greater before *Mexico* was taken; but has now not above ſix hundred Families of *Spaniards*; the reſt, *Negroes*. Sir *Francis Drake* in 1586. took it by force, and kept it a Month, burning a great part of the Houſes, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the reſt with mony. Long. 305. 40. Lat 14. 00.

Domitz, *Domitium*, a ſtrong Town not very large, but well fortified in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, on the North ſide of the *Elbe*, where it receives the *Elde*, in the Juriſdiction of the Duke of *Swerine*: eight Miles above *Lavenburgh* to the Weſt, and ten from *Lunenburgh* to the Eaſt.

Dommele, a River of *Brabant*, which riſeth near *Peer*; and running North, paſſeth by *Eyndhoven* or *Eindoven*; then turning to the Weſt, it falls into the River *Runne*, about half a Mile above *Shertogenboſch*, through which they both paſs into the *Maes*. I find it by the Maps called *De Dormale*, but corruptly, as appeareth by *L. Guicciardin*; and a Town a Mile above *Eindoven* on this River, called *Dommelen*.

Domochi, *Domonichus*, a ſmall Village in *Theſſalia*, once a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lariſſa*. It lies South-Weſt of *Lariſſa* and *Volo*, and is mentioned in Mr. *Morden*'s Map.

Don, *Tanais*.

Donato, *Iſaurus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*; it falls by *Cerenza* and *Neto* into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Cotrone* and *Strongoli*, one Mile beneath S *Severina*.

Donaw. See *Danube*.

Donawert, *Donaverda*, *Donavertia*, *Vertia*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany* upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; it lies in the Confines of the Dukedoms of *Newburgh* and *Bavaria*, ſeven *German* Miles from *Auſpurgh* to the North, and from *Ingolſtad* to the Weſt. This City was in 1420. made a Free Imperial City by *Sigiſmund* the Emperour; but in 1607. it loſt this Privilege, and is now ſubject to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Doncaſter or *Duncaſter*, a Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire* on the River *Done* or *Dune*, called by *Antoninus DANUM*: in 759. burnt with Lightning; but being by degrees rebuilt with a fair Church and Caſtle, and becoming a Town of good Accommodations and Trade, it has had the Honor of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and ſome others. The River **Done** riſeth near *Denbye*; and running South-Eaſt, watereth *Sheafield*; then turning North-Eaſt, goeth by *Rotheram*, where it takes in from the North another conſiderable River, called (as I ſuppoſe) *Dar* or *Dare*: then paſſing by *Doncaſter* a little more Eaſt, it takes in the River *Went*; and ſoon after ends in the River *Are* at *Tunbridge*; and both the *Are* and *Done* enter the *Ouſe* about three Miles further, thirteen Miles beneath *York*, from which great City, *Doncaſter* ſtands two and twenty Miles to the South.

Doncheri, a Town in the Territory of *Retelois* in *Champagne*, towards the Frontiers of *Luxembourg*, upon the *Meuſe*; betwixt *Charleville* and *Sedan*. It is a fortified Town.

Done, a River. See *Doncaſter*.

Donetz, a vaſt River which riſeth in *Dikoia*, near *Boriſſagorda*; and running Eaſtward, turns and falls into the *Tanais*, now called *Donon Donitz* too, of which I ſhall give a further account in *Tanais*. There is another River *Donitz*, which riſeth more Eaſt, and falls into the *Tanais* more to the North, at *Gilocha*.

Dongo, a Town in *Japan*.

Donoſtein, *Menlaſcus*, a River of *Guipiſcoa* in *Spain*, commonly called *Rio Orio*.

Donop, *Dinia*. See *Digne*.

Donuſa, *Donyſa*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Archipelago*, remarkable for nothing but the green Marble brought from thence.

Donzy, a Town of the Duchy of *Nevers* in *France*, upon a ſmall River near the *Coſne*. The Capital of the Territory of *Donzois*.

La Dozat, *oratorium*, a City of *France* in *La-Marche*, fourteen Miles from *Poictiers* to the South-Eaſt, and *Limoges* to the North, upon the little River *Seve*.

Dozbie, a River which falls into the *Taen*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*; which laſt falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*.

Dozcheſter, *Duronovaria*, a City of *England*, in the County of *Dorſet*, upon the River *Frome* or *Fraw*, about five Miles from the Sea, and upon the *Via Foſſa*, a *Cauſey* of the *Romans*; many Pieces of whoſe Coins have been found here. It is the Capital of that Shire, yet ſaith Mr. *Camden*, neither great nor beautiful; but certainly a *Roman* Town, of great Antiquity, which was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*: and once of a large compaſs, as the Tract of the Walls and Trenches yet ſhew. Fortified alſo in former times with a Caſtle, which upon its decaying was converted into a Monaſtery, and the Monaſtery afterwards demoliſhed. In the year 1645. King *Charles* I. created *Henry* Lord *Pierrepont* Marquiſs of this Place. At preſent it gives the Title of Counteſs to the Lady *Catharine Sidley*, advanced to that Dignity by King *James* II. It ſtill ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and is adorned with three Pariſh Churches. § There is another old *Roman* Town called **Dozcheſter** (*Dorceſtria*) in *Oxfordſhire*, at the meeting of *Thame* and *Iſis*, nine Miles South of *Oxford*; where the Biſhoprick of *Lincoln* was at firſt ſettled for four hundred and ſixty years before it was removed to *Lincoln*. This laſt is called by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcina*; by *Leland*, *Hydropolis*, *i.e.* (as the word *Dorcheſter* it ſelf alſo ſignifieth) the Water-Town; *Dor* in the *Britiſh* Language, being

Water.

Water. It was yielded to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, *Aug.* 2. 1643.

Dordogne, *Duranius*, *Dordonia*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*. It ariſeth in the Province of *Auvergne* from two Fountains (ſaith *Baudrand*); one of which is called *Dor*, the other *Done*: running Weſtward, between *Limoſin* to the North and *Auvergne* to the South, it takes in *Chavanes*, *Rue*, *Auze* and *Serre*; then entering *Limoſin*, *Quercy* and *Perigors* ſucceſſively, it meets *Vezere* and *Cozere*; watereth *Scarlat*, *Limuel* and *Bergerac*; and ſo paſſeth to *Libourne*, where it receiveth from the North the *Lille*, which comes from *Montignac*; and not far from *Bourdeaux*, it unites with the *Garronne*; and they ſend their united Streams to the Bay of *Biſcay*, or Sea of *Gaſcogne*, called by the *Romans Mare Aquitanicum*, at the *Tour de Cordovan*.

Dordrecht. See *Dort*.

Dorgwyn. See *Derwent*.

Doria. See *Doira*.

Doris, an ancient Country of *Achaia* in *Greece*, now known by the Name of the *Valley of Livadia*, as all *Achaia* is now called *Livadia*. The Cities *Lilæa*, *Erineus*, &c. in thoſe times ſtood in it. It was particularly famous for one of the four Dialects of the *Greek* Tongue, called the *Doric*, after its own Name; in which *Archimedes*, *Theocritus* and *Pindar* write; and which was in uſe in the ſeveral Countrys and Kingdoms of *Lacedæmonia*, *Argos*, *Epirus*, *Lydia*, *Sicily*, *Rhodes* and *Crete*. § There was another *Doris* in *Caria* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which received its Name from *this*.

Doriſques, *Droſica*, *Doriſcum*, a Tract in the Province of *Romania* (or *Thrace*) in *Greece*, mentioned in ancient Hiſtory to be the place in which *Xerxes* numbered his vaſt Army in the Groſs, by the quantity of the Ground they ſtood upon.

Dormans, a Town in *Champagne* in *France* upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Epernay* and *Chateau-Tierry*; giving Name to an ancient Family of that Province.

Dorn. See *Tornaw*.

Dornick. See *Tournay*.

Dornoch, *Derno*, *Durnodunum*, a Town in *Sutherland*, on the Eaſt of *Scotland*, North of the *Fyrth* of *Murray*, and *Terbat-Neſs*. The head City of this County, and the common Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Carlmeſſe*, who is under the Archbiſhop of S. *Andrews*: it has alſo a large and a ſafe Haven, upon a Gulph called the *Fyrth of Dornock*, Long. 15. 10. Lat. 58. 10.

Dorn, *Oboca*, a River in *Ireland*. It takes its Origine in the County of *Dublin*, and paſſing thence through that of *Catherlogh*, receives into its Bed ſome ſmall Rivers, with which it falls into the *Iriſh* Sea near the Port of *Arcklow*.

Dorſetſhire, *Durotriges*, is bounded on the North with *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*; on the Weſt with *Devonſhire*, and ſome part of *Somerſetſhire*; on the Eaſt, with *Hampſhire*; and on the South, which is the longeſt ſide, by the *Britiſh* Sea: generally fruitful; the North parts full of Woods; from whence it deſcends by fruitful Hills and pleaſant Meadows, intermixed one with another, to the very Shoars of the Ocean. The principal City in it is *Dorcheſter*. The principal Rivers, the *Stower* and the *Frome*. The Honourable *Charles Sackvill* is the Sixth of this Family, that has born the Title of Earl of *Dorſet*: he ſucceeded his Father in 1667. The *Beauforts* and the *Greys* had enjoyed the Title of *Marqueſſes* of *Dorſet* before. The laſt of which was *Henry Grey* Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in 1553.

Dorſten, *Duriſta*, a City of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Lype*, which falls into the *Weſel* at *Ducen*: this City is under the Elector of *Cologne*, well fortified; but yet it has of late been often taken and retaken. It ſtands ten Miles from *Cologne* to the North, and a little leſs from *Munſter* to the South-Weſt.

Dort, *Dordracum*, ſometime called *Dordrecht*, is the principal Town in the County or Earldom of *Holland*; ſeated at the Mouth of the *Maes* in South-*Holland*, ſeven Leagues from *Leyden* to the South, five from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Rotterdam* to the South-Eaſt. This was the Seat of the Counts of *Holland* in ancient times, and then of great conſideration. In 1421. by a violent Inundation of the Sea, the *Vahal*, and the *Maes*, (in which ſixty two good Towns were irrecoverably loſt) this City, which was before a Continent, was turned into an Iſland. There periſhed then one hundred thouſand perſons, *Con tuti li loro beni*, with all their Wealth and Goods: and only ſome little part of the Land, has been ſince recovered. The City is great, beautiful, rich, potent, and has many gentile Buildings, both publick and private; but the great Church which is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was founded in 1363. is exceedingly magnificent. In ancient times it was the Staple of the *Rhoniſh* Wines; and of the Corn that came from *Guelderland*, *Cleves* and *Juliers*, which contributed much to the Wealth and Populouſneſs of it; thus far *Guicciardin*. Alſo famous for the Synod here holden againſt the *Remonſtrants* or *Arminians* in 1618. and 1619. When *Philip* II. King of *Spain* made his Royal Entry in 1549. they thus expreſſed the ſite and glory of this Place;

Me Moſa & Vvalis cum Linga Meruaq; cingunt,
Æternam Batava Virginis ecce Fidem.

by which is ſhewn, that ſhe ſtands upon four Rivers (the *Meuſe*, the *Merwe*, the *Rhine* and the *Linghe*) and was never taken by any Enemy.

Dortmund, *Tremonia*, *Dormania*, a City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in the County of *Mark*, or *Markiſchlandt*, upon the River *Emſer*; five *German* Miles from *Dorſten* to the South-Eaſt, and ſeven from *Munſter* to the South-Weſt. This City is ſmall, but rich and populous, a Free and Imperial City, one of the *Hanſe*-Towns, notwithſtanding the Pretences of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, who is Maſter of the *Mark*, in which it ſtands. There was a Council celebrated here in the year 1005. by the order of the Emperour St. *Henry*.

Doterem, a ſmall Town in the Dutchy of *Guelderland* in the *Low-Countrys*, two Miles from *Doeſborck*, upon the *Iſſel*. It ſurrendred to the *French* in 1672. being a place of no Strength.

Dou, *Doux*, *Dubis*, and *Alduadubis*, a River of *France*: it ariſeth in *Switzerland*, from the Mountain of *Jura*, near *Morſay* in the *Franche Comty*; and running North-Eaſt, it watereth *Franchimon* and *Montbeliart*; where it turns and runs South-Weſt by *Liſle*, *Clerval*, *Beſanzon* and *Dole*; beneath which it receiveth the *Louve*, a conſiderable River from the South; and at *Verdun* it ends in the *Saone*, *Araris*. It is called in the Maps *Le Doule*.

Douay, *Duacum*, a City of *Flanders*, upon the River *Scarpe*, which falls into the *Sobelde*, about one Mile lower; in the Borders of *Artois* and *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Cambray* to the South-Weſt, four from *Arras* to the North. At firſt only a Caſtle; which being almoſt ruined, *Amatus* a Biſhop repaired it in 665. But now a great and a fortified City, and has a fine Magazin well furniſhed. In 1572. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* made it an Univerſity; and opened thoſe Colleges for the *Engliſh Roman Catholicks*, which have rendered it more known to this Nation, than any other thing. Taken by the King of *France*

France in 1667. and by the Treaty of *Aquiſgrave* confirmed to him, ſo that it is ſtill in his Poſſeſſion.

Doue, *Doüeum*, *Duaum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*, beyond the *Loyre*, upon the River *Layon*, four Leagues from *Saumur* to the South-Weſt, and ſeven from *Angers* to the South-Eaſt. Though this is now a ſmall Village, yet it deſerves to be taken notice of for an *Amphitheatre* built here in the times of the *Roman* Empire, which is ſtill ſtanding, and almoſt perfect: it contains only ſixteen hundred Foot in Compaſs, and yet is ſo contrived, that above fifteen thouſand perſons might ſee their Exerciſes without incommoding each other: there are here alſo Vaults and Sewers built under the Earth, and Arched with wonderful Art and Expence. § *Dove*, a River in *Staffordſhire*, upon which *Tudbury* ſtands.

Dover, *Dorovernum*, *Darvernum*, *DUBRIS*, is a very ancient ſtrong Town, ſeated in the middle of the Eaſtern part or Shoar of *Kent*, upon high Cliffs; twelve Miles from *Canterbury* to the South-Eaſt, and fifty five from *London*, and ſeven Leagues diſtant by Sea from *Calais* in *France*. That part of the Town next the Sea had anciently a Wall, ſome of which is ſtill ſtanding. On the top of a rugged high Cliff or Rock, is a ſtately and very ſtrong Caſtle, which may be ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Romans*: however this place was certainly a Station of theirs, and has ever ſince been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, at all times carefully guarded: beſides it is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and in times paſt was to ſet out to the Wars one and twenty Ships. Therefore *Philip* King of *France* ſaid, that *Lewis* his Son (when called in hither againſt King *John* by the *Barons*) had not one foot of Land in *England*, if he were not Maſter of *Dover-Caſtle*. It had formerly ſeven Pariſh Churches, now two; and it is now (as heretofore) moſt frequented upon the account of its being the ſhorteſt paſſage into *France*. The Honorable *Henry* Lord *Jermin* was created Baron of *Dover* in the firſt year of King *James* II. But before in *Anno* 1627. *Henry Carey*, Viſcount *Rochford* and Baron *Hunſden*, enjoyed the Title from King *Charles* I. of *Earl* of *Dover*.

Doux or *Adour*, *Aturus*, a River of *Aquitaine*, the Southern part of *France*, or rather three Rivers called by the ſame Name: the principal of theſe riſeth in *Bigorre*, out of the *Pyrenean* Hills, near *Bareige*; and running North, watereth *Tarbe*; then turning Weſtward, it paſſeth on the North of *Aire*, St. *Sever*, and *Dax* or *Acqs*; ſo falleth into the Bay of *Biſcay* at *Bayonne*, having entertained *Gave de Oleron*, *Gave de Pau*, and ſeveral other Rivers. The Outlet was anciently at *le Bocau*, ſix Leagues beneath *Bayonne*; but by the Induſtry of *Lewis de Foix*, an excellent Ingineer and Architect of *France*, in 1579. its courſe was altered, as *Thuanus* ſaith. The ſame Gentleman was the Contriver of the Palace in *Spain*, and the Light-Houſe at the Mouth of the *Garronne*, called *Tour de Cordovan*.

Dourdan a ſmall Town in the Diſtrict of *Hurepois* in the *Iſle of France*, upon the River *Orge*, towards the Frontiers of *la Beauce*, thirteen Leagues from *Paris*, and two or three from *Eſtampes*. The *Huguenots* took and almoſt ruined it in the years 1562, 1567. It had been often mortgaged, ſold, and remitted from one to another, before *Lewis* XIII. redeemed and reunited it to the Crown in 1610.

Douriens, *Doulendium*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, very ſtrongly fortified; on the Borders of *Artois*, upon the River *Aſſelane*, which falls into the *Britiſh* Sea between *Crotoy* and *Eſtaple*; ſix Leagues from *Amiens* to the North, and ſeven from *Arras* to the South. This Town did heretofore belong to the *Earls* of *Ponthieu*, and became united to the Crown of *France* in 1559.

Douſtre, *Doſtra*, a River of *France* in the *Vicomte de Turene*, in *Limoſin*.

Le Doux. See *Dou*.

Douzi, *Duziacum*, *Duodeciacum*, a Caſtle in the Dioceſe of *Rheims* in *France*, upon the River *Cher*, betwixt *Ivoy* and *Sedan*. Remarkable for two Councils celebrated at it in the years 871. 874. The firſt of which depoſed and impriſoned *Hincmar* Biſhop of *Laon* (for adhering to the Papal Intereſt contrary to the Uſage and Liberties of the *Gallican* Church), who ſome time after had his Eys put out.

Douglaſs, a Caſtle in *Cuſdale*, in the middle of the Southern part of *Scoteland*, which takes its Name from the River *Douglaſs*, as doth alſo the Dale or Valley in which it ſtands. This Caſtle is ſeated about ſix *Scotch* Miles Weſt of *Lanrick*, where *Douglaſs* River unites with the *Clyde*; fifteen from *Glaſgue* to the South, and thirty five from *Edinburgh* to the South-Weſt. It is only memorable for its Earls, ſometimes ſo very powerful, they were a terror to the Kings of *Scoteland* themſelves; there being at one time ſix Earls of this Family; that is, *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*, as Mr. *Cambden* reckons them. § There is a Caſtle of this Name in the *Iſle of Man*.

Down, *Dunum*, a City and Biſhoprick in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, the Biſhop of which is under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*. The Biſhoprick of *Connor* has been united to it ever ſince 1442. The City ſtands upon the *Iriſh* Sea, upon a *Peninſula* made by the Sea and the Lake of *Cone*, which affords it an excellent Haven, twenty Miles from *Dornore* to the Eaſt, thirty two from *Carrickfergus* to the South. The County of **Down** is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the North by the County of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neaugh*; on the Weſt by *Armagh*; and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it is ſevered by the River *Newry*. This County, ſaith Mr. *Cambden*, is generally very fruitful, where it is not overſpread with Woods, and has ſeveral ſafe Harbors upon the Seas *Down* is one of the moſt ancient Towns in *Ireland*; made more famous by keeping the Bones of S. *Patrick*, S. *Bridget* and S. *Columbus*, than by the mention which *Ptolomy* has made of it, by the Name of *Dunum*; though not in its right place.

Downham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Clackcloſs*, upon the River *Ouſe*, over which it hath a Bridge.

Downton or *Dunton*, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*; the Capital of its Hundred, ſituated upon the *Salisbury Avon*. It returns two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Drac, *Dracus*, a River in the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which riſeth about four Leagues North of *Embrun*; and running Northward falls into the *Iſere* at *Grenoble*; bringing with it another ſmall River which comes from *La Grace*, and falls into the *Drac* at *Viville*, four Miles South of *Grenoble*.

Draco or *Drago*, *Acragas* or *Agragas*, a River of *Sicily*; called *Biagio*, *di Gergenti*, *di Naro* alſo; and falls into the *African* Sea, three Miles beneath *Gergentum* to the Eaſt, thirty five Weſt of *Terra Nova*.

Dragone, *Draco*, a ſmall River in *Campagnia* in *Italy*, which riſeth in Mount *Veſuvius*; and waſhing the City of *Nocera*, falleth into *Sarno*, a River which divideth the *Principatus Citerior*, from the *Terra di Lavoro*; and endeth in the Bay of *Naples*, eleven Miles South of *Naples*.

Dragonara, once a Biſhops See, now a ſmall Village, 7 Miles from S. *Severina* in *Naples*, to the Weſt.

Dracone,

Draconc. See *Orontes*.

Dragonera, *Colubraria*, or *Moncolibre*, a ſmall deſert Rock or Iſland between *Majorca* and *Valentia*, which has its Names from the *Snakes* and *Serpents* that only inhabit it.

Draguignan, *Draguinianum*, *Dracenæ*, one of the beſt ſituated Towns in *Provence* in *France*, in the Diocese of *Frejus*; adorned with a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houſes. Its *Arms* are obſervable; being a Dragon with this Motto, *Alios nutrio, meos devoro.*

Drangiana regio, an ancient Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the moſt Eaſtern part thereof, now called *Sigiſtan* or *Sistiſtan*. Its principal Cities were *Ariaſpe* and *Propthaſia*.

Dravaniza. See the *Viſtula*.

The **Drave** or *Dravus*, called by the *Germans* *Draw* and *Trave*, by the *Hungarians* *Trab*, has its Riſe from the *Alps* in *Tyrol*: and running Eaſtward through *Carinthia* and *Stiria*, entereth *Hungaria* at *Serinwar*, where it receiveth the *Muer* out of *Stiria*, and another from the Lake of *Balaton* in *Hungary*; ſo dividing the *Lower Hungary* from *Sclavonia*, it paſſeth to the Bridge of *Eſſeck*; where a little lower it falleth into the *Danube* by two Mouths. *Dr.* Brown *ſaith, it ariſeth in* Saltzburgiant, *and falls into the* Danube *near* Erdoed, *the old* Tentobrigum, *after it hath paſſed from its Head, about three hundred Miles. About its entrance into* Hungary, *it receiveth the* Mur, *and far above this I found it a conſiderable River, having paſſed it between* Ciagenfort *and Mount* Leubell *in* Carinthia *by two long wooden Bridges, and an iſland in the middle between them.*

Dravenna. See *Trave*.

Draun, *Drachonis*, *Duras*, a River and Town of *Auſtria*; the River falls into the *Danube* from the South a little beneath *Linez*, twenty ſix Miles Weſt of *Vienna*; and brings with it ſeveral other ſmaller Rivers.

Draunſee, a Lake out of which this River riſeth.

Drauſen, a Lake in *Pruſſia* in *Poland*, near *Elbing* and *Dantzick*, made by the *Viſtula*.

Draw. See the *Drave*.

Drayton, a Market Town in the County of *Salop* in the Hundred of *North Bradford* upon the River *Terne*, where it divides this County from *Staffordſhire*. The Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* fought a Battel here.

Drazzi. See *Durazzo*.

Drente, *Drentia*, one of the three parts of *Over-Yſſel*, a Province of the *United States of Holland*, lying Northward, and almoſt all covered with Marſhes: the chief Town of which is *Coevorden* or *Coeworden*. The *French* poſſeſſed themſelves of this Territory in 1672. and two years after abandoned it to the *Hollanders*.

Dreſden or *Dreſen*, *Dreſda*, the principal Town of *Miſnia* in the *Upper Saxony*, ſeated on both ſides of the *Elbe*, five Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, and three above *Meiſſen*. This City being in a pleaſant and delightful place, was in 800. fortified with Walls and Dikes againſt the *Bohemians* by *Charles the Great*. The ſucceeding Princes have not been leſs careful of it. So that it is for the ſtrength and magnificence of the Buildings, the beſt Town in *Miſnia*. The *Elbe* is here covered with a wonderful Bridge of Stone. The Electors of *Saxony* have alſo made this City the place of their Reſidence, and built here a ſtrong Caſtle, and a noble Magazine.

Dreux, *Drocum*, *Durocaſſes*, *Druidenſis Pagus*, a Town in the Territory of *Blaſois* in *Normandy* upon the River *Blaiſe*; ſixteen Miles from *Paris* to the Weſt. It is ſeated at the foot of an Hill; a very ancient City and Earldom, having an old decaying Caſtle. Here in 1562. was a ſharp Fight between the *Hugonots* and the *Roman Catholicks*, in which the Prince of *Conde* was taken, and nine thouſand men of both ſides ſlain. In 1593. *Henry le Grand* beſieged and took this Town in eighteen days. The ancient *Druides* are ſuppoſed to have dwelt in it.

Drillæ, an ancient people of *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, towards the *Euxine* Sea, betwixt *Trebiſonda* and *Ceraſus* in *Xenophon's* relation, or *Colchos* in *Arian's*. They had the reputation of good Soldiers.

Drillo, *Achates*, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *African* Sea, ſix Miles Eaſt of *Terra Nova*; and has a Town upon it, called by the ſame Name.

Drinawar. See *Drino*.

Drino, a River of *Servia*, which riſeth from the Mountains, that part *Servia* from *Albania*; and running Northward from *Novamont* by *Priſen*, a little above **Drinawah**, (*Drinopolis* a Town ſeated in an Iſland made by this River) it receiveth the *Lim*, and paſſeth into the *Save*, five *German* Miles above *Alt*, the old *Sirmium*. § *Drino Bianco*, the White *Drin*, is a River of *Albania*, which ariſeth from the ſame Mountains with the former, but more Eaſt, near *Scopia* or *Uſchup* in *Servia*; and running Weſtward, takes in *Drino Nigro*, the *Black Drin*, which ariſeth from two Lakes in *Albania*; being thus united with the former, and two others from the North, they paſs *Aleſſio*, and fall into the Bay of *Drin* (*Sinus Drinolius*) over againſt *Manfredona* in *Italy*.

Driſta. *Siliſtria*, the principal City in *Bulgaria*.

Drivaſto, *Triaſtum*, *Drivaſtum*, an Epiſcopal City of *Albania*, upon the Lake of *Scutari*, under the *Turk*. This See was a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*.

Droan or *Dron*, *Drahones*, a River in the Biſhoprick of *Treves*.

Drobaſa, *Chromium*, the *Scythian* or *Frozen Sea*, North-Eaſt of *Ruſſia*, and *Nova Zemla*.

Drogheda, a City in the County of *Louth*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh* *Drogadagh* and *Treda*; upon the River *Boyne*, twenty two Miles North of *Dublin*. It has an excellent and ſafe Haven: in Mr. *Cambden's* time well peopled, and much frequented. This Town falling into the hands of the Duke of *Ormond* in 1649. and ſtormed ſoon after by *Oliver Cromwell September* 11. of the ſame year; he put all the Garriſon (which was about four thouſand) to the Sword; and as to the Inhabitants, ſpared neither Sex, Age, Poor or Rich, but intirely ruined all before him; not regarding the good Service this City had done in the beginning of the War, by preſerving the Reliques of the *Engliſh* Nation from the cruelty and rage of the Rebellious *Iriſh*. Sir *Arthur Aſton*, the Governour, periſhed with the Garriſon. It being the firſt place the Tyrant took in *Ireland*, this cruelty was intended to ſtrike a terror into the others, that he might with the greater facility reduce the Kingdom under his Dominion; and accordingly he had incredible ſucceſs in all his future attempts. It ſurrendred to King *William* in two days after the Fight at the *Boyne*.

Drottholm, a Royal Houſe of Pleaſure of the *Kings* of *Sweden*, one League from *Stockholm*.

Droitwich, a Borough Town in *Worceſterſhire* in the Hundred of *Halfſhire*, upon the Banks of the *Salwarp*. It returns two Members to the Houſe of Commons, and is a noted place for its Salt-pits.

La Drome, *Druna*, *Druma*, a River which ariſeth in the Confines of *Gapencois* in *Dauphine* in *France*, and having watered *Die* and *Creſt*, falls into the *Rhoſne*, three Leagues below *Valence*.

Dronfield, a Market Town in *Derbyſhire* in the hundred of *Scarſdale*.

Drontheim, or *Druntheim*, *Nidroſia*, called alſo *Trondhem*, was heretofore the Capital of the Kingdom of *Norway*; made an Archbiſhops See, and a Metropolis by Pope *Eugenius* III. It ſtands on the Weſtern Shoars of *Norway*, ſeventy five *German* Miles from *Bergen* to the North, and one hundred and ten from *Stock-Holm* to the North-Weſt, in Long. 28 02. Lat. 64. 10. Its *Latin* name comes from the River *Nider*, upon which it ſtands. This City is now a very great Mart, and has a large and a ſafe Harbour, yet lies open without any Fortifications, being in this, more like a great Village than a City: Heretofore much greater; the many fires which have happened in it have leſſened it; and beſides the Church of S. *Olao*, which was once the moſt beautiful Church in all the North, is now buried in its Aſhes: it has alſo a Caſtle, taken by the *Swedes* and granted them by a Treaty in 1658. but in 1660. the *Danes* again recovered it. The Country about, is called the Government or Prefecture of *Drontheim*; granted to the *Swedes* with the City, but ſince recovered with it too. This is the largeſt Prefecture in *Norway*, reaching from North to South five hundred Miles, and from Weſt to Eaſt one hundred.

Droſes, *Firnus*, a River of *Connaught*, in the County of *Clare*, which falls into the Bay of *Shannon* at *Dunghanbeg*, *Dinga*, Eaſt of *Clare* two Miles.

Le Drot, *Drotius*, a River in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which ariſeth at *Montpaſier*, ten Miles North-Weſt of *Cahors*; and running Weſt falls into the *Garrone*, over againſt *Bazas*, nine Miles Eaſt of *Bourdeaux*.

Druidæ, *Druides*, the Prieſts of the antient *Gauls*, compared by *Laertius* with the *Magi*, *Gymnoſophiſtæ*, and *Philoſophers*, of *Perſia*, *India* and *Greece*, for their pretenſions to Learning and Piety and Authority over the people: of whoſe Superſtitions they were the Authors, as of their affairs, publick or private, the Arbitrators. The *Eugabes* of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, the *Saronides* of *Diod. Siculus*, and the *Semnotheoi* of others, were ſeveral Orders of theſe Prieſts, according as they applyed themſelves either to the ſervices of the Altar, or to the Contemplation of the Works of Nature. In the former, they made Sacrifices of Men, till the Emperors *Auguſtus*, *Tiberius* and *Claudius*, by repeated Interdicts at laſt broke them of that barbarity. Their other they delivered to the publick in thoulands of Verſes unwritten, only committed to Memory, and paſſing the courſe of Ages by Tradition. Their name of *Druides* ſome derive from Δρῦς, becauſe of a particular eſteem they had for an Oak. Some from *Dera* in the *Celtick* Language, of the ſame ſignification. They had a Chief Prieſt over them, in the nature of a Soveraign Pontiff. And we read, the *Gauls* were ſo poſſeſſed by them with the belief of the immortality of the ſoul, that they would lend mony in this world upon condition to be paid in the next. *Valer. Max.* The Town *Dreux* in *Normandy* is ſuppoſed to be ſo called from theſe *Druides*.

Drummore, *Drummoria*, a City in the County of *Lowth* in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, upon the River *Lagang*; with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*.

Druſes, *Druzes*, *Druſi*, a people living in Grots and Caverns about the Mountain *Libanus* in *Aſia*, and onwards, as far as to the *Dead Sea*: following in Religion the Inſtitutions of one *Iſman* or *Iſmael*, a Prophet *pretended*, which allow them to marry with their own Children, or Siſters, or Brothers, and to live in perfect liberty from all ſuch like precepts and ties, as are in uſe amongſt the *Jews*, *Chriſtians*, and *Mahometans*. They Traffick with the *French* Merchants for Silks: and ſay, they are deſcended from the *French* that went to the Conqueſt of the *Holy Land* with *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*; being after the loſs of *Jeruſalem* in 1187. forced for ſafety to retire hither, under the command of one of the Houſe of *Dreux*.

Drut, *Dara*, a River of *Carmania* in *Perſia*. It falls into the *Perſian* Gulph over againſt the City of *Ormus*, having paſſed between *Fafa* and *Chabon*.

Duare, a ſtrong Fortreſs of *Dalmatia*, upon a Hill, not far from *Almuſſa*. Taken from the *Turks* by the *Venetians* in 1646. and ſoon after loſt again. In 1652. retaken and demoliſhed. Whereupon the *Turks*, to hinder the Incurſions of the *Morlaques* out of *Croatia*, rebuilt it: yet in 1684. the *Morlaques* forced it: and there is now a *Venetian* Garriſon in it.

Dublin, *Dublinum*; in *Iriſh*, *Balæſleigh*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Province of *Leinſter*, in a County of the ſame Name, upon the River *Leffy*, which is the nobleſt River in all this Kingdom, and maketh a Capacious Haven here, at about twenty Leagues diſtance from *Holyhead* in *Wales*. This City is called *EBLANA* by *Ptolemy*. When or by whom it was firſt built, is not known; but old it muſt needs be, by its being mentioned by him. *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us, how much it ſuffered by the *Danes*; it was afterwards under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Harold Harfager* King of *Norway*. In the year 1151. P. *Eugenius* III. made it an Archbiſhops See, with the Title and Juriſdiction of a Primacy. *Henry* II. having Conquered *Ireland*, ſent hither from *Briſtol* a Colony: whereby it began to Flouriſh more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom, the Seat of the Lieutenant, the Courts of Juſtice, and their Parliaments: ſtrengthened with a Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide, built by *Henry Loundres* a Biſhop in 1220. and near it there was a Royal Palace built by *Henry* II. King of *England*. It has a Colleg for Students, which is an Univerſity of it ſelf, founded by Q. *Elizabeth* in in 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bickner* Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained from the Pope a Bull for it; but the troubleſome times that followed, defeated that good deſign then; at the North Gate is a Bridge of hewen Stone, built by King *John*. It has a Cathedral of great antiquity, Dedicated to S. *Patrick*, the Apoſtle of the *Iriſh* Nation, and built at ſeveral times; in which are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and twenty two Prebendaries: there is another fair Collegiate Church in the City, called Chriſts Church, built in 1012. and about thirteen Parochial ones. In more ancient times this City was Governed by a Provoſt; but in 1409. *Henry* IV. granted them Licenſe to chooſe every year a Mayor, and two Bailifs, changed into Sheriffs by *Edward* IV. thus far *Cambden*. King *Charles* II. honored them with a Lord Mayor. This City eſcaping the fury of the Maſſacre, was beſieged by the Parliament Forces; and by the Duke of *Ormond*, by the Kings Order, delivered to the *Engliſh*, rather than the *Iriſh* Rebels; for they were now united againſt their King: and when afterwards *June* 21. 1649. he indeavoured to recover it, his Army was broken by a Sally, and totally defeated; and this City continued in their Hands till 1660. It has been extraordinarily enlarged in its Buildings in the twenty years laſt paſt.

The County of *Dublin* is bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the Weſt with the County of *Kildare*; on the South by the little Territories of *O-Tooles*, and *O-Brians*; on the North by the County

of *Meath*, and a ſmall River called *Nanny*. The Soil is fruitful, as to every thing but Wood; ſo that they uſe Sea-Coal, and Turf for their Fewel. It is well Inhabited, Rich, full of excellent Sea-Port Towns.

Ducy, a Town of *Normandy* upon the River *Ardee*, in the Dioceſe of *Auranches*.

Ducy, a Town of *Normandy* betwixt *Caen* and S. *Lo*, in the Dioceſe of *Bayeux*.

Duderſtad, *Duderſtadium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, upon the River *Wipper*, eight Miles from *Caſſel* to the North-Eaſt. This Town, though in the Duchy of *Thuringia*, has belonged to the Elector of *Mentz* ever ſince 1363; and is the Capital of the Territory of *Eichſfeld*.

Dudley, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in the hundred of *Halfſhire*.

Duero, or *Douro*, *Durius*, *Doria*, a River of *Spain*, called *Douro* by the *Portugueſe*: one of the greateſt Rivers in that Kingdom, moſt frequently mentioned by ancient Greek and Latin Writers. The Head of it is in Old *Caſtile*, from Mount *Idubeda*, about five Miles South of *Tarragona*; running South, it watereth *Soria*, and *Almaſun*; there bending Weſt, it paſſeth by *Oſma*, *Aranda de Duero*, and *Roſa*; beneath which laſt it takes in *Duratonio*, or *Stranda de Duero*, and *Pizuerga* from the North; which with ſeveral others fall into the *Duero*, two Miles beneath *Valladolid*; then paſſing by *Toro* and *Camora*, and taking in, from the North, *Eſla*, (which brings the *Orbego*), ſo to *Miranda de Duero*, it entertains *Tormes* from *Salamanca*; ſoon after which it entereth *Portugal*, a little above *Oliuenca* to the South, and *Elnas* to the North; where the Rivers that fall into it on both ſides, are ſo ſmall, and many, that it is not worth the mentioning them: turning Weſtward, this great River paſſeth by *Lemego* on the South, to *Porta* on the North, where he pays his laſt Tribute to the *Atlantick* Ocean; and after a Courſe of ninety Leagues from his riſe, as his laſt benefit, he forms a large, deep, and ſafe Harbour at *Porta*. *Silius Italicus* mentions it in the number of the *Golden* ſanded Rivers.

Duerſtede, *Batavodurum*, *Duroſtadium*, a Town in *Guelderland*, upon the *Rhine* commonly called *Wyck*; three *German* Miles from *Utrecht* to the South East. It belongs now to the Province of *Utrecht*, and is a part of the Dominions of the United Provinces.

Dueſme, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* in *France*, upon the River *Seine*. It gives Name to the Territory of *Dueſmois*, lying towards the Source of the ſame River.

Duisbourgh, *Duisburgum*, *Duysburgh*, is a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Cleves*; upon the River *Roer*, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*; eight Miles from *Cologne* North, and three from *Weſel* South. There was a Council held here in 927. Heretofore an Imperial Free City; but now under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who *Obiit* 14. 1655. opened here an Univerſity. *Gerardus Mercator* the great Geographer of his time died here in 1594.

Dulcigno, *Dulcigno*, *Olchinum*, *Olcinum*, *Ulcinum*, a City of *Albania*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*; with a ſafe Port on the *Venetian* Gulph, between *Budoa* to the North, and *Lodrin* to the South; twenty four *French* Miles from *Scutari* to the Weſt. This City is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and reduced to a mean Condition.

Dulcinde, a Part of *Carmania Deſerta*, upon the Entrance of the *Perſian* Gulph; one hundred twenty five *German* Miles South of *Ormus*. There is a City, River, and Province of this Name.

Dulverton, a Market-Town in *Somerſetſhire* in the Hundred of *Williton*, upon the River *Ex*.

Dummere-See, *Dummeria*, a great Lake in *Germany*, between *Munſter* to the Weſt, *Oſnaburgh* to the South, and *Diepholt* to the North. The River *Hunt* runs through it, which falls into the *Weſel* a little below *Bremen*.

Dun, or *Done*, a River of *Yorkſhire*. See *Doncaſter*. § A Town alſo in the Dukedom of *Barrois* in *Lorrain* in *France*, near the *Meuſe*, betwixt *Stenay* and *Damvilliers*. § Another in the Province of *la Marche*.

Duna. See *Dwina*.

Dunawert. See *Donawert*.

Dunbar, *Dunbarum*, or the Caſtle of *Bar*, is a Town in the County of *Lothain* in *Scotland*, upon the Eaſtern Shoars; twenty *Scotch* Miles North of *Berwick*, and the ſame diſtance Eaſt of *Edinburgh*. Heretofore it had a Caſtle on a Hill; as it has ſtill a Haven to the Sea. But this Town is chiefly memorable for a Defeat given to the *Covenanters* of *Scotland*, by *Oliver Cromwel*, *Septemb.* 23. 1650. when an End was put to that Perjurious, Rebellious, Bloody Faction, who here began the Payment of that Debt they owed to the Divine Juſtice, for having ſold the beſt and moſt Holy of all Princes, (*Charles* the Martyr,) to the *Engliſh* Rebels. For from that Day, *Presbytery* has been in Bondage, and truckled under the Weight of that horrid Crime; and may ſhe never more lift up her Head to embroil Kingdoms, and perſecute the Church.

Dunblane, *Dumblanum*, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Menteith*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *S. Andrews*. It ſtands on the River *Teith*, which a little beneath this and *Sterling*, falls into the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*; ſix Miles North of *Sterling*, and thirty ſix Weſt of *Edinburgh*.

Dunbritoun, *Britannodunum*, *Caſtrum Britonum*, a Town in the County of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, upon a Fyrth or Bay of the ſame Name, with a ſtrong Caſtle; where the River *Levin* falls into the *Fyrth*; eight Miles from *Glaſco* to the North-Weſt: Alſo called *Dunbarton*; becauſe the *Britons* held it the longeſt of any Town in *Scotland*, againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*. The ſtrongeſt of all the Caſtles in *Scotland*, by Nature; being built on a high, craggy, double-headed Rock, both fortified; and between theſe two it hath only one Paſſage on the North, hardly paſſable without Labour and difficulty by a ſingle Perſon: on the Weſt of it lies the *Levin*, on the South the *Clyd*, on the Eaſt a boggy Marſh, which at every Tide is covered with Water. The *Britons* made this good againſt the *Scots*, till in the Year 756. *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland*, and *Oeng* King of the *Picts*, forced it to ſurrender on a Compoſition. But it was taken on ealier Terms, *Jan.* 5. 1651. by the *Engliſh* Rebels; Sir *Charles Erſkin* ſurrendering it to them.

Dunbritoun Firth, a great Bay in the South-Weſt part of *Scotland*, upon the *Iriſh* Seas, ſo called from this Caſtle: it begins at *Dunſkay*, and on the South has *Galloway*, *Carrick*, *Kile*, and *Cunningham*; on the North *Menteith*, *Lenox*, *Argile*, *Kilmore*, and *Cantyr*: (beſides ſeveral ſmaller,) it has in it the Iſland of *Arran*: many of the biggeſt Rivers of *Scotland* fall into it; juſt againſt it to the Weſt, it has the North-Eaſt parts of *Ireland*, at a ſmall diſtance; which are extream fruitful, and peopled by *Scots* for the moſt part: there are many ſafe Havens, and populous Towns upon it; and laſtly it lies convenient for Trade with the Weſtern Plantations, and all the Southern World.

Dundalk, *Dunkervanum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Ulſter*, in *Ireland*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, twenty ſix Miles from

from *Armagh* to the Eaſt, in the County of *Louth*, and ſixteen North from *Drogheda*; ſurpriſed by the Rebels in 1641. Retaken the ſame year by Sir *Henry Tichburn* by Storm, (after their Forces had been beaten off from the Siege of *Drogheda*, upon Sir *Simon Harcourts* arrival with ſupplies of Men and Mony) but in 1649. they got it again. The Duke of *Schomberg* continued with his Army here from *Sept.* 12. 1689. to *Novemb.* 8. that he retired into Winter Quarters. There was a Battel in the mean time preſented by King *James* II; but that General thought not fit to accept it. For he ſtrengthned himſelf in his Trenches, the more his Army was weakned by the Mortality; which in many Circumſtances appeared ſo ſtrange, as not to find in Hiſtory its parallel; ſince an Angel deſtroyed ſo many thouſand in the Camp of *Sennacherib*.

Dundee, or *Dundy*, *Alectum*, *Deidonium Alectum*, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, upon the North ſide of the Fyrth of *Tay*, which is a frequented Harbour, and of great ſafety, ten Miles North of S. *Andrews*. This is a very ſtrong Town; and in 1651. when almoſt all *Scotland* had yielded after the defeat of *Dunbar*, preſumed ſtill to hold out: General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, coming up and ſummoning it, upon their refuſal to yield, took it by Storm *September* 1. of that year, though there were in it eight hundred Soldiers, beſides Inhabitants: He put all in Arms to the Sword; and Plundred the Town of its Wealth; which amounted in Silver, Gold, and rich Goods, to a vaſt ſumm of mony; being then the richeſt Town in *Scotland*, and made yet richer by the Neighbourhood, who ſent what ever they had that was valuable thither, as to a place of ſecurity. Sixty Sail of Ships, which lay then in the Harbour, yielded too: after which *Aberdeen*, and S. *Andrews*, which only remained to the *Covenanters*, yielded upon the firſt Summons.

Dunfermeling, *Dunfirmeling*, is a Town on the North Shoar of the Fyrth of *Edinborow*, ſeventeen Miles from it to the North-Weſt. Once a famous Monaſtery, the building and the burial place of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*; afterwards advanced to an Earldom in behalf of Sir *Alexander Seton*, who being a wife and a great Stateſman, was raiſed by K. *James* I. from Baron of *Tiry*, to be Earl of *Dunfermeling*, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*. But much more famous for the birth of *Charles* I. (the bleſſed Martyr for the *Engliſh* Church and Nation) who was born here *November* 19. 1600.

Dunfreis, *Dunfreia*, a Town in the County of *Nithſdale* in the South of *Scotland*, upon the River *Nith* or *Nid*, near *Solway Fyrth*.

Dungall, *Dungalia*, a Sea-Port-Town and Caſtle, and a County in the North-Weſt part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*, on the South ſide of the River *Esk*. The County of *Dungall* has the Ocean on the Weſt; *Lagh Gormely*, on the South; and *Tome Lagh* on the North; a Barbarous and Wild place, as Mr. *Cambden* deſcribes it: See *Tircomnel*.

Dungannon, *Dunganum*, the chief Town of the *Upper Tyrone*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, near *Armagh*.

Dungarban, a ſtrong well fortified Town, with a Caſtle, and Haven, ſituate on the Southern Shoar of *Ireland*, in the County of *Waterford*, in the Province of *Mounſter*, thirteen Miles from *Waterford* to the Weſt. Firſt granted by *Henry* VI. to *Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and afterwards, for convenience, annexed to the Crown of *England* by Act of Parliament.

Dungesby Head, *Verruvium Promontorium*, the moſt Northern Cape of all *Scotland*, which lies in 59. *deg.* of Latitude; whereas *Novantum*, *the Mule of Galloway*, the moſt Southern, lies in 55. 10.

Dunkeld, or *Dunkelden*, *Caſtrum Caledonium*, *Dulcheldinum*, a City on the *Tau*, in the County of *Perth*, ten Miles North of *Perth*; which was adorned by King *David* of *Scotland*, with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of S. *Andrews*; ſuppoſed to have been the City of the ancient *Caledonians*.

Dunkeran, *Donaquine*, or *Doneyne*, *Juernis*, a ſmall Town and Port upon the Gulph of the River *Maine*, in the County of *Deſmond* in *Mounſter*, in *Ireland*.

Dunkirk, *Dunquerque*, *Dunquerca*, called by the *Flemmings*, **Duynsherke**; and by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Doncherea*; is a large, ſtrong, well fortified Town, and Sea-Port in *Flanders*, which has a very noble and ſtrong Caſtle, lately built: 3 Leagues from *Graveline*, 5 from *Newport*, and 6 from *Calais*. This Town was firſt fortified by *Charles* V. It ſtands on the River *Colme*, upon the Shoars of the *German* Ocean. Taken by the *French* in 1646. but during their Civil Wars, the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1658. it was retaken by the *Engliſh* and *French* united; chiefly by the valor of the *Engliſh*. *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and all the *Spaniſh* Forces, who came to relieve it, being totally routed and defeated, the Town was ſurrendred to the *French*; but by them according to Articles put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*: and ſo it continued till 1662. when it was ſold to the *French*. The preſent King of *France*, *Lewis* XIV. has beſtowed incredible coſt in fortifying it, in inlarging and ſecuring the Haven by Mounds and Forts.

Dun-le-Roy, *Regiodunum*, a Town in *Berry*, in *France*, upon the River *Auronne*: five Miles from *Bourges* to the South, and nine from *la Charite* to the South-Weſt. § Another in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Beaujolois*.

Dunmow, or *Dunmore*, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Dunois, a Territory within the Province of *Beauce* in *France*; the Capital whereof is *Chateau Dun*. It was advanced to the dignity of a Peerdom and Dukedom in 1525.

Dunnington, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Kyrton*, and the Diviſion of *Holland*: ſituated in a wateriſh Flat.

Dunnington-Caſtle, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Gecote*: honoured with a noble Seat belonging to the Earl of *Huntingdon*.

Dunſtable, a Market Town in *Bedfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Manſhead*, upon a Chalky dry Hill. Built by K. *Henry* I. out of the ruins of the ancient *Magiovinium*. K. *Edward* I. cauſed a noble Column or Croſs to be here erected in memory of *Eleanor* his Queen, whoſe Corps reſted in this place in their journey from *Lincolnſhire* to *Weſtminſter Abbey*.

Dunſtaburgh, *Bebba*, a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, on the Sea Shoar, eighteen Miles South of *Berwick*, and twenty five North of *Newcaſtle*; which belongs to the Duchy of *Lancaſter*. *Bede* reports that this Caſtle was taken, and burnt by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*. *Roger Hoveden* thus deſcribes it; *Bebba* is a ſtrong City, not very great, but containing two or three fields; having one hollow entrance into it, and that raiſed on high by Stairs after a wonderful manner; on the pitch of an Hill is a very fair Church; and Weſtward on the top, a pleaſant clear Fountain, adorned with excellent Workmanſhip. In our times (ſaith Mr. *Cambden*) it is rather a Caſtle, than a Town, yet ſo big as that it might contain a ſmall City; nor was it eſteemed other wiſe, when King *William Rufus* beſieged the Rebellious *Moubray*, who lurked in it. In the Wars between the Houſe of *Lancaſter* and *York*, it was ruined again. And laſt of all, the Winds and Seas have exerciſed their rage

upon it, endeavouring to level it, by driving up the Sea Sand into the hollow parts, and fetching down its once haughty Battlements.

Dunstafag, *Evonium*, a ſmall ruined City in the Weſt of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lorne*; which has an Haven over againſt the Iſland of *Maly*, fifty five Miles from *Dumblane* to the Weſt. This was the Seat of the ancient Kings of the *Picts*, but now a Village, and yet perhaps in a better ſtate, than when it was a Royal City.

Dunſter, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire* in the Hundred of *Scarhampton*, by the Sea ſide.

Dunwich, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City, on the Coaſt of *Suffolk*. *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who eſtabliſhed the Eaſt *Angles* (then wavering) in the Chriſtian Faith, in 630. placed here a Biſhops See; which continued till *Biſus* the fourth Biſhop after him removed to North *Elmham*; leaving a ſuffragan Biſhop only at *Dunwich*; in which times it was very populous, and ſo ſtrong, that it curbed *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, in his Rebellion againſt his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry* II. it had a Mint: *William* of *Newbery* calls it *Vicus inſignis, variis opibus refertus, a Town of good note, well ſtored with all ſorts of Riches.* But it is now a poor ſmall Corporation, which bating the honour of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament, has nothing to Conſolate it ſelf withal. Time, the Sea, and Men as bad as either, have by degrees ruined not only the Town, but the greateſt part of the ground it ſtood upon; and inſtead of its ancient *variety of Riches*, there is now an *uniform Poverty*, and deſolation.

Durance, *Druentius*, *Durantius*, a very rapid River in *Provence* in *France*, which infeſteth the Country with frequent Inundations. It ariſeth from Mount *Genebra*, one of the *Cottian Alpes*, not far from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont*; or as others, in the *Dauphinate* near *Brianzon*; and paſſing on, watereth *Embrun*, and *Gap*; and entring *Provence*, takes in the *Hubaye*, the *Buech*, the *Suſe*; then paſſing *Siſteron*, and *Manoſque*, it entertains the *Verdon*; and a little beneath *Cavaillon* and *Avignon*, unites with the *Rhoſne*. It will neither indure Boats nor Bridges, by reaſon of its great rapidity and ſwiftneſs, eſpecially beneath *Siſteron*.

Durango, *Durangum*, a City of North *America*, in the Province of *New Biſcay*; but near the Confines of *New Spain*, towards the *Zacatecas*; built at the foot of an Hill; which was made a Biſhoprick by the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*, in 1620. §. There is a ſmall Town of this name alſo in the Principality of *Biſcay* in the Kingdom of *Old Spain*.

Durazzo, *Durracium*, *Dyrrachium*, *Epidamnus*, called by the *Turks*, *Drazzi*, by the *French*, *Duras*; is a very ancient and much celebrated City of *Macedonia*, in the Kingdom of *Albania*. It has now a ſtrong Caſtle, and a large Haven; ſeated on the Eaſtern Shoar of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the River *Argentaro* or *Arzento*, North-Eaſt of *Brindiſi* or *Brunduſium* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, from which it is diſtant one hundred and twenty Miles. Built by the *Corcyreans* (now called *Corfu*) in the Year of the World 3327. One hundred and thirty years after *Rome*, and ſix hundred twenty one before the Birth of our Saviour. In the Year of the World 3512. being much ſtreightned by its Fugitives, it had recourſe to the Aſſiſtance of the *Corinthians*: but the *Corcyreans* taking part with thoſe Exiles, the *Corinthians* were beaten; which drew on an *Athenian* War, and that the *Peloponneſian*. This City fell firſt with the reſt of *Greece* under the Power of the Kings of *Macedonia*; and together with *Macedonia* was ſubject to the *Romans*, who made it a *Roman* Colony. In the times of the Civil War between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, it was the Seat of great Actions: for *Pompey* choſe it, and it was the only proſperous Scene of that Party; and had proved the ruin of *Cæſar*, if *Pompey* had purſued his firſt ſucceſſes with vigor. Not long before, it had given entertainment to *Cicero* in his Exile; and appears every where favourable to the Republicans. It was alſo a *Roman* Colony, but when ſetled I cannot now find. In the times of Chriſtianity it became an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, as it is ſtill; in the later times of the *Greek* Empire it had Princes of the *Caroline* Line of *France*, from whom it paſſed to the *Venetians*; and from them it was taken by *Mahomet* III. But the *Venetians* Sacked it in 1554. by their Fleet. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 41. 42.

Duren, *Dura*, *Duria*, *Marcodurum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Juliers* in *Germany*, upon the River *Roer*, not two Miles from *Gulick* to the South, and five from *Cologne* to the Weſt. This was the ancient *Marcodurum*, in the opinion of *Cluverius*, and all the other Geographers; made a Free Imperial City by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*. *Charles* V. being incenſed againſt *John* Duke of *Cleves*, (who had married *Mary*, the Daughter of *William* the laſt Duke of *Juliers*; and Leagued with the *French* King *Francis* I. againſt him.) in 1545. entred the Dukedom of *Juliers*, and after a ſharp Siege took this City and burnt it: it has been reduced into ſubjection again, and is now under the Duke of *Newbourg*, by the Treaty of *Faiſans* in 1659. Three Councils were Celebrated here in the years 761. 775. 779.

Durgat, *Phrygia*, a part of *Anatolia* or *Aſia* the Leſs.

Durham, *Dunelmum*, a City and County Palatine in the North of *England*. The City is ſeated upon the River *Ware*, in a Peninſula made by this River, which waſheth three ſides of it, and gives paſſage into it by three Bridges. The ground of it is a natural Hill, which contributes no leſs than the River to the ſtrength and pleaſantneſs of its ſituation: alſo ſecured by a Wall, and a Caſtle in the midſt of it; the Cathedral (being a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *York*) is towards the South ſide of the City, and of great beauty. This City is yet of no great Antiquity, being built or rather begun by the *Monks* of *Dindiſfarn*, in 995. before which it was a Wood, and then not cleared without difficulty. In the times of *William* the Conqueror it was imployed by the *Saxons*, as a place of Refuge againſt him; but they were ſoon forced to betake themſelves to *Scotland* for their greater ſecurity. *William* the Conqueror being poſſeſſed of it, built the Caſtle for a Curb to theſe Northern parts, and a ſecurity againſt the *Scots*. The preſent Cathedral was began about the ſame time by *William de Carileph* then Biſhop of *Durham*, and finiſhed by his Succeſſor. This City gave great Protection to the *Engliſh* in 1346, when *David Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, harraſſed the Nothern parts, whilſt *Edward* III. beſieged *Calais*: but the ſaid *Bruce* was ſoon after overthrown in Battel, and taken Priſoner at *Nevills Croſs*. In the times of *Edward* VI. the Biſhoprick was diſſolved by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince; but Q. *Mary* diſſolved that Statute, and reſtored the Biſhoprick with all its Franchiſes. In 1640. in the beginning of the Rebellion, it fell after *Newbury* Fight into the hands of the *Scots*; and being left by them the year following, it followed the fate of the War, as the Parties prevailed upon each other. Long. 22. 00. Lat. 54. 57.

The County or Biſhoprick of **Durham**, is bounded on the North and Weſt by the River *Derwent*, which ſeparates it from *Northumberland*; on the South by the River *Tees*, which parts it from *Weſtmorland* Weſt, and

and *York* to the South; and on the East it has the Sea. The West is full of Mines of Iron; the Valleys are fruitful here also, and on the Eastern side the Country is very fruitful of Grass, Corn and Sea-Coal. Though all the *English* Kings were liberal to this Church upon the account of S. *Cuthbert*; yet *Guthrun* the *Dane* was the first that granted this Bishoprick or County to the Church of *Durham*; which was afterward confirmed by *Canutus*, another *Danish* Prince, and by *William* the Conqueror; ever since which time, it has been accounted a *County Palatine*. Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, the present Bishop of this Diocese, (being the LXX. in number from S. *Aidanus*) was translated from *Oxford* hither in the year 1674.

Duringen. See *Thuringia*.

Durlach, or *Dourlach*, *Durlachum*, *Budoris*, a City in the *Marquisate* of *Baden* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, scarce two Miles from the *Rhine* to the East, and four from *Baden*. This is the Capital of the *Marquisate* of *Durlach*, and the lower part of the *Marquisate* of *Baden*, which bounds it on the South; the *Rhine* lies on the West; the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg* on the East; and the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the North. It is subject to its Marquess of the House of *Baden*, who has some other Territories and Honors in these Parts.

Durfelep, a Market Town in *Glocestershire* in the Hundred of *Wotton*.

Dusseldorp, *Dusseldorpium*, the chief Town of the Dutchy of *Bergh* upon the *Rhine*, five Miles beneath *Cologne*. This Town was fortified against the Duke of *Brandenburg* by the Duke of *Newburg* in 1613. who has since had his Residence here.

Duveland, the same with *Beveland*.

Duysburg. See *Duisburg*.

Dwina, *Duna*, *Dwina*, a vast River in *Muscovy* or *Russia*, which riseth in the Province of *Megrina*, from two several Heads that unite at *Wologda*, one of the principal Cities of *Russia*; and running North-East, passeth by the Lake of *Soechna*; beneath which, it receiveth from the East the River *Juga*; and a little lower the River *Wurma*; then turning North-East, it falls into the *White* Sea by three Mouths; upon the most Eastern of which, stands *Arch-Angel*, the only frequented Port of *Russia*. The heads of this River were called before their union, *Jugel* and *Sachana*; and after it *Dwina*. § There is another River of the same Name, which riseth out of a Lake of the same Name, ten Leagues from the Lake of *Fronowo*, and the Sources of the *Nieper*; and falls into the *Baltick* Sea below *Riga*, saith *Olearius*. I suppose this is it which the latter Maps call *Duna*. This River riseth in a Province of *Russia* called *Novogard*, near the Lake *Volga*, and the Fountains of the River of that Name; and turning Westward, being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it entereth *Lithuania* at *Witepsk*; then passing *Polotzka*, *Drissa*, *Duneberg*, *Kakenhusen*, and separating *Livonia* from *Semigallia*, it falls into the Gulph or Bay of *Livonia* (a part of the *Baltick* Sea) on the South of *Riga*, by *Dunemund*, a Castle seated on the Mouth of it. The *Muscovites* call it *Dzwina*, saith *Rahdrand*. § The Province of *Dwina* is the greatest and most Northern of all *Russia*; heretofore subject to the Duke of *Novogard*; one hundred *Russian* Miles in length. It had formerly but one City, called by the same Name, which stands in the middle of it; but since the Passage to *Arch-Angel* has been discovered, it is become one of the most considerable Provinces in *Russia*; *Arch-Angel* being seated in this Province, and the greatest Trade driven on the *Dwina*.

Dyfy. See *Dee*, a River in *Wales*.

Dynas-Mouthwye, a Market Town in the County of *Marioneth* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Dyrne. See *Tyrnaw*.

E A.

Eadmont or *Eamont*, a River in the County of *Westmorland*, which joins with the *Lowther* by *Whinfeld Forrest*.

Earne or *Lough-Earne*, *Erno*, *Erdinus*, a Lake in *Ulster*; which passing into the Lake of *Devenish*, a little more West, they both together fall into the *Virgivian* or Western Ocean, by the Bay of *Walley*; between *Dungal* to the North, and *Slego* to the South.

Easingwold, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Bulmer*.

East-Bourn, a Market Town in the County of *Sussex*, in *Bevensey* Rape.

East-Breane, *Brenia*, a Tract in the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, near the *Lough-Earne*.

Easton-ness, a Promontory on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold*-Bay: the most Eastern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

Eaton, *Ætonia*, *Etona*, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hundred of *Stock*, upon the River *Thames*, over against *Windsor*: made famous by a *College* of the Foundation of King *Henry* VI. in which there is a *Grammar-School* of great esteem for the education of the *English* youth.

Eaune, *Heldona*, *Elna*, a River of *France*, commonly called *Liane*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Artois*; and running through the County of *Bologne*, falls into the *British* Sea at *Bologne*.

Eause, *Eluſa* or *Eluſaberis*, a ruined City of *France*, commonly called *Euse* and *Eusan*, in a Territory of the same Name, upon the River *Gelize*; often mentioned by *Sulpitius Severus*, *Ammianus* and *Sidonius*. It was once an Archbishops See, and the Metropolis of *Novempopulonia*: but now an obscure Village in *Armagnac* in *Gascogny*, five Miles from *Condom* West. *Civtat* is built of late towards the Ruines of it. The Archbishops See was translated to *Aux* hence.

Eberdorp, *Eberstorfium*, a Town in the *Lower Austria* in *Germany*. It stands upon the *Danube*, two Miles below *Vienna*; adorned with a Castle, to which the *Emperors* delight to retire.

Eberstein, a County the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, taking its Name from the Castle *Eberstein* towards the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*: They both belong to the Marquess of *Baden*.

Eberwyck, *York*.

Eblaba, *Alabanda*, an Inland City of *Caria* (now *Aidinelli*) in the *Lesser Asia*, on the South of the River *Madre*. Long. 51. 28. Lat. 38. 40. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Stauropolis* or *Sancta Crux*.

Ebro, *Iberus*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Spain*, called by the *French Ebre*. It ariseth from the Mountains of the *Asturias* in old *Castile*, near the Village and Castle of *Mantillas*, from two Springs; and watering the North part of *Old Castile*, the Towns of *Frias*, *Miranda*, *Logrono* and *Tudela*, (where it takes in the River *Arga* from the South, and from thence becomes capable to carry a Boat) it soon after enters into, and divides the Kingdom of *Arragon*; then takes in *Biel* from the North, and *Xalon* from the South. a little

little below *Alagon*; then ſaluting *Saragoza*, it admits *Rio de la Guerva* from the South, and *Gallego* from the North; *Aguas*, *Marcia* and *Guadalupe* come in from the South, as it paſſes *Burgo* and *Fuentes*; and at *Mequinenca*. *Segre*, (of old *Sicoris*) with a number of ſmaller Rivers in its retinue. *Algas* on the South, and a knot of ſmall Rivolets on the North alſo come in to pay their Tributes; ſo watering the Southern part of *Catalonia*, a little beneath *Torteſa* he falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between three ſmall Iſlands made by his own Sands. This River gave the Name anciently of *Iberia* to all *Spain*. *Feſtus Avienus* mentions another River *Iberus*, which is apprehended to be the ſame with *that* the Moderns call *Rio Tinto*.

Ebudæ, *Hebudes*, *Hebrides*, *Æbudæ*, five ſmall Iſlands to the Weſt of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, now more commonly thence called the *VVeſtern Iſles*. They have the honour to conſtitute a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhoprick of *Glaſcow*.

Eburones, *Eburonices Aulerici*, *Eburiaci* and *Eburovices*, an ancient People of *Gallia Celtica*, dwelling at and about the modern *Eureux* in *Normandy*, and the Dioceſe of *Liege* taken in its former Latitude.

Ebuſus. See *Ivica*.

Ecbatana, the Capital City of the Kingdom of the ancient *Medes*, apprehended to be the ſame with the Modern *Casbin*, or elſe *Tauris* of *Perſia*: See *Casbin*, *Hani* and *Tauris*. King *Cambyſes* died here in the year of the World 3532. *Parmenion*, by the order of *Alexander Magnus*, was killed in 3725. and the *alter Alexander*, *Hephæſtion*, buried here in 3728. with ſo much Funeral Pomp as amounted to twelve thouſand Talents. § There was another ancient *Ecbatana* in *Phœnicia*, towards Mount *Carmel*.

Ecclehal, a Market-Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*.

Ecija, *Aſtigi*, *Aſtygi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*; called by *Pliny*, *Auguſta Firma*; upon the River *Xenil*, over which it hath a Bridge; eight Miles from *Cordova* to the South, and fourteen from *Sevil* to the North. This was anciently a Biſhops See, but now a part of the Dioceſe of *Sevil*; and at this time one of the beſt Cities in *Andaluzia*: recovered from the *Moors* in 1239.

L'Ecluſe. See *Sluys*.

Eda, *Batius*, a River in *Arabia Fœlix*, which ſpringing out of the Mountains of *Gbaxuan* [*Bengebres*] watereth *Harſan*; and a little below *Tajef*, takes in the River *Chaibar*: then by paſſing by *Badid*, *Almortaſſe*, *Baiſus* and *Mecca*, it falls into the *Red Sea* at *Zidem* or *Giodda*, over againſt *Suaquem* in *Africa*.

Edel, *Rha*. See *Wolga*.

Eden, the *Garden of Paradiſe*, deſcribed *Gen.* 2. & 3. to be planted by the *Divine* hand at the head of a River, which afterwards breaking into four Currents produces the Rivers *Piſon*, *Geichon*, *Hiddekel* and *Euphrates*: from whence they conjecture this Garden to have had its place in the Country about *Meſopotamia* in *Aſia*. Not but that the circumſtances of the Guardian Cherubims, and a Flaming Sword *inviſible*, the *Fruit-Trees* of Life and Knowledge, the Serpents talking with *Humane* Voice, and by an *eaſie* fallacy trepanning of his Lord into a condition of entailing Curſes upon poſterity unborn, &c. have adminiſtred apprehenſions to the Curious of this Hiſtory's being either an Hypotheſis of the Writer, or an Allegory. § **Eden**, *Isana*, a River of *England*, which ariſeth from *Hufeat Mowel-Hill* in *Yorkſhire*. It paſſeth *Pendragon* Caſtle, *Kirby*, *Steven*, *Appleby*; and at *Hornbey* takes in the River *Eamot*; and entereth *Cumberland* out of *VVeſtmerland*: running Northward, it paſſeth *Corby* Caſtle and *VVarwick*; then turning Weſt, it watereth **Carliſle**; taking in *Petterel* and *Canda*, one above, the other beneath that City; alſo the *Irthing*, which falleth by *Brampton*; and *Kirkſop*, the Boundary of *England* and *Scotland*; ſo falleth by the Bay of *Itune* or *Eden*, into the *Iriſh* Sea, between *Anand* Caſtle in *Scotland*, and *Boulneſſe* in *England*.

Eder, *Adrana*, *Æder*, a River of *Germany*, which ariſeth in the *Upper Haſſia*; and flowing through the Earldom of *VValdeck*, watereth *Franckenberg*, *VValdeck*; and two Miles above *Caſſel* to the North, falls into the River *Fuld*.

Edernay, *Hadrianopolis*. See *Adrianople*.

Edeſſa. See *Rhoa*.

Edgware, a ſmall Market Town in the County of *Middleſex*, in the Hundred of *Gore*.

Edinburgh, *Agneda*, *Edenburgum*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and Seat of the Kings of that Nation. It ſtands in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lothaine*; anciently called *CASTRUM ALATUM*; and *Edenburrow* ſignifies the ſame thing; for **Bryn** in the *Welſh* is **Hing**: it ſtands on a high Ground in an healthful Air, a fruitful Soil, watered by many excellent Springs; in length from Eaſt to Weſt a Mile, the breadth ſomething leſs: the Walls, ſtrong; the publick and private Buildings, Magnificent: full of People, and has a competent Trade by the advantage of the Port of *Leith*, not far from it. At the Eaſt end is the Royal Palace; by it, a fine Park; and not far off, a ſtrong Caſtle upon a Rock. As the variety of the Fortune of War changed, this City fell ſometimes into the hands of the *Engliſh*, and at others of the *Scots*, till 960. when the laſt prevailed by the means of the *Daniſh* Irruptions. *September* 14. 1650. after the Battel of *Dunbar*, the Caſtle was delivered into hands of the *Engliſh*, who kept it till the Reſtitution of *Charles* II. And *June* 13. 1689. the Duke of *Gourdon* ſurrendred the ſame to K. *William*'s Forces under Sir *John Lanier*, upon Conditions for the Garriſon only. For as to his own Intereſt, he ſubmitted himſelf to K. *William*'s diſcretion. It lies in Long. 16. 50. Lat. 56. 15. § The *Frith* of *Edinburgh*, is one of the greateſt Bays in *Scotland*: on the North it has *Fife*, on the South *Sterling* and *Lothaine*: and ſeveral of the principal Cities of this Kingdom ſtand about it, or near to it.

Edge-Hill, a place in *VVarwickſhire* near *Kyneneton*, ſeven Miles South of *VVarwick*; where on *Sunday* October 23. 1642. was fought the firſt Battel between *Charles* I. and the *Parliamentarians* under the Earl of *Eſſex*. The Earl of *Lindſey* Commander of the King's Battalia, and General of the Field, was ſlain, and the Standard taken; but retaken by Sir *John Smyth*, who after the Fight was made a Knight Banneret. The King had in this firſt Battel clearly the advantage, and opened his way to *Oxford* and *London*, and the next day took *Banbury*: whereas *Eſſex* retreated firſt to *VVarwick*, then to *Coventry*, and left both the Field and the Paſſes.

Edom. See *Idumæa*.

Efeſo. See *Epheſus*.

Ega, a River in *Spain*: it ariſeth in *Aalva* in *Biſcay*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Navarr*, watereth *Stella*, and *Villa Tuerta*; and between *Calahorra* and *Villafranca*, falls on the North into the *Ebro*.

Egates or *Ægates*, a knot of Iſlands in the *Sicilian* Sea, over againſt the Promontory of *Drepanum* in *Sicily*, to the Weſt. They are memorable for the Naval Victory obtained here by *C. Lutatius Catulus*, the *Roman* Conſul, over the *Carthaginians*: wherein

in ſeventy of their Veſſels being taken and fifty ſunk, a Peace (by them deſired) was concluded, upon condition, they ſhould quit all their pretenſions to the Iſlands betwixt *Italy* and *Africa*: with which the firſt *Punick* War ended in the year of *Rome* 513. *i. e.* 241. before *Chriſt*. See *Gotham*.

Egæan Sea. See *Archipelago*.

Eger and *Erlaw*. See *Agria*.

Eger, *Egra* and *Oegra*, a ſtrong Town in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, upon a River of its own Name, towards the Frontiers of *Franconia* in *Germany*. It was the Seat of the ancient *Nariſci*, according to *Thuanus*; and became firſt a dependent of the Crown of *Bohemia* by Mortgage in 1315. In the *German* Wars, often beſieged. Thoſe of the Country call it *Heb*, or *Cheb*.

Egers, *Ægiricius*, *Egericius*, commonly called *Gers*, a River of *France* in the *Upper Gaſcony*; it ariſeth in *Armagnac*, and running Northward, watereth *Aux* and *Lectoure*; ſo falls into the *Garonne* over againſt *Agen*, twenty five Miles above *Bourdeaux*.

Egeſta, or *Ægeſta* and *Segeſta*, an ancient City of the Iſland of *Sicily*, near the Promontory of *Lilybæum*: the inhabitants whereof are called *Segeſtani* in *Pliny*.

Eggtafoꝛ**d**. See *Aland*.

Eghmont, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*, which hath the honour of the Title of an Earldom: two Leagues from *Berverwick*, and within half a League of the ſame diſtance from *Alcmaer*. An Abbey of the *Benedictines* rendered it heretofore very conſiderable. It gives Name to one of the principal Families in *Holland*.

Egli, *Thelu*, a River of *Rouſſillon* in *Spain*, which riſeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, and falls after a ſhort Courſe into the *Mediterranean* Sea, three *French* Miles North of *Perpignan*.

Egremont, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Hundred of *Allerdale*, upon the Banks of a River, not far from the Sea, over which it hath two Bridges.

Egreꝛ, *Ægritis*, a River belonging to the Territory of the City of *Baſil*, called in the Maps *Ægerez*: it ariſeth from the Hills of *Buchiſgow*, and running North watereth *Liechſtall*, and falls into the *Rhine* three Miles above *Baſil*: many ſmaller Rivers fall into it, before it reacheth *Leichſtal*, and one after; but I cannot find their Names.

Egypt, *Ægyptus*, called by the Inhabitants *Chibi*, by the *Arabians*, *Bardamaſſer*; by the *Turks*, *Miſir*, (which is very near the *Hebrew*, *Miſraim*); by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *l' Egitto*; by the *Germans*, *Egypten*; Is the firſt, the moſt fruitful, moſt ancient, moſt celebrated Kingdom of all *Africa*: on the North it has the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the Eaſt *Arabia Deſerta*, and the *Red* Sea; on the South *Æthiopia*; on the Weſt *Cyrene*, and the Deſerts of *Lybia*. The River *Nile* running the whole length of it, and towards the *Mediterranean* Sea dividing it ſelf into many Branches, is the only cauſe of its Fertility, by overflowing it every year in the Month of *June*. It is, ſaith *Cluverius*, from the City of *Peluſium*, to the Cataracts of the *Nile*, one hundred and fifty Miles: from the ſame place to *Cayra* in the Weſt, it is one hundred Miles broad; in ſome places towards the South (as Mr. *Sandys* ſaith) above *Grand Cairo*, it is for a long Tract confined between barren Mountains, in many ſcarce four, in few above eight Miles broad. But then he extends it from North to South five hundred and ſixty Miles, and in breadth one hundred and forty *Engliſh* Miles at the North end. Long. from 60. d. to 67. South Lat. from 22. to 31. This Country was peopled by *Miſraim* the Son of *Chus*, the Grandchild of *Noah* by *Ham*; and maintained its Liberty under Princes of its own, till God gave them into the hands of *Nebuchadonoſor* in the year of the World 3365. five years after the ruine of *Jeruſalem* by the ſame Prince. Yet that Empire lying far off, and being much ſhaken by inteſtine Diviſions, they recovered their Liberty again. *Cambyſes* reduced them the ſecond time in the year of the World 3425. *Xerxes* conquered them about the year 3473. And yet *Artaxerxes Ochus* was neceſſitated to reduce them again; for they ſet up Princes of their own, and beat his Generals: ſo he went in Perſon; and having driven their King into *Æthiopia*, he levelled their ſtrongeſt Fortifications, and made them ſo weak and helpleſs, that they have been in Servitude ever ſince. This Prince began his Reign in 3587. Reigned twenty three years, and conquered them in 3602. *Alexander the Great* became their Maſter next in 3620. to whom they moſt willingly ſubmitted, out of a deteſtation of the *Perſian* Government. *Ptolomy* the Son of *Lagus* began his Reign over them in 3626. and *Cleopatra* the laſt of his Poſterity, deſtroyed her ſelf to avoid Captivity, in the year of the World 3920. eighteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. From thence forward they were under the *Romans*. This wretched Nation called in at length *Haymaria* III. of the *Saracen Califfs*, and by his help caſt out the *Greek* Garriſons about 862. In 1163. another Race ſucceeded, called the *Turkiſh* Kings, or *Califfs*; which ended in 1245. when the *Mamalucks* (or Slaves of that Race) depoſed their Maſters, and erected an Elective Kingdom out of their own Body: the Prince whereof was for many Ages choſen out of a number of Men, who began in Slavery, and whoſe Profeſſion was War; they were in ſome ſort the *Janizaries* of that Age. *Tomombeius* II. the laſt of them in 1517. was forced to ſubmit to the prevailing Valour and Fortune of *Selymus*, one of the *Ottoman* Princes, under whom that Nation ſtill groans. And now let any man compare the ancient and preſent Maps of *Egypt*, and his Eyes will ſhew him in one minute, the difference between the ancient and the later Government. The fruitful and populous Land of *Egypt*, ſtyled by the *Romans* the *Granary of their Empire*, that was of old overſpred with Cities and Towns, being now almoſt deſolate, and all its ancient Glory, Magnificence, Riches and People, buried in Rubbiſh and Ruins: Names of Places that have no Inhabitants, or Pictures of Beaſts and Antiquities, is almoſt all that is to be found here. *Grandcairo*, *Alexandria*, *Roſſetta* and *Damiata*, are the only conſiderable places left of three thouſand Towns that *Strabo* ſays there were in his time; and of the eighteen thouſand that Antiquity beheld in the Ages before. Chriſtianity is almoſt totally extirpated here, as it is in *Barbary*: and whereas the ancient *Egyptians* acquired a mighty reputation over all the *Eaſt*, by their good Literature, which drew the *Philoſophers* of *Greece* to travel to them; and particularly *Plato* and *Eudoxus*, to live amongſt them thirteen years; the *Egyptians* being the famed Inventors of moſt of the *Sciences*, expreſſed after an admirable manner in *Hieroglyphicks*, which with their *Lunar* years, their Deities, the long *Dynaſties* of their Kings, their Cuſtoms of *Polygamy*, Government, and Worſhip, ſo charming to the *Iſraelites*, have been the ſubjects of the Pens of the Learned in divers Ages; Now an univerſal Ignorance and Barbarity poſſeſſes their Country. But I muſt not be long in ſo ſhort a Work.

Ehenheim, *Enheimium*, a ſmall City in the *Upper Alſatia* upon the River *Ergel*, which falls by *Strasburgh* into the *Rhine*; a little above three *Dutch* Leagues from *Strasburgh* to the South-Weſt. The Name of the River in the Maps, is *Ergers*, and of the City, *Ober-Hebenheim*. This was once an Imperial

Imperial Free City, but now under the Dominion of the *French*, who are repairing the Ruines they made in it, in its Acquiſition.

Etala, *Helicon.*

Eichfield, or *Eiſchfelt*, *Eiſchfeldia*, a Diſtrict in the Province of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, to the South of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, under the Juriſdiction of the Elector of *Mentz*. The Capital of it is *Duderſtad.*

Eichtelberg, a Mountain in the Marquiſate of *Culemback* in *Franconia*; famous for giving Source to four Rivers in *Germany*, comprehended by their initial Letters in the Word *MENS*; that is, the *Mayn*, the *Eger*, the *Nab*, and the *Saal*. It divides into divers Portions, ſome reaching Eaſtward towards *Bohemia*, ſome towards *Franconia* to the Weſt, the *Palatinate* and *Bavaria* to the South, and the Provinces of *Thuringen* and *Voigtlandt* to the North. It abounds particularly with Pine-Trees, as its Name ſignifies in the *High-German* Language.

Eie Eifel, a ſmall Territory or Diſtrict in the Dukedom of *Juliers.*

Eigues, or *Aigues*, *Icarus*, *Aigarus*, *Eigarus*, a River ariſing amongſt the Mountains of the *Dauphinate* in *France*, towards the Territory of *Gapanſois*; thence paſſing by *Nions* and S. *Tronquet*, diſcharging it ſelf into the *Rhone*, about the Borders of the Principality of *Orange.*

Eiſleben, *Eiſlebia*, a ſmall City in the Upper *Saxony*, in the County of *Manſfield*, upon a ſmall River which falls into the Lake of *Suſſe See*; one Mile Eaſt of *Manſfield*, twenty two North-Weſt of *Dreſden*. *Luther* was born here in 1483. and here died in 1546.

Ekelenford, *Ekelenfordia*, a Town belonging to *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*: It ſtands five *Daniſh* Miles from *Flensborg* to the South-Eaſt, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, called *Ekrenforder hafen.* This Town took its Name from an old ruined Caſtle near it, and is under the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp.*

Ekeſio, *Ekeſium*, a Town in the County of *Smaland* in *Sweden*, four or five Leagues from the Lake *Weler*, towards *Oſtrogothland.*

Elabaſagni, *Elbaſſan*, *Daſſar*, *Daulia*, a City in the Weſt of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Albania*, upon the River *Spirnaſſe*, South of *Scampi*, (which River falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between *Durazzo* to the North, and *Purgo* to the South:) *Elbaſſan* ſtands ſixty *Engliſh* Miles from *Durazzo.*

Elandia, *Lampia*, a ſmall River in the *Morea*, not taken notice of in the ancient or later Maps; but it ariſeth from a Mountain of the ſame Name in *Arcadia.*

Elba, *Æthalia*, *Ilva*, the Iſle of *Elbe*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Piombino*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the Iſle of *Corſica*; belonging to the Prince of *Piombino*, but under the Protection of a *Spaniſh* Garriſon at *Porto Longone*; beſides which the Grand Duke is poſſeſſed of a ſtrong Town in it, called *Porto Ferrajo*, the *Argois Portus* of the Ancients, but in the Maps *Coſmopolis*; whereas indeed (ſaith *Baudrand*) there is no ſuch Place as *Coſmopolis* in that Iſland. It is forty Miles in Circuit, inhabited by five or ſix Pariſhes; and by *Virgil* applauded for Mines of Steel.

Elbe, *Albis*, is one of the greateſt Rivers of *Germany*; called by the *Bohemians Labe*, by the *Italians Albi*. It ariſeth in *Bohemia*, out of the Mountain *Das Riſenburge*, that is, *the Mouns of Giants*; in the Borders of *Sileſia*, in the North-Eaſt part of that Kingdom, and runs South: Firſt taking in *Upawa* and *Metueze* above, and *Olitz* at *Conig*; then turning Weſtward from the North, it takes in *Czidlina*; a little further, *Gizera*; at *Melnick*, *Multaw* (which watereth *Prague* the Capital of *Bohemia*) and *Egers* above *Letomeritz*, where it runs Northwards into *Miſnia*, and paſſeth by *Dreſden*, and *Meiſſen*; then entering *Saxony*, a little above *Wittenberg*, it entertains the *Eiſter* from the North, and at *Deſſaw*, the *Muldau*; a little further, the *Sala*, a great River from the South; then it watereth *Magdeburgh*, *Borgh*, and *Sandow*; and at *Werben* in the Dukedom of *Brandenburgh*, takes in the *Havel*, a great River which watereth *Berlin* and *Brandenburgh*, the principal Cities of that Dukedom: At *Domitz* it has another vaſt Supply out of *Mecklenburgh*; ſo leaving *Danneberg* on the South, and *Thomdam* on the North, it entereth *Holſtein* at *Ludesborgh*, and runs on the South of *Hamburgh* to *Gluckſtad*, about twelve *German* Miles; beneath which it falls into the *German* Ocean. This was the fatal Boundary of the *Roman* Empire; to which they ſeldom came, and beyond which they could never fix.

Elber, *Libya Deſerta*, a Part of *Africa.*

Elbeuf, *Elbovium*, *Elbodum*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the *Seine*, three or four Leagues below *Rouen*; adorned with the Title of a Dutchy in 1581.

Elbing, *Elbinga*, *Æliveopolis*, a City of *Pruſſia*, upon the Eaſtern Mouth of the *Viſtula*, over againſt *Dantſick*, near the Lake of *Drawſen*; ten *Poliſh* Miles from *Dantſick* to the Eaſt. This is a very ſtrong, beautiful, rich City; divided into two Parts, the Old and the New. Firſt built in 1239. by the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order. In 1454. it withdrew from their Subjection, and put it ſelf under the Protection of the King of *Poland*. In 1492. there was an Univerſity opened here by *Albertus* Duke of *Brandenburgh*, the firſt of that Houſe that was Duke of *Pruſſia*. In 1629. it was taken by the *Swedes*, and again in 1655. but ſince recovered to the Crown of *Poland*. The firſt Occaſion of its Trade and Wealth, was the Beſieging the Town of *Dantſick* by *Stephen* King of *Poland*; which neceſſitated the Merchants to remove the Trade to *Elbing*. *Guſtavus Adolphus* deſigned to improve it by the ſame Method; but the beſt Trade they have at preſent, is on the Account of its being the Staple for the *Engliſh* Cloth. This City is the Capital of the Territory of *Hockerland*; and divers *Engliſh* Families have ſettled themſelves at it.

Elbogen. See *Malmugen.*

Elcatif, *Leanita*, a City and Province in *Arabia Fœlix*, upon the Gulph of *Perſia*, over againſt the Iſland of *Babarim*; from which the Gulph of *Perſia* is by the *Arabians* called the Sea of *Elcatife.*

Elcur, *Cyrrus*, *Cyrus*. a River of *Albania* in *Aſia*; which ariſeth in the Confines of *Armenia Major*, from the Mountains of *Moſch*, and flowing through *Iberia*, takes in the River *Iber*; then buries it ſelf in the *Caſpian* Sea.

Elephantina, *Elephantis*, a pleaſant Iſland of the River *Nile* in *Ægypt*, below the laſt of its Catarracts, not very far from *Æthiopia*; the *Ægyptians* and *Æthiopians* trading with each other here. It enjoys a perpetual Spring; and according to *Tacitus*, is obſervable for being the utmoſt Boundary on that Side of the *Roman* Empire.

Eleſa, *Eluſa*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Cilicia.*

Eleuſis, an ancient City of *Attica*, betwixt *Megara* and the *Portus Pyræus*. One of the moſt celebrated in all *Greece* for the Temple, and the *Myſteries* of the Goddeſs *Ceres* performed here, together with other particular *Myſteries*, in Honour of *Proſerpine* and *Hercules*; ſome of which it was Death to diſcover; ſome they expoſed, yet at ſeveral times, and by Parts: Whence *Seneca's* Proverb, *Eleuſina ſervat quod oſtendat*: Admittingno Perſons to the Exerciſe of the greater ones, under a Noviciatſhip of five years, with the

Title

Title of *Myſtæ*; and then advancing them to the Degree of *Epoptæ*, with a Ceremony of *Conſecration*. The *Grand Secret* of theſe Myſteries is thus diſcovered by *Tertullian*; *Tota in Adytis divinitas, &c. Simulachrum membri virilis revelatur*: Thus by *Theodoret*; *Naturæ muliebris imago*.

Eleutherus, the River, now called *Bajaria* or *Habes*, according to *Cluverius*: Others apply it to the *Admirati*, of the Iſland of *Sicily*. See thoſe modern Names. § Alſo a River of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*, ariſing from the Mountain *Libanus*, thence paſſing by *Ituræa* and *Galilæa*, to fall into the *Tyrian* Sea two Miles from *Sarepta*, and three from *Tyre*. The modern Name of this is *Valonia*.

Eleutheropolis, an ancient City of the Tribe of *Juda*, in *Paleſtine*; eight Miles from *Hebron* to the Weſt, and twenty from *Jeruſalem* by the Way of *Gaza*. S. *Jerom* takes the Diſtances of divers Places from this, as from one of particular Note.

Elgin, a ſmall City in the County of *Murray* in *Scotland*, upon the River *Loſſie*; three Miles from the Coaſts of the *German* Ocean. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of S. *Andrews*.

Elham, or *Elsham*, a Market-Town in *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath: Honoured heretofore with a Palace Royal; now well inhabited, being pleaſantly ſeated amongſt Woods on the Side of a Hill.

Elis, A Country of the ancient *Peloponneſus*, betwixt *Achaia*, *Meſſene* and *Arcadia*; ſo particularly conſecrated in thoſe times to *Jupiter*, whoſe Temple and Statue here were numbered amongſt the Wonders of the World, that it was looked upon as Sacrilege to attack it: Only, the *Lacedemonians*, *Arcadians* and *Romans* were not ſo ſcrupulous to obſerve the Conceit. Before this Country ſubmitted to the *Romans*, or was governed by a Magiſtracy of its own, it had the Honour to be a Kingdom. The Rivers *Alpheus* and *Acheron*, the Mountain *Peneus*, the *Olympick* Games in Honour of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the Cities *Elis*, *Piſa* or *Olympia*, *Cyllene*, *&c.* contributed to ſpread its Fame in ancient Hiſtory. Its modern Name is *Belvedere*. See *Belvedere*.

Ell, or *Elle*, *Elcebus*, a Town of *Germany*, in the lower *Alſatia*, upon the River *Ill*; three Leagues from *Schleſtad*, and ſomething more than one from *Strasbourgh*.

Elleſmere, a Market-Town in the County of *Salop*, in the Hundred of *Pimhill*, near the Borders of *Wales*. The Earl of *Bridgwater* is Baron of this Place.

Elna, *Helena*, a ſmall City in *Catalonia*, in the County of *Rouſſillon*, heretofore a Biſhop's See; upon a ſmall River, two Miles South of *Perpignan*, and the ſame from the *Mediterranean*. The Biſhoprick was removed to *Perpignan* in 1604. by *Clement* VIII. The Town was taken by the *French* from the *Spaniard* in 1640. Very ſmall; called anciently *Illiberis*; in which was *Hellen* Caſtle, where thoſe of *Magnentius* his Party ſlew *Conſtans*, the Eldeſt Son of *Conſtantine*. The River that falls by it is *Tech*.

Elſaſs. See *Alſatia*.

Elſenore, *Elſenora*, by the *Danes Helſignor*, is a Town in the Iſland of *Zeeland*; five *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the Weſt. It has a large and a ſafe Haven, near the Mouth of the *Sound*; and a Caſtle to command the Streights of the *Sound*.

Elſingbourgh, *Elſingborch*, a Town on the oppoſite Shoar, over againſt *Cronenburgh* in *Scania*; which heretofore was under the Crown of *Denmark*, but by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, in 1658. reſigned to the King of *Sweden*. It ſtands three *German* Miles from *Landskroon* to the Weſt. *Chriſtopher* of *Bavaria*, King of *Denmark*, died here in 1448. The *Danes* took it in 1676. but they return'd it to the *Swedes* again the year after.

Eltoz, *Eilan*, or *Heilan*, *Ælana*, *Aila*, *Sur*, *Taurus*, a City of *Arabia Petræa*, upon the *Red-Sea*, North of *Madian*, and over againſt *Docata* in *Ægypt*. It has a Caſtle on a Rock by it, which always keeps a *Turkiſh* Garriſon againſt the *Arabians*.

Elvas, *Helva*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Alentejo*, called *Telves* by them of *Caſtile*; it ſtands upon the River *Guadiana*, fourteen Miles from *Merida* to the Weſt, and twenty nine from *Sevil* to the North. This is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Evora*; well fortified, and has belonging to it a ſtrong Caſtle. The *Spaniards*, in 1659. beſieged it to their great loſs, being here routed by the *Portugueſe*. *Paul* IV. in 1555. raiſed it to the Honor of a Biſhoprick. The Cathedral Church was built by the *Moors* for a Moſque.

Elvino, a Fountain near *Aquino*, a City of the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kindom of *Naples*.

Elvira, *Eliberis*, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; ruined, and its Epiſcopal See tranſlerred to *Granada*, the *Nova Illiberis*, which has riſen by its fall. This City is famous in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, for a Council aſſembled at it about the year 305. Two of the Canons thereof being much inſiſted on in Diſputes; the one, forbidding Images; the other, the Marriage of the Clergy.

Elwang, *Elwanga*, *Elephaniacum*, a ſmall City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Jagſt*; in the Confines of *Franconia*, near the Territory of *Onold*; five *German* Miles from *Rotenburgh*, upon the *Tubar*, to the South, and nine from *Ulm* to to the North. The Capital of a Noble Government; the Governor being one of the Princes of the Empire; and it has a Caſtle near the City, in which he reſides. This Territory is called by the *Germans*, *Stift Elwang*.

Elway, a ſmall River which riſeth in *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*, and falleth into the *Cluyd*, a little beneath S. *Aſaph*.

Ely, *Helia*, a City and Biſhopreck in *Cambridgeſhire*, in an Iſland of the Name, ſurrounded on all ſides by Fens and Marſhes; yet here was anciently one of the richeſt Monaſteries of *England*. The See was taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and conſtituted by *Henry* I. in 1109. *Hervey*, Biſhop of *Bangor*, being the firſt Biſhop of it. The Monaſtery out of which the Biſhoprick ſprung, was Founded by *Etheldreda*, Wife to *Egfred* King of *Northumberland*, and was at firſt a Nunnery. The *Danes* having ruined this Foundation, *Ethelwold*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, refounded it, and ſtock'd it with Monks. The Cathedral was a Work of Time, built by Parts, great and beautiful; though the Town of *Ely* is not great, nor the Air healthful. The Biſhop of this See had heretofore Palatine Rights, which were taken off by 27. *H.* 8. *c.* 25. But yet the Revenue is great, and the Biſhops of it have been in great Eſteem, and much employed. The preſent, is the forty third Biſhop of this Dioceſe.

Elymi, an ancient People, that dwelt about the Mountains and high Grounds of the Iſland of *Sicily*; remembred in Hiſtory, upon the Account of their being the Allies of the *Carthaginians*.

Elyſii Campi, *Elyſium*, the Poets *Paradiſe*; a large and delicious Plain of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, covered with Flowers, and every way agreeable to the Pleaſures of the Senſes.

Elyſii, *Helyſii*, *Lyſii*, the ancient People of the Province of *Sileſia*, in *Bohemia*; mentioned by *Tacitus*.

Embden, *Amaſia*, *Emda*, a *German* City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; anciently called *Amaſia*, or *Amiſia*, as *Cluverius* ſaith, from the River *Ems*, (*Amaſius*,) upon which it ſtandeth, with a large deep

§ Port

Port defended by a Caſtle. It is the Capital of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, which is from this City often called the Principality of *Embden*; not great, but ſtrong and well fortified. The Trade or People here are neither of them conſiderable; the *Hollanders* having ſometime ſince poſſeſſed themſelves of it. It ſtands fifteen Miles from *Bremen* to the South-Weſt, and ſeven from *Groningen* to the North.

Emboli, *Empoli*, *Amphipolis*, *Chriſtopolis*, an Archiepiſcopal City, in *Macedonia*, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, upon the Confines of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*: Seated upon the Bay and River of *Strimon*, which did almoſt ſurround it; ſtanding in the Confines of theſe two Countries or Kingdoms; and ſometimes aſcribed to the one, ſometimes to the other. It lies thirty Miles from *Philippos* to the Eaſt, and ſeventy five from *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt. Now under Bondage to the *Turks*. Long. 30. 00. Lat. 41. 30.

Emley, *Auna*, *Emelia*, a ſmall City in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Mounſter* in *Ireland*; in the Confines of the County of *Limerick*; upon the River *Eſtaſon*, which falls into the River *More* or *Broadwater*: Heretofore great, populous, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* in the ſame County. This City lies twenty four Miles from *Limerick* to the Eaſt.

Emenia, an ancient Name of *Theſſalia*.

Emilia, a Province of the antient *Italy*, lying along the *Emiliana via*, which denominated it, from *Ariminum* to *Placentia*; and comprehending a part of the preſent Eſtates of the Pope, the Dukes of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Mantoua*, and *Mirandola*. Call'd alſo *Flaminia*.

Emmaus, a Village in the Tribe of *Juda*, in *Paleſtine*, diſtant from *Jeruſalem* about ſixty Furlongs. *Luc.* 24. 13. At which our Saviour after his Reſurrection diſcovered his Perſon to two of his Diſciples by ſitting down to eat with them, and then *vaniſhed out of their Sight*. It is mentioned by *Pliny*, upon the Account of ſome remarkable Fountains there. The *Devotion* of Chriſtians had advanced it to the Dignity of an Epiſcopal See, and built it a Monaſtery; before the *Turks* converted it into a Village again, much more deſolate than before, inhabited by the *Arabians* only.

Emmen, *Amma*, a River of *Switzerland*, deriving its beginning from the Valley of *Lemmethal*, and after the reception of ſome Rivulets, falling into the *Aar* below *Soleurre*.

Emmerick, or *Embrick*, *Embrica*, *Emmerica*, a large, fair and rich Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, in *Germany*, upon the Eaſtern Banks of the *Rhine*, betwixt *Cleves* and the Fort of *Skein*; adorned with a Collegiate Church ever ſince the year 700. It is in the Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. The *Hollanders* took it from the *Spaniards* in the year 1600. The *French* from the *Hollanders* in 1672. who the year after put it into the Duke of *Brandenburgh*'s Hands.

Emporias, *Emporia*, *Caſtrum Aragonenſe*, *Tibula*, a ſtrong City in the Weſtern Quarter of the Iſland of *Sardinia*, upon the River *Termo* or *Termi*, or *Aragoneſe*; with a good Port, and a Cittadel, and a Biſhop's See, in Conjunction with that of *Terra Nova* in the ſame Iſland. It is more vulgarly now called *Caſtel Aragoneſe*, becauſe it was the firſt Town the *Spaniards* of *Aragon* poſſeſſed themſelves of, after the grant of *Sardinia* by Pope *Boniface* VIII. to *James* II. King of *Aragon*, about the Year 1296.

Ems, *Eems*, *Amaſius*, *Amiſius*, *Amaſia*, *Amaſis*, a River of *Germany*, which riſeth in the Dioceſe of *Paderborne*, near *Wrle*, in a very deep Valley, from a ſlow but plentiful Spring, two Miles and an half from *Paderborne* to the North; then running Weſtward, and taking in the *Wrle*, the *Dalke*, and the *Luter*, three ſmall Rivers, it entereth the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*; (having firſt paſſed by *Retburgh*, the Capital of a ſmall Country,) and watereth *Widenbrug*, or *Warendorp*, and receives the *Heſſel* from *Ravensberg* on the South; ſo paſſing *Eme* and *Tillegt*, it receives from the North the *Werſe*; and a little lower the *Aa*, which watereth the City of *Munſter*; then turning North it paſſeth the *Rhine*, and takes in another *Aa* on the Eaſt; ſo by *Lingen* he proceeds to *Meppen*, where it admits the *Haſe* a conſiderable River on the Eaſt too; then paſſing by *Landegge* on the Weſt, and *Nienhus* on the Eaſt, it entereth *Eaſt-Frieſland* at the Fort of *Oort*; takes in *Soſte* from the Eaſt, and by *Oldersum* and *Nendorp*, paſſeth by *Emden*, (which takes its preſent, as well as ancient Name from it,) and the Bay of *Dullart*, into the *German* Ocean.

Enchuyſen, *Enckuyſen*, *Ancuſanum*, *Enchuſa*, is a ſmall City belonging to the *United Provinces*, in *Holland*, in that Part called *Weſt-Frieſland*; which has a large and ſafe Haven upon the *Zuyder* Sea, and affords excellent Pilots; not above three Miles from *Horn* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Amſterdam* to the North: It ſtands on the Weſtern ſhoar, at the Entrance of the *Zuyder Zee*, and was one of the firſt Towns that revolted and turned out the *Spaniards* in 1572. It had been burnt in 1279. But rebuilt and qualified with the Privileges of a City by *William* Earl of *Holland* in 1355.

Encre, *Incra*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*; with a Fort of the ſame Name upon it, which falls into the *Some* at *Corvie*.

Enderen. See *Adrianople*.

Endromit, *Adramyttium*, a City of the *Leſſer Aſia*, in *Phrygia*; and a Sea-Port upon the *Archipelago*, over againſt the Iſland of *Metellino*, (*Mitilene*:) called by *Europeans Andramiti*, by the *Turks Edremit*, (as *Leunclavius* affirms;) and by others S. *Dimitri*. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*; and I ſuppoſe is that which is called *Landimetri* in the later Maps; ſeventeen *German* Miles North of *Smyrna*. The Bay is called by the ſame Name; and ſometimes extended to all the Sea between this Town and the Iſland of *Metellino*; ſometimes contracted to that only, which entereth the Shoars of *Aſia*. *Hofman* confirms my Conjecture; and ſhews that this City has a *Phœnician* Name from *Bochart*: it ſtands in a rich and fruitful Soil; mentioned by *Livy*, *lib.* 37. by *Strabo*, *lib.* 13. by S. *Paul*, Acts xxvii. 2. Long. 55. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Engaddi, or *Engedi*, an ancient City of the Tribe of *Judah*, in *Paleſtine*, ſituated in a fruitful Soil for Wine; as the Compariſon intimates, *Cant.* 1. 14. King *David* had an Opportunity to kill *Saul* in a Cavern of a Mountain near this Place. *Ptolemy* and *Stephanus* mention it.

Engern, *Angria*, the ſeat of the ancient *Angrivarii*, a Town in the Earldom of *Ravensberg*, in the Province of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Munſter*: Famous for the Tomb of *Witichindus*, a Duke of the *Saxons*, of high Renown in the time of *Carolus M.* The Elector of *Cologne* ſtiles himſelf Duke of this Place.

Engers, a fair Town and Caſtle, with a noble Bridge over the *Rhine*, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Trier* in *Germany*, betwixt *Coblentz* and *Andernach*.

Engia, or *Egina*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of its own Name, (which was the *Sinus Saronicus* of the Ancients,) to the Eaſt of the Province of *Sacania* in the *Morea*; and near *Athens*. The Inhabitants whereof, in former Ages, were in a Condition to diſpute with the *Athenians* for the Soveraignty of the Sea. It is about thirty ſix Miles in Circuit. The Capital City, *Engia*; which

which hath been the Seat of a Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, ſince Chriſtianity; but now no more than a Village, and the whole Iſland unprovided of a good Port. In 1537. the *Turkiſh* Admiral, *Barberouſſe*, took this Iſland from the *Venetians*; who retaking it in 1654. ruined all its Fortifications, and abandoned it to the Plunder of their Soldiers. The Relicts of two Famous Temples, the one dedicated to *Jupiter*, the other to *Venus* heretofore, are yet viſible upon it.

England, *Anglia*, called by the *French Angleterre*, by the *Italians Inghilterra*, by the *Germans Engellandt*, by the *Spaniards Inglaterra*, is the greateſt, the moſt Southern, and the beſt Part of the Iſland of *Great Britain*; called heretofore *Albion*, *Britannica*, and *Britannia*: Which noble Iſland is divided into three Parts, *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*. *England* has *Scotland* on the North, the *Iriſh* Sea in part, and *Wales* in part, and then the *Iriſh* Sea again on the Weſt; the *Britiſh* Sea on the South, and the *German* Sea on the Eaſt: Between 17. and 22. Deg. of Long. between 50. and 57. of N. Lat. It lies together with *Wales* in the Form of a great Triangle, whereof the Southern Shoar is the Baſe, and *Berwick* the oppoſite Angle; from whence to the *Lands End*, it is accounted three hundred eighty ſix Miles Long, and two hundred ſeventy nine Broad; containing in that Compaſs, about thirty Millions of Acres of Land. It was divided by the *Romans* into five Parts, by the *Saxons* into ſeven Kingdoms, and now into forty one Shires or Counties: In which the Pariſhes amount to about ten thouſand. The Air is very Temperate, both in Winter and Summer, being warmed in the one, and cooled in the other by the Sea-Vapors; the Soil for the moſt part very fruitful; watered with three hundred twenty five Rivers. The Inhabitants, Vallant and Induſtrious. And as Nature has given it whatever is abſolutely neceſſary to the Life of Man; ſo the Natives by their Trade and Commerce, bring in from abroad, what may be had throughout the World, for Convenience, Delight, Magnificence, and Ornament. It has alſo the beſt Government, and the beſt conſtituted Religion, of any Nation in the World; and as much Learning, Civility, Arts and Trade as any other. Our Fleets excel at Sea, our Foot at Land, thoſe of all other Nations. In ſhort, we want nothing to make us happy, but Gratitude to God, and Union amongſt our ſelves. This Iſland became firſt known to the *Romans*, about fifty years before the Birth of Chriſt. *Julius Cæſar* entered it with a Fleet in the Year of the World 3895. and renewed his Attempt the year following; but the Civil Wars breaking out between him and *Pompey*, the *Romans* made little Progreſs here, (though they kept their Ground) till the Reign of *Claudius*; who entered *Britain* in Perſon, and ſtaying not long, his General, *Aulus Plautius*, carried on the War; ſo that he took in the greateſt part of this Iſland, now called *England*, and under him *Veſpaſian* learned the Art of War. *Didius Avitus* ſucceeded as General, and *Nero* as Emperor; under whom the *Romans* were in great Danger of an utter Extirpation from the *Britains*: But this Storm blowing over, they conquered all they cared for, as far the *Fyrths* of *Galloway* and *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*; only their ordinary and ſtanding Bounds were between *Newcaſtle* and *Carliſle*. They continued their Poſſeſſion till the year of Chriſt 433. and then withdrew to defend their nearer Dominions on the Continent, againſt the prevailing barbarous Northern Nations. In 449. the *Saxons* were called in to help the *Britains* againſt the *Picts*, (thoſe Nations that had never been ſubject to the *Romans*, in the North of *Britain*.) In 455. *Hengiſt*, their General, ſet up the Kingdom of *Kent*, and began the Conqueſt of the *Britiſh*. By the year 819. the Heptarchy, or ſeven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, united in one, under *Egbert* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; which Union received its utmoſt Perfection under *Alfrid*, about 873. The *Danes*, who had given Occaſion to this Union, purſuing their Depredations, at laſt conquered the *Saxons* in 1018. and ſet up *Sweno*, a Prince of their own. In 1042. *Edward the Confeſſor* reſtored the *Saxon* Line, which was broken by *William* the Conqueror in 1066. But the Blood was again reſtored by *Henry* II. in 1155. *Edward* I. united *Wales*, in 1246. K. *Henry* II. began, and K. *John* finiſhed the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, about the Year 1184. in the Reign of *Richard* I. his Brother. In the year 1602. *James* I. K. of *Scotland*, ſucceeding Qu. *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed Memory, united *Scotland* to *England*. And the great Rebellion in 1640. ended in 1660. by the Reſtitution of *Charles*, the Merciful and Juſt. Yet the Miſeries that brought it in, the Calamities that attended it, and the Judgments that have followed it, may be eternal Monitors to *Engliſh* Men, to be Loyal to the King, and ſtedfaſt to the Church.

Engur, *Aſtelſus*, a River of *Aſia*, which ſpringeth from Mount *Caucaſus*; and watering *Mengrelia*, falls into the *Euxine*, or *Black* Sea, between *Charus* and *Hippus*. Twenty Miles North of *Clobus*, another River of the ſame Country.

Engury, *Ancyra*, a City of *Galatia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the River *Parthenius*, (now *Sangari*,) which falls into the *Black* Sea at *Cangary*. This was the Metropolis of *Galatia*; yet ſeated in the Confines of *Paphlagonia*, on an advanced Ground: And made Famous by a Council here held in 314. and another in 357. Called by the *Turks*, *Enguri*, *Engouri*, *Angouri*, or *Anguri*; fifty Miles to the Eaſt from *Scutari*, and ſixty from *Smyrna* to the N. Eaſt. It is now conſiderable, and the Capital of one of the *Turkiſh* Provinces in *Aſia*. *Mithridates*, the Famous King of *Pontus*, was overthrown by *Pompey* near this City. *Bajazet* the *Turk*, in the year 1403. was in the ſame Place taken Priſoner by *Tamerlane*, the *Scythian* Conqueror. Long. 62. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Enham, *Ænhamum*, a Town in the County of *Southampton*, in the Hundred of *Andover*: Of Note, for a Council here congregated of the Biſhops of both the Provinces in the Year 1009. under the Reign of King *Ethelred*.

Enkoping, *Enecopia*, a Town in the Province of *Uplandia*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; near the Lake *Meler*; five or ſix Leagues from *Upſal*.

Enna, an ancient City, ſtanding heretofore in the Center of the Iſland of *Sicily*; and Famous, both for a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Ceres Ennea*, and for the excelleneſt Springs in all the Iſland; which are applauded by *Cicero* and *Diodorus*. The *Bellum Servile* of *Sicily* was raiſed by *Syrus Ennus* of this Place, and ended with the Reduction of this Place alſo, under the Conduct of *Pimperna*.

Eno, *Ænos*, a City of *Thrace*, called by the *Turks*, *Ignos*; by the *Greeks*, *Eno*. It ſtands on the *Archipelago*, at the Mouth of the River *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*; which runs a little South of *Adrianople*, and here falls into the Sea over againſt the Iſle of *Samandrachi*; forty Miles from the new *Dardanels* to the North, and ſixty five *Engliſh* Miles from *Adrianople* South: Is now a Biſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

Enrichemont. See *Boisbelle*.

Ens, *Claudvium*, *Claudionum*, *Aniſus*, is both a River and a City of *Auſtria*: the River riſeth in the Biſhoprick of *Saluburgh* near *Rachſtad*; and running North-Eaſt as far as *Newmarcke*, it takes in that of *Celſtal*; North-Weſt it meets the *Steyr*, at *Steyr*

Caſtle; and there it turns to the North, and waſheth the Eaſt Side of the City of **Ens**; half a *German* Mile beneath which, it falls into the *Danube*. Near the City there is a Bridge over the *Danube*, on the North-Weſt Side.

Enſisheim, *Enſishemium*, a ſmall City in *Alſatia*, upon the River *Ill*, twoMiles Weſt of *Newenburgh*, five Miles North-Weſt from *Baſil*. Once the Capital of the *Higher Alſatia*, and the Seat of the Parliament, or Chamber of that Province; but now in the hands of the *French*.

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, a Province, the beſt peopled, and the moſt delightful of all the Kingdom of *Spain*: containing in the ſpace of eighteen Leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, ſix good Port-Towns, above one hundred and thirty Monaſteries, and fourteen hundred Pariſhes. It hath this Appellation given it from its Situation betwixt the Rivers *Douero* to the South, and *Minho* to the North: the *Weſtern* Ocean binding it to the Weſt, and the Province of *Tras-los-Montes* to the Eaſt. Its Capital is the City *Braga*.

Entrevaux, *Intervallium*, a Town in *Provence*, upon the River *Var* and the Frontiers of the County of *Nice*, about the Mountains; which the Biſhop of *Glendeves* makes the Seat of his Reſidence.

Epaune or *Epone*, *Epaunenſe*, *Ponenſe*, *Eponenſe*, a Town or Pariſh in the old Kingdom of *Burgundy* in *France*; where there was a Council held in 517 under the Reign of *Sigiſmund*, King of *Burgundy*, after his abjuration of *Arrianiſm*. The *French* Writers cannot agree, where to place it more particularly.

Epheſus, *Epheſo*, one of the moſt ancient and noble Cities of the *Leſſer Aſia*; ſeated upon the River *Cauſter*, (*Cayſtrus*,) in the Province of *Ionia*; on the Shoars of the *Archipelago*, North of the Iſle of *Samos*; one of the greateſt and moſt celebrated Cities of *Aſia*, before it fell into the hands of the depopulating *Saracens* and *Turks*; who ſeem to have been deſigned by Heaven for the Scourges and Deſtroyers of ancient Cities, or rather of Mankind, there is ſo much Deſolation where ever they have long ruled. This City is ſo ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the *Amazons*. It ſtood at firſt on too low a Ground; and therefore ſuffering much by Inundations, *Lyſimachus*, one of the Succeſſors of *Alexander the Great*, removed it into that place where it now is, and called it *Arſinoe*, by the Name of his Wife; but after his Death, it reaſſumed its ancient Name. *Pliny* calls the Temple of *Diana* here built, *Admirationem Græcæ Magnificentiæ*, *The Wonder of the* Grecian *Magnificence*: and reckons it amongſt the Wonders of the World: this was burnt by *Eroſtratus*, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name, that night *Alexander the Great* was born in the one hundred and ſixth *Olympiad*, and the three hundred ninety eighth year of *Rome*, *i. e.* three hundred fifty ſix years before *Chriſt*. Two hundred and twenty years more afterwards were ſpent in rebuilding it, with the utmoſt Magnificence, at the charges of all the Provinces of *Aſia Minor*. *Xerxes*, though he ruined many of the *Aſiatick* Temples, ſpared this. The *Romans* conquered this City under *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, an hundred and eighty years before the Birth of our Saviour, and in their firſt *Aſiatick* War. *Nero* plundered it; the *Goths* under *Galienus* deſtroyed it. *S. Paul* firſt planted the Chriſtian Faith (reſiding in perſon three years) here, and wrote one of his Epiſtles to this Church afterwards, whilſt he was at *Rome*. *S. John*, the beloved Apoſtle, lived, and wrote, and in probability died here: to him the great Church was dedicated, that is now a *Turkiſh* Moſque. *S. Timothy* was its firſt Biſhop after *S. Paul*. The third General Council, conſiſting of two hundred Prelates, was held here in the year 431. under *Theodoſius junior*, againſt *Neſtorius* and *Pelagius*. There was a ſmaller Council here in 198 concerning the Celebration of *Eaſter*; in which the Biſhops reſolving to adhere to the *Aſiatick* Cuſtom, Pope *Victor* declared to break his Communion with them. Another in 400. held by *S. Chryſoſtom*, for the quieting the Diſturbances of *Aſia*. Another in 449 by *Dioſcorus* Patriarch of *Alexandria*, for the confirming the Opinions of *Eutyches*, in which Pope *Leo*'s Legats were rejected: and ſome others. When this City came firſt into the hands of the *Turks*, I cannot aſſign; but it is certain they call it **Sſalaiouc**; and that it is a poor defolate Village: though with a fine Haven, and an old ruined Caſtle. This City lies forty Miles from *Smyrna* to the South; full of the deplorable Ruines of its priſtine Glory. Long. 55. 45. Lat. 39. 00. All the Inhabitants of this City now are about forty or fifty Families of *Turks*, without one Chriſtian amongſt them: living in a knot at the South Side of the Caſtle, called *Aſia Sabuck*. The Grott of the *ſeven famous Sleepers* is ſhewn in this City.

Epidamnus. See *Durazzo*.

Epidaurus. See *Malvaſia* and *Ragoſa*. § An ancient City beſides, of *Argia*, in the *Peloponneſus*, where there was a Temple dedicated to *Æſculapius*.

Epidano, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theſſalia*, called ſometimes *Epedonia*; it ariſeth from Mount *Bormio*; and waſhing *Pharſalia*, (famous for the overthrow of *Pompey the Great*, by *Cæſar*) falls into the River *Onocoro*, (*Peneus*) above *Lariſſa*, with a very ſwift Current.

Epirus, a Kingdom in *Greece*, which was anciently much celebrated; and had firſt Kings of its own, till the *Macedonians* ſubjected it: it is bounded on the North by *Macedonia*, now *Albania*; on the Eaſt by *Theſſalia*, on the South by *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*;) and on the Weſt by the *Ionian Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*. This Province is now ſometimes called the *Lower Albany*. It is moſt famous for its ancient King *Pyrrhus*, who invaded *Italy*, and beat the *Romans* in the year of the World 3669. two hundred ſeventy nine years before the Birth of our Saviour. See *Florus*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. This Kingdom was reduced to the *Macedonian* Subjection, by *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*; but *Pyrrhus* not only recovered it, but conquered, and for ſome time kept *Macedonia*. The *Romans* ſubdued it next, and *Paulus Æmilius* laid it deſolate: ſacking in one day ſeventy Cities, and captivating an hundred and fifty thouſand *Epirots*, without any Provocation. In the Diviſion of the Empire, this Country fell to the Eaſtern; and continued ſo till the taking of *Conſtantinople*; after which it had Princes of its own again, till the year 1466. when by the death of *George Caſtriot*, commonly called *Scanderberg*, it was reduced under the Dominion of the *Turks*, under whom it ſtill is; excepting *Corfu*, and ſome other ſmall Iſlands, which are under the *Venetians*.

Epiſcopia, *Curium*, once a City of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, now a great Village, which is yet a Biſhops See amongſt the *Greeks*: it lies on the South Side of the Iſland, Eaſt of *Paphos*, and not far from the South-Weſt Cape, in a Bay, called heretofore *Curia*.

Epomeus or *Epopeus*, a *Vulcano*-Mountain in the midſt of the Iſland of *Iſchia*, in the *Thuſcan* Ocean; ſo terrible in its Eruptions, accompanied with Inundations and Earthquakes, that we find the Inhabitants have divers times abandoned the Iſland for ſafety. It is recorded particularly to have *raged* under the Conſulſhip of *Lucius Marcius* and *Sextus Julius*, under the Reigns of *Auguſtus*, *Titus* and *Dioclefian*, and in the year 1300.

Epping, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in

in the Hundred of *Waltham*. The Lord *Gray* of *Wark* has a Seat here.

Epſham or *Epſom*, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Copthorn*: pleaſantly ſituated, and much reſorted to, for its Medicinal Waters.

Epte, *Illa*, a River in the *Beauvaiſis*, in the Iſle of *France*.

Eraſino or *Raſino*, a ſmall River of the *Morea*, in *Acarnania*, the moſt North Eaſtern Province, near *Napoli di Romania*: it ariſeth out of a Lake, anciently called *Stymphalu*; and having buried it ſelf under the Earth, ariſeth again; and falls at laſt into the *Golfo di Napoli*.

L'Eraut or **l'Erraud**, *Araurius*, *Rhauraris*, a River of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, ariſing from the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and paſſing by *Caſtelnau de Guers*, *Florenſac*, *&c.* to diſcharge its Tribute to the *Mediterranean*, having firſt received into its own Bed ſome Streams by the way.

Erdelia, *Erdeliana provincia*, *Erdely*. See *Tranſylvania*.

Eresby, a Town in the Diviſion of *Lindſey* in *Lincolnſhire*, not far from *Bullingbrook*, giving the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Lindſey*.

Ereſma, *Areva*, a River of *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*: it ariſeth from Mount *Fonfria*, in the Borders of *New Caſtile*; and paſſing by *Segovia*, receiveth the ſmall Rivolet of *Clamores*, and another at *Coca*, called the *Valtaia*; and a little lower the *Cega*; then falls into the *Duero*, over againſt *Tordeſillas*. *Baudrand*. This River ſeems to be called *Zarpardiel*; and another that falls into it from the Weſt, here called *Cega*, to be the *Areva*, or *Ereſma*; but in the ancient Maps, that which falls by *Segovia*, is called *Areva*.

Eretria, an ancient Epiſcopal City of the Iſland of *Negropont*, now called *Recco*. § A ſecond, in the Province of *Theſſalia*.

Erfurdt, *Erfurt*, *Erford*, *Bicurgium*, *Erphordium*, *Hercinopuordea*, a City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, the Capital of that Province. It ſtands upon the River *Iera*, three Miles from *Weimar* Weſt, fifteen from *Franckfort* to the South-Weſt, Long. 31. 00. Lat. 51. 00. Of old called **Herbipigisburg**, from *Merovæus* the firſt Chriſtian King of *France*. There was a Monaſtery built here by *Dagobert*, another King of *France*, in the year 637. (after which it was called *Petersberg*;) and there is now a famed Univerſity, founded in 1392. There was a Council held here in 932. for the keeping the Feſtivals of the Apoſtles: in 1074. for the promoting Celibacy and Chaſtity, and the forbidding *Concubinage* amongſt the Clergy, which had no good ſucceſs. In 1163. it was walled. *Rudolphus* I. extinguiſhed here a great Sedition in 1289. The Church of *our Lady* here was built in 1351. A Fire almoſt totally ruined this City in 1417. Since which it has been ſo nobly rebuilt and improved, that the people ordinarily ſay, Erford *is not a City*, *but a Country*. In 1514. *Luther* found here *Jerom* of *Prague* his Works, and publiſhed them. The Caſtle ſtands upon a Hill, where there was heretofore a *Religious Houſe*. *Guſtavus* King of *Sweden* took it at his coming into *Germany*: but in 1648. it returned into the obedience of the Biſhop of *Mentz*, by the Treaty of *Oſnabruck*. And becauſe the inhabitants refuſed to ſubmit to the ſaid *Biſhop*, the *French* aſſiſted him to make himſelf Maſter of it in 1664. firſt having taken it from the Duke of *Saxony*; who had yet ſeventeen of ninety Villages (which did belong to it) aſſigned to him by the Treaty of *Leipſick* in 1665. in lieu of his Right and Pretences.

Ergel, *Heraclea*, a ruined City of *Caria* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, between Mount *Cadmus* to the South, the River *Lycus* to the Eaſt, and the *Meander* to the Weſt; directly Eaſt of *Epheſus*. *Ptolemy* placeth it about an hundred *Engliſh* Miles from it.

Eridanus, the *Po*.

Erin. *Ireland*, in *Iriſh*.

Eriſſi, *Eriſſus*, a Town in the Iſle of *Lesbia*.

Erivan or *Irivan*, a noble City of *Armenia*, upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*. It is built upon a Rock, at whoſe foot the River *Zenguey* glides to the North-Weſt, and the *Queurk-boulak*, or River of *forty fountains*, to the South-Weſt; the former being here paſſed by a fine Stone Bridge. In a good Air and a fruitful Soil, for Wine eſpecially; adorned with divers Churches, a magnificent Palace for the Governour, and very commodious *Caravanſeras* for Travellers; about one hundred paces from the *Old Erivan* (which was ruined in the Wars of the *Turks* and *Perſians*), and kept garriſoned with two thouſand men. The *Armenians* have a Tradition amongſt them, that this was the *Seat of Paradiſe*, and the habitation of *Noah* before and after the Deluge. In the year 1584. the *Turks* took it, and built it that ſtately Fortreſs we now ſee there. The *Perſians* recovered it in 1604. The *Turks* retook it in 1629. The *Perſians* recovered it again in 1635. It is the Capital of a large adjacent Territory.

Erlaph, *Erlape*, a River of the *Lower Auſtria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

Erma. See *Herma*.

Erne, *Ravius*, a Lake and River in the Weſt of *Ireland*.

Erneo. See *Irneo*.

Erpach, *Erpachum*, a Town and County in *Franconia* in *Germany*, under its own Count, between the *Rhine*, the *Mayne* and the *Necker*; having the Territory of *Geraw* or *Grawer* on the Weſt. This Count hath the privilege of a Seat in the general Diets of the Empire.

Erquico, *Arquico* or *Ercoco*, *Erquicum*, *Adulis*, a conſiderable Town and Port upon the *Red Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Barnagaſſo* in *Africa*, under the *Turks*; being a dependent of the *Beglerbegſhip* of *Suachen*.

Errif, *Errifis*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*, lying along the *Mediterranean* Coaſt, between the Provinces of *Habat* to the Weſt, and *Garet* to the Eaſt. § And a Mountain called of old *Atlas Minor*.

Erythræa, a ſmall Iſland, of fame amongſt the ancient *Greek* and *Latin Poets*, for the Story of King *Geryon*. But the *Geographers* have not agreed upon the place of it, whether betwixt *Cadis* and *Spain*, as *Pliny*; or upon the Coaſt of *Portugal* amongſt the *Barlinguas*, as *Mela* and others would have it.

Erythræa, an ancient City of *Ionia* in *Aſia Minor*, to the Sea: adorned ſince the times of Chriſtianity with the Seat of a Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*. And famous in the Ages *before*, for the *Sibylla* of its Name; whoſe Verſes not only condemn the *multiplicity of Gods*, (ſaying there is but One only, the Creator of all) but moreover ſpeak ſo advantageouſly of the firſt and ſecond coming of *Chriſt*, that ſome of them, repeated by *Euſebius*, make an *Acroſtick* upon his name and quality under theſe words, Ἰησοῦς χριστὸς θεοῦ υἱὸς σωτὴρ.

Erythræum *Mare*. See the *Red Sea*.

Erzerum, a City of the *Greater Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*. It is the Seat of a *Beglerbeg*, and the moſt conſiderable place of *Turcomania*; ſuppoſed to be the *Theodoſopolis* of the ancients, and otherwiſe called by Writers *Azirus*, *Arzurn*, *Sinera*, *Senebra*, *&c.*

Eſaro, *Ezaro*, a River of *Calabria*.

Eſchandon, *Scando*, a River of *Touraine*.

Eſchwerg,

Eſchwege, a Town in the Marquiſate of *Haſſia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Werra*, near the Confines of *Thuringen*: ſuppoſed to have been built by the Emperour *Carolus Magnus*, and after the ruining of it by the *Huns*, to have been rebuilt by the Emperour *Henry* II.

Eſcaut. See *Schelde*.

Eſcure, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*; betwixt the River *Hued-la-Abid* to the Eaſt, the Mountain *Verez* to the North and Weſt, and the River *Tenſift*, with ſome parts of the *Atlas*, to the South. Fruitful in Corn and Paſturage.

Eſcurial, a Village in *New Caſtile*, upon the River *Guadarna*, ſeven Leagues from *Madrid* to the Weſt, and twenty four from *Toledo* to the North; in which *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, built a *Palace Royal*, together with a moſt Magnificent Monaſtery, and a Stately Church in honour of S. *Laurence*, as a grateful Memorial of the Victory obtained againſt *Henry* II. King of *France*, at the Battel of S. *Quintin* in *Picardy*, In 1557. in which he ſpared no Expence that might contribute to the Magnificence and Ornament of it; inſomuch as he is ſaid to have ſpent twenty Millions of Gold on this Structure. And ſince that time, the Kings of *Spain* have been buried in a Noble Chappel here, called the *Pantheon*, from its being built in imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. The Emperour *Charles* V. lies interred in it. This Magnificent Fabrick ſuffered much by Fire in 1671. in which a vaſt Library periſhed.

Eſtagues, *Ruſpæ*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; it was a Biſhops See, but now ruined.

Eſino, *Æſis*, *Eſis*, a River in the *Marca Anconitana* in *Italy*. It ariſeth from the *Appennine*, and running Eaſt, waſheth *Jeſi*; then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, one Mile North of *Ancona*. This was once the Northern Boundary of *Italy*.

Eſkedale, *Eſkia*, a County in *Scotland*, bounded by *Cumberland* on the South, *Annandale* on the Weſt, *Twedale* on the North, and *Tivedale* on the Eaſt: it takes its Name from the River *Eſk*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tees*.

Eſkiſſar, *Laodicea*, a City of the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*: built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Stratonica*, whoſe Wife being called *Laodicea*, gave this Name to the City: now totally ruined, and not inhabited; though once an Archbiſhops See, who had ſixteen Suffragan Biſhops under him. The *Turkiſh* Name it has, ſignifies the *Old Caſtle*. The Ruines of it ſhew it to have been a very great City, ſituate upon ſix or ſeven Hills, encompaſſing a large ſpace of Ground, twenty Miles diſtant from *Coloſs* to the North-Eaſt, and five from *Hierapolis*. It hath three Theatres of White Marble, as beautiful and intire, as if they were lately built; and a *Circus* as ſtately. But then the Town is totally deſolate; inhabited by nothing but Wolves, Foxes and Chacals, a Den of Dragons, Snakes and Vipers: neither hath it the Title of an Archbiſhops See, (as *Seignior Ferraro* and others have affirmed): God having ſpit it out of his Mouth, as threatned in the *Revelation*, and made it an Example of his Juſtice and Veracity. See Mr. *Wheeler* p. 264. See *Laudichia*.

Eſla, *Eſtola*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*. It waſheth *Leon* and *Benvento*; and taking in the *Orbico*, falls into the *Duero*, between *Samora* to the Eaſt, and *Miranda* to the Weſt.

Eſſing, *Eſſing* or *Eſſingen*, *Ezelinga*, *Eſſinga*, a ſmall Imperial and Free City, in the Dukedom of *Wirtemburg* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Necker*; nine Miles from *Spier* to the South-Eaſt, and the ſame from *Ulm* to the North-Weſt. This is now under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburg*; ill built, and has ſuffered much in the late Wars.

Eſne. See *Aſne*.

Eſperies, *Eperia*, a ſtrong Town in the County of *Sarax*, in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Tarcza* or *Tarkz*, towards the *Carpathian* Mountains and the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Poland*. Obtained from the *Turks* ſince the preſent War.

Eſpernay, *Sparnacum*, *Aſperniacum*, a Town upon the *Marne*, in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, betwixt *Chalon* and *Chateau-Thierry*. It hath a famous Abbey of the *Auguſtine* Fryars ſtanding in it.

Eſpinal, *Spinalium*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Lorrain* upon the *Moſa*, four Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy* to the North, and a little leſs from *Remirmont*. This Town hath ſuffered much in the Wars of this Age.

Eſpinoy, a Town in *Flanders*, betwixt *Douay* and *L' Iſle*: ennobled with the Title of a *Principality*, and giving its Name to an Honourable Houſe.

Eſſeck, *Murſa*, a Town and Caſtle in *Sclavonia*, at the Confluence of the *Drave* and the *Danube*, where great Actions have been done. The Town ſtands low, and the Streets are planked with Trees, as Dr. *Brown* aſſures us, who hath ſeen it. Upon one ſide of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inſcription, *MÆLIAN*: on the other, a Maids Head of Stone. In or near this place, *Conſtantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Uſurper, and Murtherer of *Conſtantine* II. in 359. The Town is great and populous, by reaſon of the Trade and Commerce on the account of the Paſſage. But not ſtrong, and therefore the *Turks* have of late beſtowed much coſt and pains in fortifying it. In 1537. *Solyman the Magnificent*, aſſaulted it without Succeſs. But that which is the great wonder, is the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the Marſhes on both ſides: this Bridge is five Miles over, having Rails on both ſides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile: built by *Solyman the Magnificent* in 1521. ſo ſoon as ever he had taken *Belgrade*: it is ſo broad, that three Wagons may go a breaſt, and all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicholas Serini* burnt part of it in 1664. which neceſſitated the *Turks* to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, becauſe they could not without great charges and difficulty pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preſerved from the Fire. By this Bridge all the *Turkiſh* Armies uſe to paſs between *Hungary* and *Conſtantinople*: near here, the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary* in 1526. was defeated, in attempting to ſtop *Solyman's* paſſage into his Kingdom. Count *Leſly*, *Aug.* 15. 1685. burnt it the ſecond time, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town of *Eſſeck*; but the Caſtle holding out, he blew up their Magazines, plundered the Town, and left it. In 1686. the *Turks* began to build this Bridge after another way, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the ſpace with Earth, that it might not be ſo ſubject to be ruined by Fire: but the Duke of *Lorrain*, *June* 15. 1687. put an end to this Work; drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days intirely ruined what eight thouſand men had been many Months a building. Purſuing his deſign, and paſſing the *Drave* to take *Eſſeck*, he found the Prime *Viſier* there poſted with all the Forces he could raiſe very advantageouſly, with the *Danube* on the left, a Wood on the right, the Town and *Drave* behind, and a *Moraſs* before him; between which and his Camp, was a Dike twenty foot deep, forty broad, and two Miles long, ſtrengthened with Paliſadoes and Redoubts, with ſixty thouſand men within it, and one hundred Cannon: whereupon the Duke retreated, *June* 20. and repaſſed the *Drave* at *Siclos*. See *Mohatz*. After the unfortunate taking of *Belgrade* by the *Turks*,

October

October 1690. they set down immediately with an Army of fifteen thousand Men before this Place, but retired without Success.

Essedones or *Issedones*, an ancient People of *Scythia*, whose Capital Town was *Issedon*, now called *Caracoran*. *Herodotus* says of them, that they used to eat the dead bodies of their Parents, reserving the head to be set in Gold and made the object of their annual Sacrifices.

Essequebe or *Essequib*, *Essequebia*, one of the principal Rivers of *South America*. It ariseth in *Guiana*, near to the Lake of *Parime*; and running Eastward, to improve its Streams, by the addition of many smaller Rivers, it falls into the North Sea, near *Mequer*. In Long. 318. The *Dutch*, who have many Plantations upon it, call it by this name.

Essex, *Essexia*, is a County in the East of *England*, inhabited heretofore in part by the *Trinobantes*: bounded on the North by *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*: on the West by *Hartford* and *Middlesex*; on the South by *Kent*; and on the East by the *German* Sea: The principal City in it is *Colchester*. This Country is very fruitful, full of Noblemen and Gentlemens Houses. The principal Rivers, which water it, are the *Stour*, that divideth it from *Suffolk*; the *Thames* from *Kent*, the *Ley* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stour* from *Hartfordshire*; which besides their fruitful Meadows, and the convenience of Carriage, afford it plenty of Fish: besides these, there is the *Ill*, the *Crouch*, the *Chelme*, the *Blackwater* and the *Colne*, which arise and fall within this Country; and many of them are great Rivers. There are many smaller ones, whose Names cannot be taken in here. This County gave the Title of *Earl* to the Families of the *Mandevilles*, the *Bohuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, *William* Lord *Parre*, before it came to the *D'Eureux's*. *Robert d'Eurex*, Viscount *Hereford*, General of the Parliaments Army against *Charles* I. dying *Septem.* 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant, before the Restitution of *Charles* II. *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*, *April* 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He perished miserably in the *Tower*. His Son then an Infant, succeeded him in this Honor.

Esslingen. See *Essling*.

Essone, *Exona*, a small River and Village in the Isle of *France*. The Town stands five Miles from *Paris* to the South-West, and one from *Corbeile* to the West.

Estampes, *Stampa*, a Town and Dutchy in *Beausse* in *France*. The Town stands upon a River of the same Name, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North: mentioned in *Georgius Turonensis*, *Aimonius*, and other *French* Historians. It is placed on the *Some*, at the Confluence of another small River, which is sometimes called *l'Tone*, and sometimes *La riviere d'Estampes*. There is a Collegiate Church, and divers Religious Houses standing in it: but the Castle was ruined in 1652. This Town was created first an *Earldom* in 1327, by *Charles* IV. King of *France*. Then a *Dukedom* in 1536. by King *Francis* I. And has been many times honoured not only with *French* Synods, but with the Assemblies of the States. The *Huguenotts* took it by Scalade in 1567.

Estapies, *Stabulæ*, *Stapulæ*, a Sea-Port-Town in the County of *Boulogne* in *Picardy*; sixteen Miles North of *Dieppe*, and ten from *Calais* South.

Este, or *Est*, *Ateste*, a Town in the Dominion of the State of *Venice*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, which was once a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. It stands in the District of *Padua*, upon the little *Medoacus*, or the River *Bachiglione*; which washing the Walls of *Vicenza* and *Este*, falls into the *Venetian* [illegible] twelve Miles from *Padua* to the South. The [illegible] of *Modena* in *Italy* (of which Illustrious House [illegible], Consort to King *James* II. is) take their Name from this Place; who were before a great while Dukes of *Ferrara*, *Modena* and *Regio*: Now, only of *Modena*. See the *History* of the Family of *Este* written in *Italian* by *Jean Baptista Pigna*, and in *English* by Mr. *Crawford*.

Esteing, an ancient Barony in the Province of *Rouergne* in *France*, since advanced to an Earldom. It gives Name to an Honourable Family, that by the concession of *Philip* the *August* in the year 1214. as a reward for the noble actions of one of their Ancestors, bears the same Coat of Arms with the Crown.

Estella, or *Stella*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Ega*, where it receives the *Vreder*; eight Miles from *Pampelona* to the South, and the same from *Calahorra* to the North. Built in the year 1094. It is the Capital of the Territory called *la Merindada de Estella*.

Esten, *Esthonia*, a considerable Province in the North of *Livonia*; heretofore under the *Poles*, but now the *Swedes*. It lies between the *Sinus Finnicus*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea to the North; *Lettonia*, *Lesland*, to the South; the Bay of *Riga* to the West; and *Ingria* a Province of *Russia*, to the East: the chief City in it, is *Revel*, the Capital of this Province, which is sometimes called *Eastland*.

Estepa, *Astapa*, a City or great Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated upon a Hill, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*; about twelve Miles from *Malaga* to the North, and seventeen from *Sevil* to the South-East. This sprung out of the ruines of *Astapa*, an old *Iberian* City, or *Phœnician* Colony; which being besieged by *Marcellus*, a *Roman* General, the Inhabitants burnt themselves with their Wives and Children and all they had, that they might not fall into the hands of the *Romans*, as *Livy* saith.

Estotiland, *Estotilandia*, a great Tract of Land in the North of *America*, towards the *Arctick* Circle, and *Hudson's* Bay, having *New France* on the South, and *James's* Bay to the West. This is a part of *Canada*; now commonly called *New Britain*, and *Terra Laboratoris*. The first of the *American* Shoars which was discovered; being found by some *Friesland* Fishers, that were driven hither by a Tempest, almost two hundred years before *Columbus*. In 1390. *Nicolas* and *Antonius Zeni*, two Brothers that were *Venetian* Gentlemen, at the Charges of *Zichni* King of *Friesland*, took a view the second time of these Shoars. *John Skoluo* a *Polonian* in 1456. about eighty six years after the first discovery, sailing past *Norway*, *Greenland* and *Friesland*, and entering into the Streight beyond the *Artick* Circle, arrived at this Country. Which is Mountainous, overgrown with Woods, full of all manner of wild and savage Beasts, and only known as to the Shoars; but yet the Soil is fruitful. *Hofman*.

Estourville, a Town in the *Upper Normandy* in *France*, advanced to the quality of a *Dukedom* by King *Francis* I. in 1538. There is a Noble Family deriving their Name from it.

Estremadura, *Extremadura*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, upon the Western Ocean: bounded on the North by *Beira*, on the West and South it has the Ocean, and on the East the rest of *Portugal*. The principal City is *Lisbon*, the Capital of the Kingdom; and as for this Province, it is divided into six Counties, which they call *Comarcaes*. § There was anciently another Province called *La Estremadura de Castilla*, because it was *Extrema Durii*; for on the North it was bounded by the *Durius*, or *Douero*, a great River of *Spain*; on the West it was separated from the Kingdom of *Leon*,

Leon, by the Rivers *Heban* and *Riganon*; from thence it extended by the Rivers *Guadarrama*, which waſheth *Madrid* and *Somoſierra*, to the Fountains of the River *Douero*: ſo that it was one hundred *Spaniſh* Leagues in compaſs, and *Segovia* was the Capital of this Province: but as *Ximines* ſaith, after it was united to *Caſtile*, it loſt the Name, which in after times was given to others.

Etſch, *Athеſis*, a River of *Italy*, called by the *Italians*, *Adige*; by the *Germans*, *Etch*. It ſpringeth out of Mount *Brenna*, one of the higheſt of the *Alpine* Mountains in *Tirol*; and paſſing through a Territory of *Etſchlender*, which takes its Name from it, it leaves *Meran* and *Bolſano* (conſiderable Towns) on the Eaſt; turning South, it takes in the Rivers *Eiſack* (which falls by *Brixen*), *Noves* and *Laviſium*; then watereth the famous City of *Trent*, beneath which it admits *Perzene*, and ſo goes on to *Verona*, which it divides in its paſſage; and paſſing *Legnano*, *Rovigo* and *Anguilara*, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by *Porto di Foſſone*, in later Maps called *Porto di l' Adige*; eighteen Miles South of *Venice*, and three North of the Mouth of the *Po*.

Etna, *Ætna*, a Mountain in the Eaſt of *Sicily*, which perpetually belcheth out Fire and Smoak: called by the *Italians*, *il Mongibello*; by the *French*, *Le Mont Gibel*; by the *Arabians*, *Gibel*; that is, the Mountain. It is the greateſt as well as the moſt known Mountain in all *Sicily*, in the Dioceſe of *Catanea*, nine Miles high, and fifty in compaſs; and at the opening or Mouth of it at the top, twenty four furlongs wide. The South ſide is planted with Vines, the North overgrown with Woods; on the Eaſt from the Top of it to *Catanea* it is all cultivated, and employed to one uſe or another. At ſome times it rageth more than at others: particularly in 1169. 1329. (when it had not flamed of many years before,) 1408. 1444. 1447. 1536. 1554. 1566. 1579. At which laſt time it damaged *Catanea*, and its Fields, more than uſual. But the greateſt Rage was in 1669, when it ſent out four Rivers of melted Earth, Stones and Rocks; which from the top deſcended down its ſides, through the Fields, into the Sea; and there maintained their Torrent a Mile in the Waters, before they were able to tame theſe raving and furious Sons of *Vulcan*. Not only the City of *Catanea* apprehended a ſudden and inevitable Ruine, but Men thought the whole Iſland of *Sicily* would have been deſtroyed; and that by degrees the Fire would have melted the whole Rock, upon which the Iſland is founded: however, it deſtroyed fifteen Caſtles or great Houſes, and did an ineſtimable Miſchief. Yet the top of this Mountain is often covered with Snow and Ice; and the two moſt contrary things in Nature ſeem here to unite, of which *Claudian Lib. 1. de Rapt. Proſerp.*

Sed quamvis nimio fervens exuberat æſtu,
Scit nivibus ſervare fidem, parſterque favillis.

Eu, *Augum*, *Augæ*, *La Ville d' Eu*, a conſiderable Town on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, upon the River *Breſle*, near the Confines of *Picardy*, ſix Miles North of *Dieppe*, and about a League from the Sea. Here of old were the *Eſſui*, a People of *Gaul*. It is honoured now with the Title of an *Earldom*, and with an ancient Abbey, and a College of the *Jeſuites*.

Euboea. See *Negropont*.

Eucarpia, an ancient Town of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, famed for Grapes, in bigneſs, exceeding thoſe of *Canaan*.

Eveniode, a ſmall River of *Oxfordſhire*.

Everſhot, a Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, in *Tollerford* Hundred.

Evesham, or *Eveſholm*, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire* in the Hundred of *Blakenhurſt*, with a Bridge over the *Avon*. It is eſteemed next to *Worceſter* the beſt in the County: contains two or three Pariſhes, and drives a good Trade; and has the honour of chuſing two Burgeſſes for the Parliament.

Euganei, an ancient People of the *Alpes*, betwixt the Lake of *Como* and the River *Etſch*; whereof the *Sarunetes* were a branch, and the moſt conſiderable: dwelling about *Chiavenne* and the *Valtoline*.

Eugubio. See *Gubio*.

Euphrates, though I have diſcourſed ſhortly of this River already in the word *Aferat*, yet becauſe I then wanted ſome Books that were neceſſary to give a full account of it, I will here enlarge upon what I there omitted. The firſt City of Note it waſheth, is *Baberd*; the ſecond *Ezrum*, ſo far as it runs Weſt; then it returns South, and paſſeth by *Arzingan* and *Maaraz*, where it takes in *Cobaqueb*; and over againſt *Urpha*, it receives a River which comes from *Aleppo*; ſo paſſing *Bir*, *Raſſeca*, *Belus*, *Chabuca*, as far as *Alchabar*, it takes in from the Eaſt *Soaid*; and a little lower at *Waſet* and *Olim*, falls into the *Tigris*: thus our lateſt Maps deſcribe the Courſe of this vaſt River. The Learned *Bochartus* ſaith out of *Pliny*, *Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 26. that eighty three Miles beneath *Zeugma*, at *Maſſicen*, the *Euphrates* is divided; and on the left hand (the Eaſt) it goes into *Meſopotamia* by *Seleucia*, a little beneath which, it entereth the *Tigris*. *Ptolomy Lib.* 5. *Cap.* 18. agrees with *Pliny* in this: then he mentions another Branch by the Name of Βασιλικὸς ποταμὸς, *the Kings River*, *or Cus*: which by the *Arabians* is called *Amelic*; and by *Ammianus*, *Naar-Malcha*; which he interprets too the *King's River*, *Lib.* 24. which *Abidenus* ſaith, was digged by the Order of *Nabuchodonozor*. *Pliny* tells us, the reaſon of this Cut was to prevent the Drowning of *Babylon* in great Floods. More to the South was a third Branch, which went into the *Tigris* and *Sur*, upon which the great *Babylon* ſtood by the confeſſion of *Ptolomy*, though in his Maps it is placed on the ſecond. There was a fourth Branch went to the Weſt, called *Kulpa*, now *Cufa*, about the Name of which they are not agreed; but the uſe of it was to fill a vaſt Lake on the Weſt of *Babylon*. Now as to theſe Branches, the *Arabian* Geographers agree in theſe Diviſions as ſtill extant. And yet that Branch which went through *Babylon*, *Theodoret* ſaith, was very ſmall, and perhaps now intirely loſt. The firſt and ſecond of the Eaſtern Branches are repreſented in our later Maps; and the Weſtern Branch at *Cufa*; which appear all like Rivers running into the *Euphrates*, when as indeed they are Branches going out of it. The firſt is that which the Maps call *Zab Major*; the ſecond has no Name, but it ought to paſs ſtreight to *Bagdet*; and that which is now the main Stream, ſeems to have forced its way in a new Channel, after the other was loſt and dammed up by Time: the Lakes alſo to the Weſt which were deſigned to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations, are filled up by the Mud and Sand, brought down by the River. However that Branch that runs to *Cufa*, never comes to any Sea, but is loſt in the Sands of *Arabia*; and has turned the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a mere *Moraſs* or *Bogg*, unpaſſable, uninhabitable. This is the ſum of what Mr. *Bochart* has related more at large. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree, that it yearly overflows as the *Nile* does, and much about the ſame time; which Inundation has the ſame effect, as to the fertility of *Meſopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. M. *Thevenot* who croſſed it at *Bir*, ſaith, it is in *Semur* not bigger

ger than the *Seine* at *Paris*; though its Bed is twice as big. The Waters of it run very ſlowly, and are Navigable, as far as to the place where it joins the *Tigris*.

Eviſſe. See *Ivica*.

Evora, *Ebora*, is a very conſiderable City in *Portugal* in *Alentejo*, a Province of that Kingdom beyond the *Tagus*, (*Taio*) twenty Miles from *Lisbon* to the South-Eaſt. Long. 09. 00. Lat. 38. 11. This was anciently a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Merida*, and afterward of *Compoſtella*. But Pope *Paul* III. at the deſire of *John* III. King of *Portugal* in 1540. raiſed it to the Honor of a Metropolis; and *Henry*, the firſt Archbiſhop, who of a Cardinal became King of *Portugal*, made it an Univerſity. There is a Court of *Inquiſition* kept here.

Evora Monte, a ſmall Place five Leagues from the former *Evora* to the North-Eaſt, where the *Portugueſe* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in 1663.

Eure, *Ebura*, *Autura*, a River of *France*, ſometimes called *Teure*. It ariſeth in *la Perche*, in the Wood *Logni*: and running Eaſtward through *Beauſſe*, it watereth *Chartres*; turning Northward, *Nogent le Roy*, *Ivreux*, *Jury*, (famous for the Victory of *Henry* IV. over the *Leaguers* in 1590.) *Paſſy*, *Eureux*; at laſt it entereth the *Seine* at *Ponte de Parche*, ten Miles above *Caudebec*. The rich and fruitful Valley *D' Eure*, has its Name from this River, and alſo *Eureux* in *Normandy*; and from one of theſe three, the Noble Family of *d' Eureux* lately Earls of *Eſſex*, now Viſcounts of *Hereford*, take their Names. § *Eure*, a River in *Berry*. See *Aure*.

Eureux, *Ebroica*, *Eburomicum*, *Mediolanum Aulercorum*, a City in *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Iton* (which afterwards falls into the *Eure*), and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rouen*. Beautified with a great number of Churches and Monaſteries: It is a place of good Antiquity, and a delightful Situation: heretofore ſubject to Counts of its own, who ceded it to King *Philip* the *Auguſt* in the year 1200. *Charles* IX. King of *France* erected it into a *Dukedom* in 1569. See *Eure*.

Euripus, called by the Ancient *Latins*, *Euripus Euboicus* and *Chalcidicus*, by the *Italians*, *Stretto di Negroponte*, by the Inhabitants now *Egripos*, is a Canal of the *Ægean* Sea, betwixt the Region of *Bœotia* in *Achaia*, and the Iſland of *Negropont*; ſo narrow in the narroweſt paſſage, as to be covered with a Draw-Bridge of five Arches. And *here*, the inconſtancy of its Flux and Reflux appears the moſt viſibly: that is, whereas for eighteen or nineteen days in every Moon, Winter and Summer, in all Weathers, it regularly ebbs and flows twice in twenty four or twenty five hours with the Ocean and the Gulph of *Venice*, it moſt irregularly ebbs and flows for other eleven days in every Moon, 11, 12, 13, 14. times in the ſame compaſs of twenty four or twenty five hours. See *Negropont*. The Bridge is defended by a Caſtle built by the *Venetians*.

Europe, *Europa*, is the leaſt, but moſt celebrated of the four general parts of the World, as to Arts, Commerce, Religion, Government and War. It was the Prediction of *Noah*, (the ſecond Founder of Mankind) that *Japhet* (the Father of the *Europeans*) ſhould dwell in the Tents of *Shem*. And although the firſt Church, and the two firſt General Monarchies fell to the ſhare of *Shem's* Poſterity; yet the two laſt and the beſt and nobleſt ſtate of the Church, fell to the *Japhets*; by which that ancient Oracle was fulfilled. At this day whilſt the Poſterity of *Shem*, (the *Aſiaticks*) lie buried in Ignorance, Slavery and Superſtition; the Poſterity of *Japhet* is innobled: the chiefeſt and the beſt Empires, the beſt Religion, Learning and Arts adorn the Tents or dwelling of *Japhet*: whilſt the Ships of *Chittim* afflict *Eber* and *Aſſur*, not only to Trade, but to Ride Sovereigns in their Seas; and afflict them more by the Envy of their Wealth and Riches, than by their Power and Martial Valor, though they have felt that too. **Europe**, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Aſia*, on the North by the *Frozen* Sea, on the Weſt by the *Atlantick*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean*. The only difficulty is in ſtating the Eaſtern Bounds: beginning therefore at the South, where the Bounds are plainer, it is agreed that the *Archipelago*, the *Black* Sea or *Euxine*, the *Palus Mœotis*, or Eaſtern Bay of *Crim Tartary*, (called by the *French*, *la Mer de Zabacche*,) the *Tanais*, now the *Don*, the *Wolga*, the *Rooſwa*, the *Tofda*, and the vaſt River of *Obb*, are the trueſt Bounds on the Eaſtern ſide. In thoſe vaſt Countries of *Tartary* and *Ruſſia*, ſcarce at all known to the Ancients, though the *Tanais*, the *Wolga*, (as far as its Courſe is North and South) and the *Obb*, are the beſt and moſt viſible Bounds; yet there is a great diſtance between the *Tanais* and the *Wolga*; and a much greater between the *Wolga* and the *Obb*; but between the *Rooſwa* and the *Tofda*, very little: but in this every Man muſt be left at liberty. *Europe* is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, *Bohemia*, *Bulgaria*, *Denmark*, *France*, *Germany*, *Greece*, *Holland*, or the *Low Countries*, *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Moſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, *Poland*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, *Switzerland*, *Tartary*, the *Turkiſh* Empire, the State of *Venice*, and ſome few conſiderable Iſlands depending upon theſe. In length from Cape *S. Vincent* in *Spain*, to the Mouth of the River *Obb*, one thouſand three hundred *Engliſh* Miles, or nine hundred *German*: from Cape *Matapan* in the *Morea*, to the North Cape in *Finmark*, eight hundred and fifty, or five hundred and fifty *German* Miles, as *Braudand* reckons it: lying between 34. and 72. deg. of Lat. and betwixt 9. and 93. or 94. of Long. This Country is called by the *Europeans*, *Europe*; by the *Turks*, *Rumeli*, and *Al-Franck*; and by the *Georgians*, *Franckiſtan*.

Eurotas. See *Iris*. § It is alſo the ancient Name of a River of *Theſſalia*, ſaid by *Homer*, *Strabo* and *Pliny*, to glide upon the Top of the River *Peneus* (to which it runs) without mixing of Waters.

Eurymedon, a River of *Pamphylia* in *Aſia Minor*, memorable for the Victory obtained by *Simon*, the Son of *Miltiades*, over the *Perſians* upon the Banks of it. *An. Romæ*, 284.

Euſton, a ſmall Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the Banks of the little *Ouſe*, in a fair Champaigne Country. Deſerving to be particularly taken notice of for the beautiful *Euſton-Hall*, of the building of the late *Earl* of *Arlington*, and the Curioſities that are to be ſeen about it. In 1672. King *Charles* II. advanced this place to the Dignity of an *Earldom* in the Perſon of the late *Duke* of *Grafton*, upon his Marriage with the only Daughter of the ſaid *Earl* of *Arlington*.

The Euxine Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*, *Axenos*, now by the *Turks* called *Cara Denguis*, *i.e.* the *Furious Sea*, and by others the *Black Sea*; is encompaſſed round by *Anatolia*, *Mingrelia*, *Circaſſia*, the *Crim Tartary*, and *Podolia*; with no other out-let than the *Boſphorus Thracius*, accounting the *Palus Mœotis* as a Bay or branch of it: ſo that it ſeems more properly a Lake. Yet theſe great Rivers, the *Danube*, *Nieper*, *Nieſter*, *Phaſis*, *Corax*, *Sangarius*, and many others diſcharge their floods into it. It is in length from Eaſt to Weſt about one hundred eighty eight Leagues: In breadth, at the Weſtern End, from the *Boſphorus Thracius* to the *Nieper*, three Degrees: at the Eaſtern, the half thereof. And is dangerous to navigate: Not ſo green, nor clear, nor brackiſh as

the Ocean, by reaſon of the Influx of thoſe Rivers. And now wholly under the Dominion of the *Grand Seignior*, without whoſe leave no Veſſel paſſes upon it.

Ewel, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey* in the Hundred of *Copthorn*.

Ex, *Iſca*, is a River of *England*: it ariſeth in *Somerſetſhire*, and paſſing by *Winesford*, it takes in *Dunsbrook* River, or *Creden* from *Dulverton* on the Weſt; then entering *Devonſhire*, it runs directly South to *Tiverton*; where it takes in *Loman* River from the Eaſt; at *Stocke* it takes in *Columb* on the ſame ſide, and a little lower *Credy* from the Weſt; then incompaſſing a great part of the North, Weſt, and South of *Exeter*, a little lower it admits *Clyſt* on the Eaſt, and *Ken* on the Weſt; and ſo entereth the *Britiſh* Sea by a large Mouth.

Exeter, *Iſca*, *Iſca Dummoniorum*, *Exonia*, is the principal City of *Devonſhire*; called by the *Welſh Caerisk*, *Caerrudh*, and *Penaer*, that is, *the Principal City*: Seated on the Eaſtern Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren Soil, upon the Advantage of a ſmall Hill, declining Eaſt and Weſt; having a Dike, and a ſtrong Wall for its Safety; in Compaſs about a Mile and a half, with extended Suburbs. There are in it fifteen Churches; and in the higheſt Part of the City, near the Eaſt Gate, a Caſtle, which of old was the Seat of the Weſt *Saxon* Kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwal*; and near this, the Cathedral built by King *Athelſtan*, in Honour of S. *Peter*. *Edward* the Confeſſor ſettled the Biſhop's See here, which he removed from *Kirton*. It fell not into the Hands of the *Saxons* till four hundred ſixty five years after their firſt coming over, *viz. Anno Chriſti* 914. when *Athelſtan* baniſhed the *Britains*, and fortified the City, and built the Cathedral. This City joining with the Rebels in 1640. was taken for the King by Prince *Maurice*, *September* 4. 1643. And being Garriſoned for the King, was again ſurrendred to the Parliament upon Terms, *April* 13. 1646. The Honourable *John Cecil* is Earl of *Exeter*, and the fifth of his Family; he ſucceded *John Cecil* his Father, in 1667. The Title of *Marqueſs of Exeter* was heretofore conferred by King *Henry* VIII. upon *Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*: And likewiſe of *Duke*, by *Henry* V. upon *Thomas Beaufort*, Earl of *Dorſet*; and by *Richard* II. upon *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*. The preſent Biſhop of this Dioceſe, is the forty ſixth ſince the Removal of this See from *Kirton*, about 1149. The ſixty ſeventh from *Ædulphus*, who about 905. was made the firſt (at leaſt *Saxon*) Biſhop of *Devonſhire*.

Extremadura. (See *Eſtremadura*.) § A Province of the Kingdom of *Suſa* in *Africa*, near the *Atlantick* Ocean, and the Mountains of *Atlas*, in the Southern Borders of *Morocco*.

Extremos, a ſmall Town upon the River *Tera* (which comes to fall into the *Tajo*) near *Evora* and *Elvas*, in the Province of *Alentejo*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Extuca, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, in *Barbary*; extended along the Sea Coaſt, towards the Mountain *Atlas*, and the Frontiers of *Biledulgeridia*.

Eychſtet. See *Aichſtadt*.

Eyder, *Eidera*, *Egidora*, a River of *Denmark* which ariſeth above *Rendsburgh*; and dividing *Holſtein* and *Dithmarſh* from the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, falls into the *German* Ocean at *Tonning*. This River denominates the Territory of *Eyderſtede* in the ſaid Dutchy.

Eye, or *Eaye*, *Inſula*, a ſmall Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, near the Borders of *Norfolk*; ſo called, ſaith Mr *Camden*, becauſe it is an Iſland; where are to be ſeen the Ruins of an old Caſtle which belonged to *Robert Mallet*, a *Norman* Baron; and of an ancient *Benedictine* Abbey, called *S. Peter's*. This Town has been given in Jointure with the Queens of *England*. After many other Changes in this Honour, Sir *Frederick Cornwallis*, (deſcended lineally from Sir *John Cornwallis*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Edward* VI. and Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Privy-Counſellors to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of her Houſe,) was *April* 20. 1661. made Baron *Cornwallis* of *Eye*, by *Charles* II. to whoſe Intereſt and Service being ever entirely addicted, in the worſt of Times, he had the Honour to be the ſecond Coronation Baron; to whom ſucceeded *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis* his Son, who dying in 1673. *Charles*, the ſecond of this Family, his Son, ſucceeded, and is now living. By the Favour of this Family (as I have heard), this ſmall Corporation obtained its Charter, and the Honour of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Houſe of Commons: Otherwiſe the Place is very ſmall and inconſiderable. It ſtands twelve Miles from *Ipſwich* to the North, and ſeventeen from *Norwich* to the South, and in the Road between thoſe two Places.

Eyerlandt. See *Aland*.

Eyndhoven, *Endova*, is a fine Town in the Territory of *Kempen*, upon the River *Bommele*; four Leagues from *Buſſeduc* to the South, and almoſt the ſame from *Helmont* to the Weſt. It had a College of Canons, and belonged to the Count *de Buren*. This is the Capital of that part of *Kempen* which lies in *Brabant*, and fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, in 1629. after they had taken *Boſſeduc*, by a Siege of four Months Continuance; and they are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of it.

Eyſenach, *Iſenachum*, a ſmall City in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Neſa*; eight Miles from *Erford* to the Weſt. The River *Neſa*, a little below it, is taken into the *Werra*. The Name of this City is written ſometimes nearer the Latin, *Iſenach*. It is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Houſe of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Weimar*, with a ſmall Territory belonging thereto. And has the Honour to be both a Dukedom and an Univerſity, which laſt was founded in the Year 1555.

F A

Faenza, *Faventia*, a ſmall City of *Romandiola*, in *Italy*, upon the River *Lamone*, (*Anemo*,) which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea; three Miles South of the Mouth of the *Po*; between *Imola* to the North and *Forli* to the South; twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the Weſt. It is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; and under the Dominion of the Pope; only famous for Earthen Ware. The *French* call it *Faience*.

Faience, *Faventia*, a ſmall City in *Provence* in *France*, upon the River *Benzon*; three Leagues from *Graſſe* to the Weſt, and ſix from the *Mediterranean* Sea. The Biſhops of *Frejus* are Lords of it. The *French* call *Faenza* in *Italy*, *Faience*.

Fair-Foreland, *Robodigum*, the moſt North-Eaſt Country of *Ireland*, in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulſter*.

Fair-Iſle, a Rock in the *Caledonian* Sea, between the *Orkneys* and *Shetland*; in which is the Caſtle *Dunu*.

Fairford, a Market-Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Brittleſbarrough*.

Fakenham, a Market-Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Gallow*.

Falaiſe, *Falleſia*, *Faleſia*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon

upon the River *Ante*, (which falls into the *Dive* at *Morteaux*,) ſeven Leagues from *Caen* to the South, and four from *Argentan* to the North-Weſt. The principal Seat and Garriſon of the firſt Dukes of *Normandy*. *William* the Conqueror, Natural Son of *Robert* II. Duke of *Normandy*, was born here. This Place was taken by the *Engliſh* from the *French* in 1417. There is now a round high Tower ſtanding in it.

Cape **Falcon**, a Promontory, Weſt of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

Falconara, *Aſſinarius*, a River of *Sicily*: It flows by the Town of *Noto*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between the Cape of *Paſſaro*, (*Pachynum*,) and the City of *Syracuſe*; ten Miles from the Cape to the North, and twenty five from the City to the South. This River is made famous by the Defeat of the *Athenian* Force here by the *Syracuſans*, in the Year of the World 3537. which Victory being gained by the Aſſiſtance of the *Lacedemonians*, they took the Advantage of it, and at laſt, in 3546. took *Athens*, under *Lyſander*.

Faleria, *Faleria*, a ruined City of the Province of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, mentioned by the Ancients. The Epiſcopal See, which it poſſeſſed formerly, was tranſferred to *Civita Caſtellana*, a City built nigh the Ruins of this.

Falernus, a Mountain of *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*; famous for the excellent Wines growing upon it, which animated the ancient Poets ſo often to ſing its Praiſes.

Faliſci, an ancient People of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, who made War a conſiderable time with the *Romans* their Neighbours, till reduced by *Camillus* in the Year of *Rome* 360. They are ſaid to have come hither out of *Macedonia*. The Capital of their Dominions was the ancient *Faleria*.

Falkenburg, or *Valkenburg*, a ſmall Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Geule*; two Leagues from *Maeſtricht* to the Eaſt, and four from *Aquiſgrane*. It was under the Dominion of the *Hollanders* till 1672. when it was taken by the *French* and diſmantled: But in 1678. returned under them again with *Maeſtricht*. This Town is called by the *French Fauquemont*; and in *Antoninus* his Itinerary, *Coriovallum*.

Falkland, a ſmall Town in *Scotland* in the County of *Fife*; beautified with an ancient Retiring Houſe of their Kings; and very commodious for the Pleaſure of Hunting.

Falleköping, or *Falcoping*, *Falcopia*, a Town in the Province of *Weſtrogothia* in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, five or ſix Leagues from *Scaren*.

Falmouth, *Voluba*, a noble Haven on the South of *Cornwal*, as great as *Brunduſium* in *Italy*, and as ſafe: an hundred Ships may ride in it, out of ſight each of other; ſecured by two Caſtles at its entrance, built by *Henry* VIII. In 1664. *Charles* II. Created *Charles* Lord *Barkley*, Earl of *Falmouth*, who was ſlain at Sea *June* 2. 1665. *George Fitz-Roy*, now Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, was Created Vicount *Falmouth*, by the ſame Prince, *Octob.* 1. 1673. The old *Roman* Town *Voluba*, from which it had its name, is now totally ruined and gone; it ſtood higher up into the Land upon the River *Valle*, over againſt *Tregony*.

Falſter, *Falſtria*, *Inſula Dianæ*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, on the South of the Iſle of *Zeeland*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel called *Groene-Sund*. It has one Town call'd *Nykoping*; and gives name to a good Family in *Denmark*.

Falupa-Diabete, a ſmall Iſland belonging to *Sardinia*; on the Weſt of that Iſland.

Famagoſta, *Fama Auguſta*, called by the *French* *Famagouſte*, is a very ſtrong City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, on the Eaſtern Shoar; which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Nicoſia*, and was of old called *Arſinoe*. This City has a large and a ſafe Port: And was taken by the *Genoueſe* in 1370. By the *Venetians* about 1470. and by the *Turks* from the *Venetians*, in the Year 1571. after a Siege of ten Months.

Famar, or *Fanar*, a Town at the Entrance of the *Black* Sea, in *Thrace*; four *German* Miles North of *Conſtantinople*.

Famar, *Arietis Frons*, *Criumetopon*, the moſt Southern Cape of the *Little* or *Krim Tartary*, *Taurica*; which lies an hundred and fifty Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the North-Eaſt.

Famaſtro, *Amaſtrus*, a City upon the *Euxine* or *White* Sea, upon the Eaſt Side of the River *Dolap*, fifty Miles from *Scutari* Eaſt, and the ſame from *Amaſia* North-Weſt. It grew up out of the Ruins of four neighbouring Cities, to a vaſt greatneſs.

Fanar, *Acheron*, a River, and Town of *Epirus*.

Fanari-Kioſc, a Royal Pleaſure Houſe belonging to the *Grand-Seignior*, one League Diſtant from *Conſtantinople* and *Galata*; at the Entrance of the Streights of *Conſtantinople*; near the Port of *Chalcedon* in *Natolia*. Built by *Solyman* II. Veſſels arriving upon this Coaſt by Night are lightned by a *Fanal* from hence.

Fano, *Fanum Fortunæ*, an Epiſcopal City in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, but not of it; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the Eaſt, and thirty ſeven from *Ancona* to the North. This was the Country of *Clement* VIII. his Father, a *Florentine*, living here as an Exile. The *Temple of Fortune*, which the *Romans* built in Memory of their Victory over *Aſdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*, in the Year of *Rome* 547. (wherein they ſlew *Aſdrubal* himſelf, with 50000 Men) did ſtand near this City.

Fanſhere, a River in the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*.

Fantin, a ſmall Kingdom in *Guiney*, in *Africa*, where the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* have ſome Caſtles.

Fano, an Iſland near *Corfu* to the North-Weſt.

Faran, *Pharan*, a City and Mountain in the Stony *Arabia*, upon the *Red-Sea*; twenty Miles from *Sues* South, and from *Eltor* North, over againſt *Ducata* in *Ægypt*.

Farfar, *Fabris*, a ſmall River in the State of the Church: It riſeth near a Caſtle called *Capo Farfar*; and running to the North-Eaſt, it watereth a Monaſtery of the ſame Name; then falls into the *Tibur*. § *Farfar*, *Farfaro*, *Fer*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*, which ariſeth from Mount *Libanus*; and running Northward, it watereth *Apamia* and the great *Antioch*; then falls into the *Mediterraneam*.

Farham, a Market-Town in the County of *Southampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Farſbo, *Helicon*, *Haliarkmon*, one of the moſt conſiderable Rivers of *Macedonia*; which riſing out of the Mountains of *Albania*, and traverſing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls into the Bay of *Theſſalonica* from the Weſt, thirteen *German* Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the South.

Farima, a City of *Japan*, eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Meaco* to the Weſt; which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

Faringdon, a Market-Town in *Berkſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Farne, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean; two Miles from *Bamburg* Caſtle; where S. *Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to ſee nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* ſaith.

Farneto, a Caſtle in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, near *Orvietto*: Whence the Family of the *Farneſe*, with a little Variation, is believed to derive their Name.

Farnham, a Market-Town in the County of *Surrey*. The Capital of its Hundred. Watered by the River *Wey*; and graced with the Epiſcopal Seat of the Biſhop's of *Winchester*. King *Alfred* made a great Slaughter of the *Danes*, in a Victory over them, here.

Faro, *Pharus*, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean, between Cape S. *Vincent* to the Weſt, and the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the Eaſt, near the Cape of S. *Mary*; ſeven Miles from *Silves* to the South-Eaſt.

Faro di Meſſina, *Fretum Mamertinum*, the Streight between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

Farſa, *Pharſalus*, a City of *Theſſalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Ceſar* and *Pompey*, by Battel. In ſome later Maps called *Farſato*.

Farſi, *Perſia*.

Farſo, a Town in *Carmania*, over againſt the Eaſtern Cape of *Cyprus*, 7 *German* Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea; in *Aſia* the Leſs.

Fartach. See *Fertach*.

Faſſo, *Phaſis*, a River in *Mengrelia*.

Fatigar, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Æthiopia*; between the great Lake of *Arpen* to the Eaſt, the Mountains of *Felles* to the North, the Kingdom of *Olabi* to the Weſt, and that of *Bara* to the South; between 60. and 70. and 10 North Latitude.

Favagnana, *Ægadæ*, *Æguſa*, *Æthuſa*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Sicily*, near Cape *Trepano*, under the King of *Spain*; which has a Bay fit to receive the greateſt Navies, near to which *Luctatius Catulus* the Conſul gave the *Carthaginians* their laſt blow at Sea.

Faudoas, a Town and Caſtle in the Province of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, adorned with the Title of a Barony, and giving its name to an honorable Family.

Fayal, one of the *Azores* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portugueſe*: little, but fruitful: having a Town of the ſame name, with others, in it.

Feldkirch, *Feldkirkia*, a ſmall but well peopled Town in the Province of *Tirol* in *Germany*, upon the River *Ill*, towards the Frontiers of *Switzerland*. It is alſo written *Widkirch*, and carries the honor to be an Earldom.

Felin, or **Welin**, *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, upon the River *Felin*, in *Eſthonia*, 150 Miles North of *Riga*; which has a ſtrong Caſtle in it. In this place *William* of *Furſtemburgh*, Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, was betrayed by his own Subjects to the King of *Sweden*, in 1650. who has ever ſince poſſeſſed it.

Fella, *Carnicum Julium*, a Caſtle in *Friuli*, but on the Confines of *Carniola*, under the *Venetians*.

Felles, a Ridge of Mountains in *Africa*, extending from the North-Eaſt to the South-Weſt, on the North of *Egypt*. See *Fatigar*.

Fello, *Phellos*, a City of *Lycia*, Eaſt of the River *Xanthus*, (or *Lycus*,) and Weſt of the *Chelidonii Scopuli*, on the Shoars of *Aſia* the Leſs.

Feltri, *Feltria*, a City in the *Marchia Tarviſina*, under the Commonwealth of *Venice*, upon the River *Aſona*, which ſoon after falls into the *Piave*; forty two *Italian* Miles from *Trent* to the Eaſt. This is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; and has been under the *Venetians* ever ſince 1404. Sometime written *Feltre*.

Femeren, *Femeræ*, *Fimeria*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Shoars of *Holſtein*, and *Wagria*, from which it is diſtant only four Miles: made famous by a Naval Victory, obtained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* and *Hollanders*, in 1645.

Feneſia, *Pſillis*, a River of *Bithynia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Ferden, *Verda*, a City of the Lower *Saxony*, called alſo *Verden*, which is the Capital of a Duchy of the ſame name; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, by the inſtitution of *Charles* the Great: It ſtands upon the River *Aller*, ſix Miles from *Bremen* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Hamburgh* to the South: of old a Free Imperial City, afterwards ſubject to its own Biſhop; but in the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, it was given to the *Swedes*, who are ſtill poſſeſſed of it: the Biſhop of this City imbraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion in 1568. The Dukes of *Lunenburgh* ſeized it in 1676. but were forced to reſtore it in 1679. to the *Swedes*.

La Fere, *Fara*, a ſtrong City upon the River *Oyze*, in *Picardy*, in the Tract of *Tierache*, five Miles from S. *Quintin* to the South, and 4 from *Laon* to the North: it ſtands in a Moraſs, and was retaken by *Hen.* IV. after the *Spaniards* had gained it from the *French*.

La Fere Champenoiſe, a City of *Champaigne* in *France*, between the *Seyne* to the South, and the *Marne* to the North, eight Miles from *Chalons* to the South. § There is another called *La Fere en Tardenois*, in this Province too, in the middle between *Melun* to the Weſt, and *Reimes* to the Eaſt.

Ferentino, or *Fiorentino*, *Ferentinum*, a City of *Campagnia* in *Italy*, under the Pope, which is a Biſhops See, under none but him: It lies forty *Italian* Miles from *Rome* to the South, and eight from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the North: a ſmall place built on an Hill.

Ferento, *Ferentiæ*, an antient City, ruined, of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, near *Viterbo* and *Montefiaſcone*. It had been an Epiſcopal See, before thoſe of *Viterbo* deſtroyed it, upon an account of Hereſie in 1074.

Ferenzuola or *Fierenzuola*, an Epiſcopal City in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Adorned with a famous Abbey, and made remarkable in antient Hiſtory by the Victory of *Sylla* over *M. Carbo* here in the year of *Rome* 672.

Fermanagh, *Fermanagenſis Comitatus*, a County of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greateſt Lake in that Kingdom. There is never a City or Town of note in this County; and therefore it need be no further conſidered.

Fermo. See *Firmiana*.

Ferne, *Ferna*, a City in the County of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, with an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel* now, but formerly of *Dublin*.

Feroe Iſlands. See *Farroe*.

Ferrandina, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Baſilicate*, upon the River *Baſiento*; 18 Miles from the Sea to the Weſt, and 12 from *Matera* to the South-Weſt: built by *Ferdinando*, Duke of *Calabria*, Son of *Alphonſus* II. King of *Naples*; and ſince honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Ferrara, *Ferraria*, a City of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Ferrara*; which under the Family of *Eſte*, was ſo improved and augmented, that it became one of the beſt Cities of all *Italy*: made a Biſhops See by Pope *Vitaliano*: 30 Miles from *Bologna*. It was ſo ſmall in the time of *Theodoſius* junior, that it was called *Ferrariola*, the little *Ferrara*: It ſtands on the ſmalleſt branch of the *Po*, (*Po Morto*,) from which there is a cut of ſix Miles, as far as *Francolino* Weſtward, for promoting of Trade; but ſince 1598, when it came into the Popes hands, this City has been decaying; which the Caſtle built by *Clement*

VIII.

VIII. has not been able to prevent, though that Pope placed there his Image, with this inſcription; *Ne recedente Pado Ferrariæ Fortitudo recederet, Martem Neptuno ſubſtituit*; that is, *Leaſt the receſs of the* Po *ſhould weaken* Ferrara, *he has brought* Mars *to ſupply the want of* Neptune. His Holineſs was however miſtaken, as the event has ſhewn; for *Neptune* and *Mercury*, tending equally to the wealth and welfare of a City, are much more auſpicious Patrons than *Mars*. There was a League made here againſt the Proteſtants in 1586. The Council of *Florence* was begun here in 1438; (after a declaration of the diſſolution of that of *Baſil* made by P. *Eugenius* IV.) *John Paleologus* VII. Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, with his Patriarch, being perſonally preſent. An Univerſity was ſettled by *Frederick* I. in averſion to *Bononia*, about 1316. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romandiola*: bounded by the Peninſula of *Rodigbnia*; (which formerly belonged to this Dukedom, but was taken from it by the *Venetians* in 1500.) on the Weſt, by the Dukedom of *Mantoua*; on the South by *Romandiola*, properly ſo called; and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family *de Eſte*, from 1336. to 1598. when upon the death of *Alphonſus* II. without Heirs Males, it was ſeized by Pope *Clemens* VIII. as Lord of the Fee, againſt the pretenſions of that Branch *de Eſte*, which are now Dukes of *Mantoua*; a Dukedom then a dependent on this of *Ferrara*. The Tract adjacent, called *Ferrareſe*, aſſumes its name from it.

Ferreri, or the *Iſland of Iron*, is the moſt Weſtern of all the *Canary* Iſlands: and more particularly mentioned by Writers for a tree, ſupplying the Inhabitants with water (whereof there is none elſewhere in all the Iſland), by a diſtillation from its branches. *Pet. Martyr*, *le Blanc*, *Thevet*, &c.

Ferrete. See *Pfirt*.

Ferrieres, *Ferraria*, a ſmall Town in the Territory *de Gaſtinois*, towards the Confines of *Senon*; two Leagues from *Montargis* to the North, and twenty three from *Paris* to the South; which has a very famous Monaſtery in it.

Ferro, *Calycadnus*, a River in *Cilicia*.

Ferrach, *Syagros*, *Sapphar*, *Farrachium*, a City and Kingdom on the South of *Arabia Fœlix*, which lies about eighty *German* Miles from *Aden* to the South, in almoſt Long. 83. Lat. 15. 24. a hundred and thirty Miles from the entrance of the *Red* Sea to the South.

La Ferte-Aleps, or *Alais*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, three Leagues from *Eſtampes* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Paris* to the South. As this word *La Ferté* ſignifies a Fort or place of Strength, ſo it frequently occurreth in the Maps of *France*.

La Ferte ſur Aube, *Firmitas ad Albulam*, a Town in *Champagne*, four Miles from *Bar* to the South, and twenty from *Dijon* to the North.

La Ferte-Bernard, *Firmitas Bernardi*, a Town in the Province of *Maine* in *France*, upon the River *Huiſne*, ten or twelve Leagues below *Mans*. It bears the Title of a Barony.

La Ferte-Gaucher, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, betwixt *Meaux*, *Sezane*, and *Provins*.

La Ferte ſur Grolte, a Town in *Burgundy*, two Leagues from *Chalon* to the South.

La Ferte-ſous-Jouare, *Firmitas Anculphi*, or *Subter Jorum*, a Town in *la Brie Campanoiſe* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, betwixt *Chateau-Thierry* and *Meaux*. The *Hugonots* took it in the Civil Wars of the laſt Age.

La Ferte-Milon, *Firmitas Milonis*, a Town in the Government of the *Iſle of France*, upon the River *Ourc* or *Ourcque*, betwixt *Meaux*, *Soiſſons*, and *Senlis*, in the Dutchy of *Valois*. It is a good large Town, and ſuffered very much in the laſt Age's Civil Wars.

Ferbaques, *Aquæ ferulæ*, a ſmall Town of *Bathes*, of warm water, in *Liſieux* in *Normandy*; two miles and an half from *Lifieux* to the South, and three from *Rouen* to the South-Weſt: it is a very ſmall place.

Ferventia, *Fons Agri Carrinenſis*, a Bath in *Portugal*, in a Village called *Cadima*, two Miles from the Ocean, and the ſame diſtance from *Coimbra* to the Weſt: this Fountain is mentioned by *Pliny*.

Feſcennia, an antient Town of *Hetruria* in *Italy*: the ſame with the *Civita Caſtellana*, ſays *Ortelius*; with *Galeſo*, ſays *Cluverius*, of the Moderns. Noted to a Proverb amongſt the old *Romans* for a ſort of jeſting wanton Poetry.

Feſcham, a Town in *Normandy*, on the *Britiſh* Sea, four Miles from *Le Haure*, and the mouth of the *Seyne* to the North.

Feſole or *Fiezzole*, *Feſulæ*, an antient City in the Dukedom of *Florence* in *Italy*, one of the twelve conſiderable Cities heretofore of *Hetruria*, being the reſidence of the *Thuſcan Augurs*; and afterwards a Biſhops See. There is a Treatiſe written by *Francis Diaceti*, ſometimes Biſhop here, of the Saints of this City.

Fetu, or *Fatu*, a ſmall Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Guinea*, with a City called alſo *Fetu*, upon the Coaſt *dell' Or*, towards Cape *Corſo*.

Feverſham, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray* Lath, with a good Port for ſmall Veſſels. King *Stephen*, with his *Queen*, and *Euſtace* his ſon, were all buried here in an Abbey of that King's foundation. The right Honorable *Lewis de Duras* enjoys the Title of *Earl* of this place.

Feurs, *Forum Segufianum*, a Town in the upper *Foreſt* in *Lionnois* in *France*, five Leagues from *Lion* to the Weſt, and ſix from *Rohanne* to the North, upon the *Loire*.

Fez, one of the greateſt Cities in *Africa*, but now declining: It is the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame name, in the Weſt of *Barbary*; ſaid to have been built by the *Moors* in 786. It is divided into three parts: *Beleida*, a part of Old *Fez*, which contains four thouſand Families; Old *Fez*, properly ſo called, in which are eight hundred Families; and New *Fez*, which has about eight thouſand Families. Old *Fez*, the moſt Weſtern, lies upon Hills and Valleys intermixed; and has fifty Moſques very beautiful, beſides ſix hundred ſmall ones. The New *Fez* lies in a moſt pleaſant Plain, with a double Wall, very high and ſtrong; and ſtands near the River *Union*, above a Mile from Old *Fez*. The learned *Ortelius* tells us, *Fez* in the *Arabick* Tongue ſignifies Gold: that the City *Fez* is built in the middle of the Kingdom, and the greateſt part of it upon Mountains and Hills; ſo that there is no Plain but in the middle: that the River entereth into the City by two ways only; and then diffuſeth it ſelf into innumerable Branches and Channels; ſo that there is ſcarce a private Houſe that has not a Branch of the River belonging to it; and that the reſt of the water paſſing through the Common Sewers, do cleanſe the City. The greateſt part of the Houſes are built of Stone or painted Brick: that each Houſe has a Tower for their divertiſement. The great Moſque called *Carruen*, is half a Mile in compaſs, with thirty one Gates of vaſt height. And the Library is ſaid to contain, beſides a great number of other books, two thouſand Volumes of *Manuſcripts* in the *Arabick* Language. The Territory belonging to it extends from the River *Burgrage* to the River *Guave*; and on the North from the River *Suba*, to the foot of Mount *Atlas* South;

South; which is realled the Province of *Fez*, and by the *Romans*, *Volubilis*. This Kingdom of *Fez* was erected by *Abdulack* in 1212, and long ſince united to the Kingdom of *Morocco*. This Kingdom was a part of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and has for a Century of years and more, ſuffered great and frequent Mutations and Inſurrections. They are the greateſt Bigots of all that imbrace the *Mahometan* Faith; and the moſt bitter and implacable enemies of the Chriſtian Religion; having totally extirpated it in thoſe Regions, where there were once many great and flouriſhing Churches. The Kingdom of *Fez* is bounded on the North by the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean*; on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the South by the Kingdom of *Morocco*, from which it is divided by the River *Azamor*; and on the Eaſt by the Kingdom of *Algier*: now by reaſon of their great inteſtine Wars, much depopulated and ruined.

Fezzen, or *Feſſen*, a Province of *Bilediulgerida* in *Africa*, which is a Deſart.

Fiano, a Caſtle in St. *Peter's Patrimony* in *Italy*, upon the *Tibur*, 15 Miles North of *Rome*, ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom.

Fianone, *Flamona*, *Flavona*, a Town and Port of the Province of *Hiſtria* in *Italy*, upon the *Adriatick*; belonging to the Republick of *Venice*. It ſtands advanced upon a high hill.

Fidari, *Lycormas*, a River of *Ætolia*, which waſheth *Calidon*, now *Galata*, a Village on the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, on the *Archipelago*.

Fidoniſi, *Achillea*, an Iſland in the *Euxine* Sea: and alſo a Peninſula called of old *Dromos Achilli*, at the mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, on the Eaſtern ſide. It ſeems to be the ſame with *Zegori*.

Fichtelberg, *Sudeti & Hercinii Montes*, a Ridge of Mountains which incircle *Bohemia*, and divide it from *Franconia* to the Weſt; whence ſpring theſe great Rivers; 1. *Mœnus*, the *Mayn*, which entereth the *Rhine* at *Mentz*. 2. *Sala*, the *Saal*, which falls into the *Elb* at *Bernberg*. 3. *Egra*, the *Eger*, which falls into the *Elb*, at *Deutmeritz* in *Bohemia*. 4. *Nabus*, the *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube* above *Ratisbone*. See *Eichtelberg*.

Fiesco, a City of *Caria*, called anciently *Phuſca*, in the later Maps *Fiſchio*; a little more north than the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Fife, *Fifa*, a County in *Scotland*, between the *Fyrth* of *Tay* to the North, that of *Edinburg* to the South, the *German* Ocean to the Eaſt, and *Strathern* and *Menteith* to the Weſt. It is one of the greateſt in *Scotland*, as being eighty four *Scotch* Miles in circuit; alſo one of the moſt fruitful and beſt inhabited parts of that Kingdom; full of conſiderable Towns and Places; the principal of which is S. *Andrews*, the Metropolitan See of that Kingdom.

Figalo, *Actium*, a moſt celebrated Promontory of *Epirus*. See *Actium*.

Figeac, *Figeacum*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Quercy*, a Southern Province of that Kingdom, upon the River *Sele*, nine Leagues from *Caors* to the Eaſt, twenty eight from *Tholouſe* to the North-Eaſt.

Figenta, *Epheſus*, a City of *Ionia*.

Filadelphia, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, at the foot of Mount *Tmoli*, upon the River *Cayſtrus*, now *Chiai*, thirty two *German* Miles Eaſt of *Smyrna*. It is called by the *Turks Alachaer*, or *Alla-Scheyr*; that is, the *City of God*: of old an Epiſcopal See, under *Sardis*, but now the *Metropolis*, and in a tolerable Eſtate under the *Turks*: being built amongſt the Hills and Mountains, it has in all times been much ſubject to the violence of Earthquakes. This is one of the ſeven Churches of *Aſia*, mentioned in the *Revelations*, Long. 57. 41. Lat. 40. 15. There is here now about two hundred Houſes of Chriſtians, and four Churches. It preſerved it ſelf againſt the *Turks*, after all the reſt of *Aſia* was conquered, under *Orchanes*, and the two *Morats*, till the time of *Bajazet* I. who began his Reign in 1387, reigned nine years, and then was taken by *Tamerlane*. And as they held out longer, ſo they ſubmitted on better terms: God having preſerved them, as he promiſed he would, even from the perfidy and rage of thoſe deſtroyers. See *Revel.* 3. 8, 10. *Wheeler's* Travels, p. 265.

Fillech, *Fillechum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, five *German* Miles from *Agria* to the North, and the ſame from *Caſſovia* to the Weſt. It ſtands on the Road which leads from *Presburg*, to the Cities in the Mountains, upon the River *Gayen*, which falls into the *Danube* over againſt *Gran*, in the County of *Zabel*. There was here a Caſtle; and the Town being a Frontier, was walled and very ſtrong: taken by the *Turks* in 1560, retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1593. Again taken by the *Baſſa* of Great *Waradin* in 1682. And becauſe he and the *Tekelites* could not agree about it, he diſmantled and deſerted it.

Filippo, *Piſilippi*, a City of *Macedonia*, on the Confines of *Thrace*; ſeated on a ſteep Hill, about five *German* Miles from the *Archipelago* to the Weſt, on the *Golfo de Contraſſa*; either built or repaired by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, from whom it has its Name. It was afterwards a *Roman* Colony, and mentioned as ſuch in the *Acts* of the Apoſtles. S. *Paul* preached the Chriſtian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epiſtles to this Church: alſo famous for a Battel fought near it between *Pompey* and *Cæſar*; and another between *Auguſtus* and *Caſſius*. In the Primitive times it was an Archbiſhops See, but almoſt buried in its own Ruines now, and deſolate. See *Acts* 16. 12.

Filippopoli, *Philippopolis*, called by the *Turks Filibe*, and *Preſrem*, is a City and an Archbiſhops See in *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, now *Meriza*; an hundred Miles from *Conſtantinople*, ninety from *Philippi* to the Weſt. Here was an *Arrian* Synod held in 349. And here *Julian* the Apoſtate was, when he received the news of the Death of *Conſtantius*; and thereupon diſcovered his concealed Apoſtacy. *Frederick Barbaroſſa* I, in 1189, took this and *Adrianople* from the *Turks*, which was retaken from the Chriſtians by *Amurath* in 1359. This City was built by *Philip* the *Roman* Emperor, and is now in a flouriſhing condition; the Seat and Reſidence of a *Turkiſh Sangiack*, or Governor, under the *Pacha* of *Romania*.

Final, or *Finale*, *Finalium*, a ſtrong Town, well fortified, with a Marquiſate belonging to it, upon the Coaſts of the Sea of *Genoua* in *Italy*, betwixt *Savona* and *Albengua*. The Marquiſate is not above ſix miles in length, and is bounded at each end with the points of the Mountains. They both belong to the King of *Spain*, who ſurprized them in 1602, and cauſed the laſt perſon of the Houſe of *Carreto* (that for a long time before had been the Proprietors thereof) to be put to death.

Finichia, one of the preſent Names of *Cilicia*, a Province of the Leſſer *Aſia* next *Syria*.

Finkeley, a Village in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in *Cheſter* Ward: mentioned in the Councils by the name of *Finchala* and *Fincenbala*: there having been a Council held at it in the year 798. by *Eanbald* Archbiſhop of *York*.

Finland, *Finlandia*, *Fenni*, *Finnia*, *Fionnonia*, is a very ſpatious Country; heretofore a diſtinct Kingdom, but now ſubject to the Crown of *Sweden*, and diſtinguiſhed with the Title of a *Dukedom* belonging to the King of *Sweden's* ſon, Bounded on the North by

by Defarts or unknown Countries, from which it is ſeparated by the Lake and River *Ula Trask*: on the Weſt it has the *Bosner* Sea, a Branch of the *Baltick*; on the South the Bay of *Finland*, another Branch of it; and on the Eaſt, the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*. It contains ſeveral very great Provinces, as *Ciania*, *Tavaſthia*, *Nylandia*, *Carelia*, *Savolaxia*, and *Finland* properly ſo called; which is the moſt Southern and moſt noble. *Aboa* a Town upon the River *Aurojoki*, over againſt the Iſle of *Aland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the *Swediſh* Viceroy. This Kingdom was firſt conquered to the Crown of *Sweden* in 1384. by *Erick* one of their Kings. In 1571. the *Muſcovites* intending a Conqueſt fell into it with a Savageneſs and Cruelty hard to be expreſſed, or believed; but were recalled by an Irruption of the *Tartars* upon their own Countries. It is called by the Inhabitants and *Swedes*, *Finner*; by the *Danes*, *Finder*; by the *Germans*, Fennen; by the *Dutch*, Finlander. *Cluverius* ſaith, it is a conſiderable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that it is fruitful, and affords excellent Paſturage.

Finmark, *Finmarchia*, called by the Inhabitants *Taakemareh* and *Finmark*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the Weſtern Ocean. The Southern part of it is ſubject to the *Danes*; the Northern to the *Swedes*. This Country is barren, rocky, covered with dreadful Woods, full of Bears and Wolves, and other ravenous Beaſts: the Inhabitants till of late lived in *Summer*, like the *Nomades*, wandring from place to place, as the convenience of Water and Paſture invited them. The Princes under whom they now are, to reduce them from this vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the firſt Occupant, by which means ſome parts are improved; but the more barren can be uſed no other way, and therefore are left ſtill in common. The Inhabitants are a mongrel ſort of Chriſtians, extreamly ignorant and barbarous; infamous for Witchcraft, revengeful beyond belief, and as rugged as the Country they inhabit.

Fionda, a ſmall Village on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, in the Confines of *Lycia* and *Pamphylia*; which in the *Roman* times was called *Phaſelis*, and before *Piryuſſa*: it lies Eaſt of the *Chelidonian* Rocks, and Weſt of Mount *Maſicytus*, two hundred and twenty *Engliſh* Miles from the moſt Weſtern Cape of *Cyprus*. A Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Myra*, now *Seramita*: but ſo very ſmall, that little notice is taken of it in the later Maps.

Fionia, See *Fuynen*.

Fioniſſi, *Lyſſus*, a Town in *Creet* (*Candia*), on the Weſtern Shoar; near the moſt Southern Cape of that Iſland.

Fiore, *Oſſa*, a River of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Florence*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Telamone*, a ſmall Sea-Port belonging to *Siena*.

Fiorenza. See *Florence*.

Firando, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximo*; to which there belongs an Iſland of the ſame Name, on the Weſtern Shoar alſo.

Firt, *Maxera*, *Mazera*, a River of *Hyrcania*, which falls into the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

Firmiana, *Firmanorum Caſtrum*, a ſmall Caſtle on the *Adriatick* Sea, in the *Marca Anconitana*, near the Mouth of the River *Tinna*: now commonly called *Fermo*; thirty *Italian* Miles from *Ancona* to the South, and an Archbiſhops See.

Fiſchio, *Phuſca*, a Maritim City of *Caria*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, over againſt the Iſle of *Rhodes*, about eighty four *Engliſh* Miles from *Epheſus* to the South. In the later Maps, it is placed much more to the Eaſt than the Iſle of *Rhodes*.

Fiſhgard, a Market Town in *Pembrokeſhire*, in the Principality of *Wales*, and the Hundred of *Kemeys*.

Fiſmes, *Fima*, *ad fines*, a Town in the Province of *Champaigne* in *France*, upon the River *Veſle*. Two Councils have been aſſembled at it in the years 881 and 935, which write it, *Finibus apud Sanctam Macram*, from a Stone ('tis ſuppoſed) that ſerves as a Boundary, hard by, to the Biſhopricks of *Rheims*, *Laon*, and *Soiſſons*.

Flaganta. See *Paphlagonia*.

Flaix, *Flaicus*, an Iſle of *France*, belonging to *Santoigne*.

Flamborough-head, a noted Promontory in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*; two Miles from *Burlington* Bay: ſo called from the ſmall Town, *Flamborough*, ſtanding in it.

Flanders, *Flandria*, by the Natives call'd *Vlaenderen*, is the greateſt and nobleſt of thoſe Seventeen Provinces called the *Low Countries*: Bounded on the Eaſt with *Hainault* and *Brabant*; on the Weſt with the *Britiſh* Ocean; on the North with the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South in part by *Artois*, and in part by *Hainault* and *Picardy*: of which *Artois* was at firſt a part, and after five or ſix deſcents, reunited again to it. This Province, ſaith *Ortelius*, is moſt excellent Paſture, eſpecially towards the Weſt. It affords excellent Kine, and warlike Horſes; and abounds in Butter, Cheeſe, and excellent Wheat. The People are much given to Merchandize and Cloathing; their Linnen (having plenty of Flax and Hemp) exceeds all other Countries; and as to Woollen, they having the Wooll from *Spain* and *England*, improve it by their induſtry to a wonder, and then ſupply all the World with the Product. But in this the zeal of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, has altered the ſtate of things in a great degree. This Province has twenty eight walled Towns or Cities, a thouſand one hundred and fifty Villages; beſides Forts, Caſtles, and Noble Mens Houſes; and a great number of Abbeys, Priories, Colleges, and Monaſteries. It has five Viſcounties, three Principalities, four Ports, and thirty one Chatellanies. The principal of which in *Ortelius* his time was *Gaunt*. This great Province was divided into three Parts; 1. *Flanders Flammengant*, bounded on the Eaſt by the Imperial *Flanders*, and the *Scheld*; on the Weſt by the *Britiſh* Seas; on the North by the Seas of *Zealand*; and on the South with *Artois* and *Flanders Gallicant*; the principal City of which was *Gaunt*. 2. *Imperial Flanders*, ſo called, becauſe it was a Fee of the Empire; divided from *Brabant*, on the Eaſt by the River *Dender*; and from the *Gallick Flanders* on the Weſt by the *Scheld*; on the North it has the River *Dender*, and on the South *Hainault*; the principal Town of this is *Aloſt*, whence it is now commonly called the County of *Aloſt*. 3. *Flanders Gallicant*, ſo called, becauſe the *French* Tongue was heretofore moſt ſpoken in it. This has *Hainault* on the Eaſt, *Artois* on the South, the *Britiſh* Sea on the Weſt, and *Flanders Flammigant* on the North; from which it is parted by the River *Leye*; the chiefeſt Town is *L'iſle*, *Inſula*. Firſt united to *France* by *Dagobert* one of their Kings; by whom about 621. it was granted to *Liderick de Buque*, with the Title of Foreſter. In 864. it was granted to *Baldwin* I. by the Title of Earl of *Flanders*, the Sovereignty being reſerved to *France*, whoſe Homagers theſe Earls were. This Earldom by the Marriage of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* with *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis de Malain* Earl of *Flanders* in 1369. came into the Houſe of

of *Burgundy*; and ſo to the Houſe of *Auſtria* by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1476. in which Family it ſtill is. This though the prime Earldom of all *Europe*, yet was a Homager to the Crown of *France*; till *Charles* V. having taken *Francis* I. his Priſoner in the Battel of *Pavy* in *Italy*, by a Treaty at *Madrid*, infranchiſed it from that Servitude. Since the time of *Philip* II. it has been extreamly curtailed and haraſſed; many of the Inhabitants flying then into *England*, not only depopulated, but impoveriſhed it by carrying away its Trade. And the *Hollanders* Revolting, not only added to this Calamity by a War of forty years continuance, but took from them ſeveral Towns in the Northern parts. Of later times, the *French* have made the ſame devaſtations on the Southern, ſo that not above half *Flanders* is now left to the *Spaniards*, and that in a weak and declining condition.

Flaſſans, a ſmall Village in *Provence*, in the Dioceſe of *Frejus*: remark'd for giving name to an eminent Poet of that Country in the thirteenth Century; as likewiſe in the perſon of *Sieur de Flaſſans*, ſirnamed the *Knight of the Faith*, for his zeal againſt the *Huguenots* of *Provence* in 1562.

Flatholm, an Iſland in the *Severn*, over againſt *Somerſetſhire*.

Flavigni, *Flaviniacum*, a ſmall Town in the Tract of *Auxois* in *Burgundy*, betwixt *Dijon* and *Samur*, upon a little River near the antient *Alize*. There ſtands an Abbey of the *Benedictines* in it.

La Fleche, a Town in the Province of *Anjou* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*, towards the Frontiers of *Maine*. *Henry le Grand* founded a College of *Jeſuits* there in 1603: whoſe heart is interred in the ſame.

Flensburg, *Flensburgum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, on the South of *Jutland*, upon the Bay of *Flens*, on the Baltick Sea, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, four *German* Miles Weſt of the Iſle of *Alſen*, and 6 from *Frederichſtad* to the North-Eaſt. It is but ſmall, ſeated on high Hills with a large Haven, and a ſtrong Caſtle. The City is under the King of *Denmark*; but the Territory which belongs to it, is under the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*. *Chriſtian* V. King of *Denmark* was born here in the year 1646.

Flerus, a Village in the County of *Namur*, below *Charleroy*, near the *Sambre*; rendered remarkable by the Battel betwixt the *French* and *Dutch* Armies, on *July* 1. 1690. fought upon the Plains thereof, with the Victory to the *French*.

Fleury, or S. *Benoit ſur Loyre*, *Floriacum*, a ſmall Town which has a noble and an ancient Monaſtery of the Order of S. *Benedict*, whoſe Body lies interred therein: ſeated upon the *Loir*, nine Leagues from *Orleans* to the Eaſt. It ſtands, according to ſome, in *Le Gaſtinois*; to others, in the Dukedom of *Orleans*; and deſerves to be remembred for the ſake of *Hugo Floriacenſis*, a Learned Monk of this Houſe, who wrote a loyal and a chriſtian Diſcourſe concerning the Origine of Monarchy, which he dedicated to *Henry* II. King of *England*; Publiſhed by *Baluzius* in his fourth Tome of *Miſcellanies*. § There is another *Fleury* in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Ouſche*; three Leagues from *Dijon* to the Weſt: A third in *Biere*, which has a Priory; and a fourth in the Iſle of *France*.

Fliti, *Phligadia*, a Mountain in *Sclavonia*. *Lazius* placeth it in *Liburnia*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea.

Flie, *Flevo*, an Iſland at the Mouth of the *Rhine*, which has a fine Haven, and a rich Town. It ſtands at the entrance of the *Zuiderſee*, near the *Texel*. The *Engliſh* Fleet under Sir *Robert Holms*, entred this Port in 1666: burnt one hundred ſixty five Sail of Ships, and took and burnt the Town of *Schelling*, which is the chief of that Iſland.

Flintſhire, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*; bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Iriſh* Sea, which parts it from *Cheſhire*, on the Eaſt of it; and on all the other Quarters, by *Denbighſhire*. It is Hilly, but not mountainous; fruitful in Wheat and Barley, but eſpecially Rie: upon the Northern Shoar ſtands **Flint** Caſtle, which gives name to the whole Shire; begun by *Henry* II. and finiſhed by *Edward* I. wherein *Richard* II. renounced the Crown of *England*. Whereupon *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter* claimed it, and intailed a War on the *Engliſh* Nation, that bid fair for its Ruine. The Title of Earl of *Flint* belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Flix, a ſtrong Caſtle upon the River *Ebro* in *Catalonia*, ſuppoſed to be the old *Ibera*.

S. Flozentin, a Town of *France* in *Senois*, in *Champagne*.

Flozence, *Florentia*, one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, called by *Pliny*, *Fluentia*; by the *Italians*, *Fiorenza*; and proverbially epitheted *La bella*, from its great beauty. The Capital of the Province of *Toſcany* and the Reſidence of the *Great Duke*. It was built by *Sylla*'s Soldiers in the Year of *Rome* 675, ſeventy ſix years before the Birth of our Saviour, upon the River *Arno*, which paſſeth through it, and is covered by four ſtately Bridges within the Walls. It is five, or as others ſay, ſeven Miles in compaſs: paved with Stone, adorned with large Streets, and ſtately magnificent Buildings, both publick and private; to the Beauty of which the natural Ingenuity of the Citizens has contributed very much; no place having afforded more excellent *Architects*, *Painters* and *Carvers*, than this, as *Schottus* obſerves. It is ſeated in a gentle and healthful Air, upon a great and a navigable River; ſurrounded with a delicate Plain, pleaſant Hills, high Mountains; and abounding in whatſoever is valuable or uſeful; ſaid to contain above ſeven hundred thouſand Souls. It may juſtly own *Charles the Great* for its Founder, who in 902, enlarged, and new Walled it; adding one hundred and fifty Towers, an hundred Cubits high; from whenceforward it began to flouriſh, though it ſuffered very much from the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins*, that is, the *Imperial* and *Papal Parties*. This City purchaſed its Liberty of *Rodolphus* the Emperor about 1285, after which they ſubjected many of their Neighbours; but were never quiet from Foreign Wars, or Inteſtine Diviſions, till they fell under a ſecond Monarchic Government: in the interim Pope *Martin* V. advanced the Biſhop to an Archbiſhop, in 1421. Nor is it leſs remarkable for a Council held here for uniting the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches; which began in 1439, and ended in 1442. Nor is the Death of *Jerome Savanarola* to be forgotten, who was burnt here in 1494, for reproving the Vices of thoſe who love them too well to part with them. It ſurrendred it ſelf to *Charles* V. in 1529, who granted it the year following to *Alexander de Medices* his Son in Law, with the Title of a Dukedom, under which Family it ſtill is; enlarged in Bounds, but perhaps diminiſhed in Wealth and People. Beſides the Council I mention, there have been many other held here, which for brevity I muſt omit; as alſo the vaſt number of excellent Men here born; the noble Library, call'd *Bibliotheca Laurentiana*, which is one of the beſt in the whole World for Manuſcripts; the excellent Pieces of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting (of which ſort this City ſhews ſome Pieces drawn by *John Cimabac*, who about 1200, began to revive the Art of Painting in *Italy*, before which this Art was only exerciſed by *Greeks*) and many other Rarities

lies plentifully enough here to be found. It has three Citadels, built by its *Dukes* at ſeveral times. They obſerve, that the politeneſs of the *Italian* Tongue ſhines in its greateſt perfection here, tho not ſo well pronounced as by the *Romans*: whence that Country Proverb, *La lingua Toſcana in bocca Romana*. The praiſe whereof is in great part to be aſcrib'd to the famous *Academy della Cruſca*, Authors of the *Italian Vocabulary*, eſtabliſhed in this City. Long. 34. 03. Lat. 43. 15.

Flozenſac, a Town in *Provence*, ſeated on a River, nine Miles from *Narbonne* to the North-Eaſt, and ſix from *Frontignan* to the Weſt.

Flozes, or *Iſla de Flores*, one of the *Azores* in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portugueſe*.

Flozida, a very large and fruitful Country in the North *America*; ſo called becauſe the *Spaniards* diſcovered it on *Palm Sunday*, which in their Language they call *Pareua de Flores*, in 1512. The *Engliſh* had before this diſcovered it; *Sebaſtian Cabot*, ſent by *Henry* VII. in 1479, to find a way to the *Eaſt-Indies* by the Weſt, being the very firſt *European* that landed here. But the *Spaniards* went further, ſearched throughly, and took Poſſeſſion of it for the King of *Spain*: however, the *Engliſh* have renewed their old Claim, and taken Poſſeſſion of the more Northern Part by the name of *Penſilvania*, of which I ſhall ſpeak in due time. The Inhabitants call *Florida*, *Jaquaſa*; it lies parallel with *Caſtile* in *Spain*, and ſaid to be of the ſame temper both for Air and Soil, but abundantly more fruitful. Bounded on the North-Eaſt with *Virginia*; on the Eaſt with *Mar del Nort*; on the South, and ſome part of the Weſt with the Bay of *Mexico*; and on the reſt of the Weſt with *New Gallicia*, and ſome Countries not yet diſcovered. It extends from the River of *Palms* 25 degr. of Lat. to *Rio de Secco*, in Long. 34. which evidently ſhews, that it is a large Country. The *Spaniards* have only two Caſtles in the Southern Parts, S. *Matthew*, and S. *Auguſtin*. It lies in breadth where it is narroweſt thirty Miles, and in other parts an hundred: towards the North beyond *Florida* is *Canada*. The whole Country is flat; abounds with Rivers, which make it over-moiſt; but towards the Sea it is more ſandy. In 1520, and 1524, *Lucas Vſquez* invaded it to find Men to work in the Mines. In 1528, *Pamphilus Narvieſius* travelled over it. In 1538, *Ferdinandus Soto* went thither after *Peru* was conquered, with three hundred Horſe, and four hundred Foot, to look for Gold; but finding none returned empty and diſcontented, beſtowing only the Name of *Florida* upon the Country. In 1549, *Charles* V. ſent ſome Prieſts thither to Convert the Natives; but the Natives deſtroyed them. Under *Charles* IX. of *France*, in 1562, *Charles Ribald* ſailed thither, made a League with the Inhabitants, and built *Charles* Fort, ſetling a *French* Colony. And in 1564. *Renatus Laudonerius* was kindly treated by the Natives; which the *Spaniards* obſerving, and fearing, they ſurpriſed the *French*, and hanged not only the meaner ſort, but many Gentlemen too. In 1576. *Dominic Gurges*, a *Gaſcoign*, manned out a Ship at his own coſt and charge, and retook *Charles* Fort, repaying the *Spaniards* in their own kind. The *Spaniards* (who were then much in the favour of the *French*) had like to have been too hard for him at his return. The Soil is very fruitful, yields plenty of *Saſſafras*, and may have rich Mines; but the Inhabitants take no pains to find them, and not much to Till the Earth, which yields them two Crops of Maze in each year, one in *March*, and another in *June*: this is the natural bread of the Country, by which, and Hunting only, the Natives ſubſiſt. Who are of Olive Complexions, great of Stature, go Naked, except what they are more concerned to hide; naturally lovers of War, out of a revengeful and unquiet Temper.

Flumica, *Crimiſa*, a River of *Calabria Citerior*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Capo dell' Alice*; four Miles from the Promontory of *Santa Maria di Leuca*; which is the moſt South-Eaſtern Cape of *Italy* and *Europe* to the Weſt. The Cape, the Village *dell' lo Zeiro*, and *il Capo dell' Alice*, were by the ancient Geographers called *Crimiſa*, as well as the River, though they have now three ſeveral names.

Flushing, *Viſſinga*, *Fliſſinga*, is a Maritime Town in the Province of *Zeeland* in the *Low Countries*; ſeated on the Mouth of the *Scheld*, in the Iſle of *Walcheren*, one League from *Middleburgh*, upon the moſt Southern point of that Iſland. It has a very convenient Haven, and the intire Command of the *Scheld*; without whoſe Licenſe no Ship can paſs up the River to *Antwerp*. One of the firſt Towns the *Hollander* took by ſurprize from the *Spaniards* in 1572. by the diligence of *Vorſt* a Seaman, and one *Monſieur de Berland*, the Bailiff thereof. Then a mean place, of no great ſtrength or conſideration; but ſince fortified by the *Hollanders*, to the utmoſt degree of human Art. This, the *Briel*, and Fort of *Ramekins*, were, in 1585. put into the hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, as Cautionary Towns for the repayment of ſuch Monies as ſhe ſhould expend in their Protection againſt the *Spaniards*: and the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* was made by her the firſt Governor of it. But in 1616. King *James* I. reſigned all again into the hands of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* is the Proprietor of this Town. It is the key of the Sea of the *Low Countries*. See *Cadiz*. § In the Iſland of *Tabago* in the Southern *America*, the *Hollanders* built a Fortreſs, and call'd it *New Fluſhing*: which the *French* took and raſed in 1677.

Flubian, *Clodianus*, a River of *Catalonia*, commonly called *El Llobregat*; it ariſeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, near *Junquera* in the borders of *France* and *Rouſſillon*; and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Empures*, or *Poret*; almoſt ſeven Miles from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from *Narbonne* to the South.

Fochien, or *Fokien*, a Province in *China*, bounded on the North by *Chekiam*, on the Weſt by *Kiamſi*, on the South by *Quamtum*, and on the Eaſt by the *Chinian* Ocean: between 24. and 27. deg. of Latitude. It is ſaid to contain eight Cities, whereof *Fochen* is the chief; forty eight walled Towns, and 509200 Families.

Fodwar, a City in the Lower *Hungary*, which was formerly an Archbiſhops See: ſtands in view of *Colocza*, a City twelve Miles diſtant from *Buda*.

Foeroe, *Feroæ*, *Provincia Feroenſis*, *Inſulæ Farenſes*, by the Inhabitants called *Feroier*, is a Province ſubject to the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*; conſiſting of 17 Iſlands in the North-ern Ocean, which have *Norway* on the Eaſt; *Orkney* and *Scotland* on the South-Eaſt; *Greenland* on the Weſt, and *Iſeland* on the North-Weſt; under 62 deg. 10. min. of Lat. ſeparated by deep and rapid Waters; from one Mile long to 24, and from one to eight broad; extending from North to South ſixty Miles, in breadth above forty; all cultivated and inhabited. Their Names are *Fugloe*, *Suinoe*, *Wideroe*, *Bordoe*, *Kunoe*, *Kalſoe*, *Oſteroe*, *Nolſoe*, *Stromoe*, (which is the largeſt) *Waagoe*, *Myggeneſs*, *Kolſter*, *Heſtoe*, *Sandoe*, *Skuoe*, *Sloredsemen*, and *Sudoroe*. In *Stromoe* there is a good Harbor called *Thorſehaven*; where the general Commerce of the Land is eſtabliſhed,

and the King's Contributions kept, under the Protection of a Fort built by *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*. Their Commodities are Skins, Feathers, Tallow, Train-Oil, Fiſh, but eſpecially Stockins; whereof they export yearly above 60000 pair, in their Trade to *Iſeland*, *Norway* and *Denmark*, which they perform without Silver Money, by adjuſting their Prices, and taking Ware for Ware. Here is *Angelica*, *radix Rhodia*, plenty of high Graſs and wild Cattel; whence the Province bears a wild Sheep for their Arms. Theſe Iſlands became firſt inhabited by the *Norwegians* about the year 868, being governed by their own Chiefs, till reduced to the Obedience of the Kings of *Norway* in the Eleventh Century: who at the ſame time erected them into a Biſhoprick. For in an Ordinance of *Hagen* Duke of *Norway*, ſon to King *Magnus*, dated in 1040. relating to this People (which was confirmed to them by *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*, Feb. 4. 1637.) we find Mr. *Ellender* mentioned with the Title of Biſhop of *Feroe*. Upon the Reformation, *Chriſtian* IV. tranſlated this Biſhoprick into a Provoſtſhip under the Biſhops of *Bergen*; which has ſince been ſubjected to thoſe of *Copenhagen*, upon the removal of the Commerce of *Feroe* from *Bergen* thither. There are in all thirty nine Pariſh Churches, divided into ſeven Church-Corporations (as they call them) and to each Corporation one Prieſt of the Faith of the Confeſſion of *Auſburgh*; who beſides little Contributions from Communicants, receives for Tithes (not the Tenth, but) the fourth part of Corn, Butter, Wool and Fiſh: and makes out the reſt of his Maintenance for himſelf and Family, by honeſt Working and Tillage. At *Thorſehaven* there is a School for the Youth, erected and endowed by *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*. They ſpeak the *Daniſh* and *Norwegian* Languages mixt; and are governed according to the Laws of *Norway*. See *Lucas Jacobſon Debes*, ſometime Provoſt of *Feroe*, his Deſcription of the Iſlands and Inhabitants, tranſlated out of *Daniſh*, and printed *Lond.* 16[illegible].

Foggia, a ſmall Town in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Cervaro*, ſeven or eight miles from the *Adriatick* Ocean. There is a famous Cuſtom-houſe here, call'd *La Dogana di Foggia*.

Fogia, *Phocæa*, a Town in the Leſſer *Aſia*, upon the *Archipelago*, over againſt the Iſle of *Metelino*; ſeated upon the River *Lobat* (*Hermus*): called anciently *Phocia*, and now *Fochia*, or *Foja Nova*: a very conſiderable Place, and made more ſo by a Naval Victory, obtained here by the *Venetians* over the *Turks*, in 1649.

Fogita, *Iſaurus*, *Piſaurus*, a River of *Italy*: it ſpringeth from the *Apennine*, and running through the Dukedom of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Peſaro*.

Foix, *Fuxum*, or *Fuxium*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Lauriegne*, at the foot of the *Pyreneans* Hills, from which the adjacent Country is called the County of *Foix*: it ſtands ſix Leagues from the borders of *Spain* to the North, and twelve from *Tholouſe* to the South. § *Le Comte de Foix*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Contado de foix*, is a County in *Aquitain* in *France*, which was heretofore a part of *Le Conſerans*, but now contained in *Languedoc*: there are ſixteen *Caſtellanies* or Prefectures in it; and the Cities of *Pamiers* (*Apamea*), *Taraſcon*, and *Foix*, from which it has its name. This gives a Title to a Noble Family of *France*, frequently mentioned in all their Stories.

Fokien. See *Fochien*.

Folkingham, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Aveland*.

Foligni. See *Fuligno*.

Folkeſton, a Market Town in *Kent* in *Shepway* Lath. It belongs as a Member to the Port of *Dover*, containing formerly five Pariſhes; now reduced to one.

Fondi, *Fundi*, a ſmall City in *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, upon the borders of *Campagna di Roma*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*; from whence it ſtands almoſt forty *Engliſh* Miles to the North-Weſt, and about fifty five from *Rome* to the South; in a fruitful Plain, about ſix miles from the *Ionian* Sea. There is a Caſtle in *Fondi*. It has the honour to be an Earldom, and gives its Name to a Lake in the *Vicinage*. In the year 1594. the *Turks* pillaged it. The famous Admiral *Barberouſſe* with ſome Troops of *Pyrates* made once a Deſcent upon it, with a deſign to ſteal *Julia de Gonzagua*, Widow of *Veſpaſian Colonna*, one of the fineſt Women of that Age, to make a Preſent of her to *Solyman* the *Grand Seignior*. And narrowly miſſing her, he ſet fire, in revenge, to the Town.

Il Lago di Fondi, is a Lake that lies between the former City, and the Sea; which was heretofore very great and equal to that called the *Pomptinæ Paludes*, by the *Romans*; but now reduced to a circuit of about four Miles, as *Baudrand* ſaith, who ſaw it in 1667.

Font-Sſtonge, *Orge*, a ſmall River in *Provence*, commonly called *Sorgue*, in the County of *Vendoſme*, which falls into the *Rhoſne* above *Avignon*.

Fontain-bleau, *Fons-Bellaqueus*, or the Fountain of fair Water; is a moſt delicious Village in the Iſle of *France*, in the Territory *de Gaſtinois*, not above one Mile from the *Seyne*, and fourteen from *Paris* to the South. In which *Francis* I. built a moſt ſtately royal Country Houſe, much improved by *Henry* IV. *Lewis* VII. had before built a Caſtle here in 1169, and to it this noble Houſe was added by his Succeſſors; in which was born *Francis* II. in 1544. *Henry* III. in 1551. *Lewis* XIII. in 1604. *Philip the Fair* was alſo born in this Town in 1266. The *Conference of Religion* at this place *May* 4. 1600. in the preſence of *Henry le Grand*, King of *France*, his *Chancellors* and *Secretaries*, ſeven *Princes* and divers Biſhops, betwixt the *Sieur du Pleſſis Mornay* and *James Davy* Biſhop of *Evreux* (afterwards Cardinal of *Perron*) upon an Accuſation made by the latter that *Du Pleſſis* had falſified the *Fathers* in the Citations of his book againſt the *Maſs* in no leſs than 500 places, may be mentioned here as one of the moſt famous Occurrences as to Religion of this Age. The reſult of it was this, the learned *Thuanus* and *Pithœus* being Commiſſioners for ordering of the Diſpute on the Roman Catholicks ſide, and *Iſaac Caſaubon* with others (according to the Kings appointment) for the *Huguenots*. After an Examination of nine Paſſages that day, it appearing ſometimes the Objection was taken for the Anſwer, ſometimes Words omitted and Sentences curtailed and others miſſupplied, there was no continuing of the Conference longer, for *Du Pleſſis* retired into the Country ſick, and dyed ſoon after. In 1679. there was a Peace concluded here, between the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, by which the *Swedes* recovered whatever had been taken from them by the *Danes*.

Fontanelle, a Village and Monaſtery in *Normandy*, upon the *Seyne*, twelve Miles from *Rouen* to the Eaſt.

Fontana Bianca, *Nauſtathmus*, a Sea-Port on the Eaſtern Shore of *Sicily*, at the mouth of the River *Cacyparis*, twelve Miles from *Syracuſe* to the South.

Fontarabia, *Fons Rapidus*, called by the Inhabitants *Fuenterabia*, and ſometimes *Ondarrouin*, and *Ondar Ibaya*; by the *French*, *Fonarabie*; by the *Italians*, *Fonarabia*; is a very ſtrong Town in *Guipuſcoa*

Guipuſcoa in *Spain*, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Biſcay*, upon the River *Vidaſa* (*Baſſages*), in the Confines of *France* and *Spain*. Built by the *Goths* in 625. It belonged as is pretended heretofore to *France*, as part of the Territory of *Bayonne*, and ſubject to that Biſhop, till *Philip* II. King of *Spain* in 1571. cauſed it to be taken from that Dioceſe. It is ſo ſeated, that at low Water it is eaſily entered, but at high Water ſurrounded with the Sea; and ſo fortified beſides, that a few Men may defend it againſt a vaſt Army: ſo that it is the Key of the Kingdom of *Spain*; and alſo a convenient Haven. The *French* have had an Eye upon this place. In 1638. under the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Eſpernon*, they attempted to reduce it; but were beaten off with great ſhame and loſs, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill ſucceſs. I have read that *Charles* V. after he had fortified this place, called it his Pillow, upon which he could ſecurely ſleep; and it has proved ſo.

Fontenay, a Town near *Auxerre* in the Province of *Burgundy* in *France*: famous in Hiſtory for the bloody Battel fought at it betwixt the four Sons of *Lewis the Debonnaire* in 841, wherein above a hundred thouſand men were ſlain upon the place, with the Victory to the two younger Brothers, *Charles the Bald* and *Lewis the German*.

Fontenay le Comte, *Fontenacum*, *Fontenæum*, the chief Town of *Poictou*, upon the River *Vendee*, ſeven Miles North-Eaſt of *Fochel*: it is a fine Town, ſeated at the foot of an Hill, and made rich by a great Fair kept here.

Fonteurault, *Fons Ebraldi*, a little Town in *Anjou* in *France*, which has a very much celebrated Nunnery; the Abbeſs of which is Head of the Order, and governs all the Men of that Order. It ſtands about one League from the *Loyre*, and three from *Salmur* to the North Eaſt.

Fonzalquier, *Forum Neronis*, once a City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, mentioned by *Pliny*; now a Town in *Provence* upon the River *Laye*, which is the Capital of a County of the ſame name. It ſtands upon an Hill, between *Siſteron* to the South-Eaſt, and *Apt* (*Apta Julia*) to the North-Eaſt; ſix Miles from the latter, and eleven from *Aix* to the North. The Title of Earl of this place and the Lands adjacent, is born by the Crown.

Forchem, *Forchena*, *Locovitum*, *Trutavid*, a ſmall City in *Franconia*, upon the River *Rednitz*, where it takes in the *Wiſent* to the North; four Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, under the Biſhop of *Bamberg*.

Forcone, *Avia*, *Furconium*, once a City of *Italy*, now a Village in the further *Abruzzo*, upon the River *Peſcara*, (*Aternus*) eight Miles from *Aquila*; to which place the Biſhops See was removed, upon the ruin of this ancient City by the *Lombards*.

Fordingbridg, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Fordon, *Fordunum*, a ſtrong Town in the County of *Mern* in the North of *Scotland*; ten Miles from the *German* Ocean, and fifteen from *Aberdeen* to the North-Eaſt. In this Place *John de Fordon*, the Author of the *Scotichronicon*, was born: but it was anciently much more honoured on the account of *Palladius*, the Apoſtle of the *Scotch*, here buried; who was ſent by Pope *Celeſtine* in 431. to Preach the Chriſtian Faith to this Nation.

Fordham, a Market Town in *Cheſhire* upon the Banks of the River *Weever*.

Fordwich, a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich* in *Kent*.

Forenza, *Forentum*, a Town in *Abruzzo* in *Italy*.

Le Forets, or *Foreſiens*, a Country of *France*, extended in length from North to South upon the River *Loyre*, and bounded on the North by *Bourbon*, on the Weſt by *Auvergne*; on the Eaſt by *Beaujolois*; and on the South by *Velay*. It is divided into the Upper *Forez*, (in which are *Feurs*, and St. *Eſtienne*;) and the Lower, in which is *Montriſon* the Capital, and *Roanne*. This is a very fruitful County under the Juriſdiction of *Lyon*.

Foreſt Noire, or the *Black Foreſt*, a large Wood extending from South to North the ſpace of ten or twelve Leagues, as far as to the Neighbourhood of *Strasburgh*, beginning about *Baſil*. The four Towns, ſtanding at a little diſtance from the head of it, (viz. *Rhinfelde*, *Lauffembourg*, *Seckingben*, and *Waldſhuſt*) are hence called the four Foreſt Towns.

Le Foreſt, *Sebuſiani*, or *Segusiani Populi*, the ſame with *Forez*.

La Foreſt de Vierre, *Sylva Bierica*, the Wood by *Fountain-bleau*.

La Foreſt de Bondis, *Sylva Bugienſis*, a Foreſt on the borders of *Savoy*.

The **Foreſt of Dean**, a vaſt Wood in *Glouceſterſhire*, which in ancient Times was exceeding dark, and terrible to paſs through; between the River *Wye* and the *Severn*: it was ſo great an Harbor for Thieves, that robbed all Paſſengers, that in the Reign of *Henry* VI. of *England*, there were Laws made to reſtrain them: but (ſaith Mr. *Cambden*) ſince the rich Iron Mines were found here, thoſe frightful Woods by degrees became much thinner than before: and the Rebels of 1640. promoted it, by ſelling the Timber of it to the *Hollanders*; who returned their kindneſs by a War, in Ships built of the ſame.

Forflaminc, *Forum Flaminii*, a City of *Umbria*, ruined by the *Lombards* in 740. It ſtood three Miles from *Nuceria*.

Forli, *Forum Livii*, a City of *Romandiola*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*: It ſtands in a Plain near the little River *Ronco* and the foot of the Hills, with a Caſtle; at the diſtance of fifteen Miles from *Ravenna* to the South, between the Cities of *Ceſena* and *Faventia*; within the Dominions of the Pope. *Blondus* the Hiſtorian was born here.

La Formentera, *Ophiuſa*, one of the two Iſlands which were antiently called *Pityuſæ*, in the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of *Spain*, toward *Ivica*. As deſart now, as we read it was in *Strabo*'s time: inhabited only by a number of wild *Aſſes*.

Formigue, *Formicæ*, one of the Iſles *de Hyeres*, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Formipt, *Gedroſia*, a Province on the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, now by others called *Send*; which is bounded on the Eaſt by *India*, on the South by the Ocean, on the Weſt by *Macran*, and on the North by the Deſart of *Segiſta*.

Formoſa, an Iſland, by the *Spaniards* ſo named from the beauty and fertility of its ſoil, in the *Oriental* Ocean, twenty four Leagues from *China*, towards the Coaſts of the Provinces of *Fochien* and *Quansung*. Inhabited by about 25000 *Chineſe*, who govern themſelves in the manner of a *Republick* without acknowledging of any King or Sovereign. The *Hollanders* expell'd the *Portugueſe* hence in 1635, and the *Chineſe* them in 1661. It is a hundred and thirty Leagues in circuit, a hundred and fifty diſtant from *Japan*, and ſubject to Earthquakes. Called otherwiſe *Lequeio*, *Talioukieu*, and *Paccande*. Its principal Town, is *Theovan* or *Tayoan*, at which the *Hollanders* built a Fort with the name of *Zeland*. There is a Golden Mine found in this Iſland.

Le Fornaci, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, about ſix Miles from the other Mouth: by this the *Po di Ariano*, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Adriatick* Sea: it ſerves alſo as a Boundary between the Pope and the *Venetians*, and is more commonly called *il Porto di Goro*.

Fornone, a ſmall Town in the *Parmeſan*, in *Italy*: remembred by the Battel of *Charles* VIII. King of *France*, in his return from the Conqueſt of *Naples*; at which, with nine thouſand men only he got the Victory over an Army of forty thouſand of the *Confederates July* 6. 1495.

Foſtier, a City in *Haſſia*. See *Friſlar*.

Foſſe de Dinges, a Fort in *Savoy*, upon the River *Drance*, two Leagues from the Lake *Lemane*; which is now forſaken and ruined.

Foſſa-bentura, one of the *Azores*, Weſt of *Canaria*. About ſeventy Leagues in Circuit, but in the middle not above four over. There is a Town in it of the ſame Name.

Foſſh. See *Fryth*.

Foſſ-Louis, a Cittadel in the Iſland of *Cayenne*, in the *South America*, at the Mouth of the River *Cayenne*: Built by the *French* in 1643. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1675. and retaken by the *French* the year after.

Foſſoſo, *Tifernus*, a River of *Abruzzo*: it ariſeth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Moliſe*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the City of *Boiano*; and flowing to the North-Weſt, watereth *Lucito*, *Guardia*, *Alferes* and *Iſcano*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Tremole* and *Trino*, over againſt the Iſle *di Tremiti*. This River is more uſually called *Biferno*.

Foſſa, *Cremera*, a River of *Italy*, much mentioned in all the ancient Hiſtorians, for the ruine of the *Fabii*, a great *Roman* Family: it ſpringeth out of the Lake of *Bacano*, in S. *Peter's* Patrimony; and running Eaſtward falls into the *Tibur*, ſix Miles above *Rome*.

Foſſano, *Foſſanum*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon the River *Stura*, which falls into the *Po*: it lies between *Saluces* to the North, and *Mondovi* to the South, fifteen Miles from *Alba* to the Weſt: built in 1236. and now a Biſhops See, founded by Pope *Gregory* XIII. under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*.

Foſſat, *Memphis*, the firſt Name of *Grand Cairo*, and a ſmall part of it.

Foſſato, *Foſſatum*, a Field in *Romandiola*, near *Ravenna*. *Theodoricus* King of the *Oſtrogoths* in *Italy*, (who was honoured by *Zeno* the Emperour with a Statue and a Triumph in 484.) had leave from the Emperour to enter a War with *Odoacer* then reigning in *Italy*; and accordingly beat him in this place, about 491. § *Foſſato*, a Town in the States of the Church in the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the *Apennine* Hills, near the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twelve Miles from *Eugubio* to the Weſt.

Foſſe-Weert, a Territory in *Weſt-Friesland*.

Foſſigny, or *Foucigni*, *Focinicus Tractus*, a Province in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, between *le Valleys* to the Eaſt, and the State of *Geneva* to the Weſt: Heretofore a dependent of the *Dauphinate*, but now ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*. There are in it thirteen *Mandements*, or Diſtricts; and the chief Town is *Bonville*. The Title of a Barony is annexed to it.

Foſſombrino, *Foſſombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the State of the Church, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*: it ſtands near the River *Metro*, [*Metaurus*] which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, four Miles from *Sengalla*, about half a Mile from the place where the old City ſtood; and is ten Miles from *Urbino* to the Eaſt. It was ſold to the Duke of *Urbino*, by *Galeatius Malateſta*, the Lord of it, for thirteen thouſand Florins of Gold, in the time of Pope *Sixtus* VI.

Foſſone, *Foſſa*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*.

Fotheringhay-Caſtle, a Town and ancient Caſtle in the County of *Northampton*, in the Hundred of *Willibrook*, pleaſantly ſurrounded with the Meadows on all ſides. *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was beheaded here.

Foulham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Eyneſford*.

Fougeres, *Fugeria*, *Fulgerium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Caſnon*, towards the Borders of *Normandy*, eight Miles from *Auranches* [*Abrincæ*] to the South, and as many from *Dole*. Heretofore a Place of conſiderable Strength, but now neglected. It was ſeized by the *Engliſh* in time of Truce, in 1448 in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

Fowey, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, returning two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Fraemont, commonly called *Pilate's Mount*, is a Mountain in *Switzerland* near *Lucerne*, having a Spring at the Top of it.

Fraga, *Fragus*, *Flavia Gallica*, a ſtrong Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River [*Cinca*] or *Cinga*, which falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*, in the Borders of *Catalonia*: it ſtands three Leagues from *Ilerda* to the South-Weſt. Near this place *Alphonſus* VII. King of *Arragon*, was overthrown and ſlain by the *Moors* in 1134.

Fraires, *Fratres*, *Neſides*, two ſmall Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Bretagne*, called *the Brothers*, or *les Iſles de Vannes*: they lie between the Mouth of the *Loire*, and the *Caloneſus*, or *Bell-Iſle*, on the Southern Coaſt of that Province.

Framlingham, a ſmall Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loose*, upon a Clay-hill, near the head of the River *Ore*, called by others *Winchel*; where was anciently a ſtrong large Caſtle of *Saxon* Work, belonging to the *Bigots*, by the bounty of *Henry* I. in which *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter* took his quarters in the Rebellion againſt King *Henry* II. To this Caſtle in 1553. Queen *Mary* retreated, and by the aſſiſtance of the *Proteſtant* Gentry of that County, recovered the Crown of *England*.

Frampton, a Market Town in *Dorſetſhire* in the Hundred of *Godberton*, upon a River which affords plenty of good Fiſh.

Franc, *Pagus Francus*, is a Juriſdiction, extending ſeven Leagues about *Bruges*, (which exerciſeth its Authority without the Walls,) and the fourth Member of the Earldom of *Flanders*: *Gant*, *Bruges* and *Ipres*, being the other three. This Government or College, was erected in 1223. to curb the Inſolence, and diminiſh the Power of the City of *Bruges*; being over-troubleſome to the Earls of *Flanders*.

France, *Francia*, *Gallia*, is at this day one of the moſt potent Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the difficulteſt to limit and bound; it daily like the Ocean, gaining ſomething from its Neighbours; whoſe divided ſtrengths, are not equal to her united Forces: but yet I ſhall give you a general deſcription of its bounds, as it ſtood about forty years ſince, and then in part ſhew what has been ſince added. On the Eaſt it was then bounded by the *Alpes*, which divide the *Dauphiné* from *Piedmont*; as alſo with *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and a part of the *Netherlands*: on the North with the *Netherlands*, and the *Britiſh* Seas: on the Weſt with the *Aquitain* Ocean; on the South

South with *Spain*, from which it is divided by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and with the *Mediterranean*. Then accounted in length ſix hundred and ſixty *Italian* Miles, in breadth five hundred and ſeventy, the whole circumference being two thouſand and forty. In the times of *Julius Caſar*, it was bounded on the Eaſt by the *Alpes*, and the *Rhine*, extending to the Mouth of that River, from the *Pyrenean* Hills; ſo that it took in the far greateſt part of what we now call the *Netherlands*, with all thoſe of the *German* Empire which lie Weſt of the *Rhine*, *Switzerland* and *Savoy*. And the great deſign of the preſent *French* King ſeems to have been the dilating of it again to the ſame extent: to which purpoſe he has ſpared neither Blood nor Treaſure, Arts nor Labour: and perhaps if he had not been over-reached by the Jeſuits, upon the deſign of uniting all his Subjects in one Religion by force, he might have ſucceeded when he was ſo near his point: for whereas *Picardy* was heretofore his Northern Province, he has taken in *Artois*, the greateſt part of *Flanders*, of *Hanault* and *Namur*. Of the four Ports that did belong to *Flanders*, he has two, *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*: ſo that his Dominions extend on the Sea Shore from *Dunkirk* to S. *Jean de Luz* in *Spain*, without any interruption. On the Eaſtern ſide he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, ſo much of *Alſatia* as lies on this ſide of the *Rhine*; and what his intentions towards the *Switzers* are, may be gueſſed at: nor has *Savoy* paſſed, eſpecially ſince the late rupture, without contributing his ſhare to aggrandize him. On the South he has gained from *Spain*, *Rouſſillon*: *Catalonia* hardly miſſed him: all the World may remember how narrowly the *United Provinces* eſcaped him in 1673. and 1674. He has not only been a gainer in his Wars, but even in times of Peace, by his Courts of Dependences, Forts, and other Methods: So that conſidering the Weakneſs and Diviſions of his Neighbours, and the great Accetions he has already made; if ſo many thouſands of his Subjects, had not been driven out, or rendred uſeleſs to him, who can tell what this great Prince might not have effected before his death? This vaſt Country or Kingdom has for its principal Rivers, the *Loyre*, the *Rhoſne*, the *Garonne*, and the *Seine*. Called by the Inhabitants and *Engliſh*, *France*; by the *Spaniards*, *Francia*; by the *Italians*, *Franza*; *Franzam* by the *Portugueſe*; **Franckreich** by the *Germans*; by the *Dutch*, **Vranryck**: by the *Poles* **Francya** and **Francuhayzmia**; by the *Illyrians*, **Fracagnack**; by the *Turks*, **Franza**; and by the *Indians*, *Franksſtan*. All which Names are derived from its preſent Conquerors, and Inhabitants, the *Franks* or *French*. It is divided into ſixty Counties, and theſe Provinces; the *Iſle of France*, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Bretagne*, *Champagne*, *Languedock*, *Picardy*, *Dauphine*, *Lyonnois* and *Orleans*. To which may be added four more, that are a kind of Conqueſt. *Loraine*, the Earldom of *Burgundy*, (or *Franche Compte*,) the Conqueſt of the *Netherlands*, and *Alſatia*. This King having added by his Arms, the *Comte de Bourgogne*, both the *Alſatia's*, the greateſt part of *Flanders*, and *Hayuault*, and *Namur*, part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Artois*; which laſt is now annexed to *Picardy*. The Capital of this Kingdom, is *Paris*. Beſides theſe, he has *New France* in *America*, the greateſt part of *Hiſpaniola*, ſeveral Plantations and Colonies in *Africa*, upon the Coaſt of *Guinea*, and ſome Iſlands in the North Sea. Thus *Baudrand* reckons up his Maſters Dominions. This Tract of Land was heretofore inhabited by the *Gauls*, of which I ſhall give an account in its proper place. See *Gallia*. The *Franks* were Originally a *German* Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*; which is ſtill called *Eaſt France*, to diſtinguiſh it from this Country. This Nation joining with many other, upon the declining of the *Roman* Empire, under *Pharamond*, about 413. obtained that part of *Belgium*, which contained *Zutphen*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel*, both the *Friſelands*, and ſo much of *Holland*, as lies on the ſame ſide of the *Rhine*; but whether ever *Pharamond* croſſed the *Rhine*, is uncertain. However in 420. he became their firſt King, and formed this Potent Monarchy. *Clodius* his Son in 433. croſſed the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium* to the River *Some*: but he dying whilſt his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*, who diſpoſſeſſed them, to make himſelf King of the *Franks*, in 441. or thereabouts: *Meroveus* was the Author of the *Merovingian* Line, and is by ſome made the firſt that ſeated in *Gaul*. His Son went further; and took all the *Netherlands*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and the *Iſle of France*, with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of this Empire. This Race under nineteen Princes continued to 742. when *Pepin* Son of *Charles Martel*, uſurped upon *Childerick* V. Son of *Theodorick*, and depoſed him. The ſecond, or *Carolovinian* Line, under thirteen Princes, laſted till 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and ſet up the Third. *Charles* IV. the fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Iſſue, *Edward* III. of *England*, claimed that Crown, as Son and Heir of *Iſabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Siſter to the three laſt Kings. Againſt him, *Philip de Valois* ſet up a Title by colour of the *Saiſick* Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince, and *John* his Son, was double died in Blood by the *Engliſh*. Valour. *Charles* V. by means of the *Engliſh* Diviſions, at laſt expell'd them. Yet under *Charles* VI. the *Engliſh* returned with more Vigour and Rage; and were under *Henry* V. in a fair way of reducing *France*. And he dying young, *Henry* VI. his Son, was crowned at *Paris* in 1422. But the Minority at firſt, and Weakneſs afterwards of this Prince, gave *Charles* VII. of *France*, an opportunity totally to expel the *Engliſh* the ſecond time about 1449. The Houſe of *Valois* ended in *Henry* III. ſlain before *Paris* in 1589. to whom ſucceeded *Henry* IV. the firſt of the Houſe of *Bourbone*, and Grandfather of *Lewis* XIV. now King of *France*, who ſucceeded *Lewis* XIII. his Father in 1642. This is the ſhorteſt account I can give of the Bounds and Hiſtory of this Kingdom; which in the Reign of *Charles* IX. was reckoned to contain above twenty Millions of people. It has in it (excluding the Conquered Countries) ten Seats of Parliament, fourteen Univerſities, ſixteen Archbiſhopricks, beſides *Avignon* and *Beſanzon*, one hundred and five Biſhopricks, and fifty thouſand Pariſhes.

La Baye Francoiſe, a Name given by the *French* to a Gulph of *Guinea* in *Africa*; and to another in their *New France* in the *North America*. § *New France*, ſee *Canada*.

The Iſle of France, *Inſula Francia*. One of the firſt Provinces the *French* poſſeſſed themſelves of in *Gaul*: now bounded on the Eaſt with *Champagne*; on the North with *Normandy* and *Picardy*; on the Weſt and on the South with *la Beauſſe* and *Orleance*. A Country not great, when compared with the other Provinces; but yet it has given Name to all the reſt, which is not unuſual. It is generally ſo fruitful and delightful, that the Hills are here better than the Valleys in moſt places of *Europe*. The Vale of *Montmorency*, in which *Paris* ſtands, has ſcarce its equal in all the World. This was anciently a part of *Belgica Secunda*. The principal City of this Province is *Paris*; and there are in it nine other very conſiderable.

Franche,

Franche Comté, *Burgundiæ Comitatus*, called by the *French*, *Le Comte de Bourgogne*, and sometime the *Franche Comte*; by the *Italians*, *La Franc Contea*; by the *Germans*, **Das Ober Burgund**, that is, the *Higher Burgundy*; is now a Province of *France*, and a part of the *Eastern Burgundy*, taken more largely. Bounded on the East by *Switzerland*, and the Diocese of *Basil*; on the North by *Lorrain*, and part of *Campagne*; on the West by the Dukedom of *Bourgogne*, or *Burgundy*; and on the South by *La Bresse*, and *Bugey*. The Capital of it is *Dole*; and after it came into the hands of the *Spaniards*, *Besançon*. The Country, where it is Mountainous, affords excellent Wines; and as to the rest, is full of pleasant and fruitful Valleys, with great plenty of fresh Streams, and delightful Rivolets. This Country by *Rodolph* the last King of *Burgundy*, was given to *Conrade* II. Emperour of *Germany*, and ever after esteemed a part of the Empire. In 1101. it was given to *Otho* of *Flanders*, Son to a Sister of the Emperour *Conrade*; and by the Family of *Burgundy*, came together with the other Territories belonging to that Family, to the Crown of *Spain*: in which House it continued, till in 1674. the present King of *France* got the Possession of it, which was confirmed by the Treaty of *Nimmeguen*.

France, the ancient *Franky*; for whom see *Gallia*, *France* and *Franconia*. The same is the common appellation of all *European* Christians among the *Turks*.

Franckendal, *Franckendalia*, *Francodalia*, a new and well fortified City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Palatinate*, not above one Mile from the *Rhine*, and four from *Heidelberg* to the West. Taken by the *Spaniards*, but restored again in 1652. by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. It was built by *Frederick* III. Elector *Palatine* in 1571. and stands four Miles from *Spire* to the North. Surrendred to the *French* in *November* 1688. and by them in 1689. quitted and burnt.

Franckenland. See *Franconia*.

Franckfort, *Franckfort*, *Franckfurt*, *Francofurtum*, *Trajectum Francorum*, a great and fine City of *Germany*. It stands in the **Wetterau**, towards the Northern Borders of *Franconia*, upon the *Mayn* or *Mein*, [*Mænus*] over which it has a Bridge, five Miles from the *Rhine* and *Mentz* to the East: often called for distinction, *Francofurtum ad Mænum*: and more anciently *Helenopolis*, (as appears by an ancient Inscription) till the *French* gave it this Name, from *Francus* a Son of *Marcomirus* a King of the *Franks*, that rebuilt it. In very ancient times it was an Imperial and Free City; appointed for the Election of the Emperors. *Arnulphus* was the first Emperour elected here in 887. The *Mayn* which passeth through it, is a great and a Navigable River, taking in many other noble Rivers, till it self falls into the *Rhine*: which makes this City a fit Centre of Trade for many parts of *Germany*; and their two great Marts every year contribute very much to the same. This City was called thus before the Reign of *Charles the Great*, upon the account of the Passage the *Franks* had here over the *Mayn*, though it was a City long before under another Name. But the Suburb was called **Sogen-hausen**, the *Dwelling of the Saxons*. The Bridge is a splendid and a noble Work, supported by many Arches. This City was also the Seat of the Eastern *Franks* or *Austrasia*. In the Suburbs or *Saxen-hausen*, is S. *Bartholomew's* Church, built by *Pepin* King of *France*. They obtained the removal of the Mart from *Mentz* (where it was at first) hither, of *Frederick* II. The greatest part of the Citizens are *Lutherans*: though *Roman Catholicks* and *Calvinists* are tolerated. There was a great Council held here of three hundred Bishops under *Charles the Great* in 797. in which the Religious Worship of Images, and the second *Nicene* Council (being misunderstood, to ascribe the same Adoration to the Images, as to the Prototypes) were condemned: and since that, several others.

Franckfort upon the Oder, *Francofurtum ad Oderam*, is another *German* City, in the middle Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Oder*; called so, because it pays no Tolls. It is thought by some, to have been built by *Simon* the second Son of *Clodomir* Nephew of *Simon* the First, Duke of the *Franks*, under *Antoninus Pius* the Emperour: by others, to have been built in 1253. by *Gedinus ab Herzberg*, by the Order of *John* I. Marquess of *Brandenburg*. This City is famous for an University settled here by *Joachim* I. Marquess of *Brandenburg*, in 1506. which *Maximilian* I. Emperour of *Germany*, illustrated with many Privileges. It hath also two Marts every year, as well as the other. It stands upon the Borders of *Silesia* and *Lusatia*, four *German* Miles from the Confines of *Great Poland* to the West, ten from *Berlin*: heretofore an Imperial Free City, but now exempt, and under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

France-castro, *Stratonica*, a Town in *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Athos*, on the North Shoar of the Bay of *Siouo*, in the *Archipelago*: which is also called *il Golfo de Fasso*, and *de Monte Santo*; by the *Latins*, *Singiticus Sinus*.

France-chotum, *Scordisci*; that part of *Hungary*, which lies between the *Save*, the *Danube*, and *Zegunium*, where *Sclavonia* now is.

Francolin, *Tulcis*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Iberian* Sea, near *Tarragona*.

Franconia, by the *Germans* **das Franchen**, and **Franckenland**, is a large Province in *Germany*, which in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Francia Orientalis*, though it be but a small part of it. This is now the first Circle in the Empire, upon the River *Mayn*; between *Misnia* and *Thuringia* to the North; *Nortgow*, or the *Upper Palatinate* to the East; *Bavaria*, the Circle of *Schwaben*, the Bishopricks of *Wurtsburg*, *Bamberg* and *Aichstad* to the South; and *Mentz* to the West. *Wurtsburg* is the Capital City of this Circle: the other Cities are *Bamberg*, *Nuremberg*, *Rotenburg*, *Schweinfurt*, *Weissemberg* and *Weinsheim*. This Country, anciently inhabited by the *Sicambri*, in the times of *Valentinian* the Emperour, having subdued the *Alani*, took the Name of *Franckenland*, that is, **Freeland**. But in after times being perpetually exagitated with the Incursions of the *Goths*, they resolved to seek a new Habitation; and under *Marcomir* their King or Duke, settled about 433. in *Friseland*, *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Countries: before which (saith my Author) the Name of *Franks* was scarce known. This Country is partly Level, and partly Mountainous: yet the Mountains in it are not high, nor is the Soil overfruitful, it being Sandy for the most part; yet the Hills produce grateful Wine, especially about *Wurtsburg*. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, these obtained the Empire; *Conradus* I. in 912. *Conradus* II. in 1026. *Henry* III. in 1039. *Henry* IV. in 1056. *Henry* V. in 1108. Besides the Cities before named, *Hoffman* reckons *Coburg*, *Culembach*, *Franckfort*, *Mentz*, *Anspack*.

France-ville, a Village in the District of *Paris*, in the *Isle of France*.

Franeker, *Franequera*, a small City in *Friseland*, two Leagues from the Sea, and from *Leuwarden*, the principal City of that Province: made an University in 1585.

Franza-curta, *Francia parva*, *Little France*, a Territory in the States of *Venice* in *Italy*, lying about *Brescia*:

Breſcia: which took this Name from an Eſtabliſhment of the *French* in it, towards the end of the eighth Century, after *Charles the Great* had defeated the *Lombards*.

Fraſcati, *Fraſcata*, *Tuſculum*, a City of *Campagnia di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; ſeated at the foot of an Hill, as *Holſtenius* proves at large, twelve Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt; in which were many of the Country Houſes of the *Roman* Princes. It is now a Biſhoprick by the Title of *Epiſcopus Tuſculanus*, which always belongs to one of the ſix Senior Cardinals. This ancient *Roman* City being ruined in the time of Pope *Celeſtinus* III. *Fraſcati* was built in the ſame place. Towards *Rome* there is a ſmall Theatre, which ſeems to have belonged to ſome private *Roman*, and not to the City. Near this place is the *Tuſculanum*, or Village which belonged to *Cicero*, where he wrote his *Tuſculan* Queſtions.

Fraſcolari, *Oanus*, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *Lybian* Sea on the South ſide of the Iſland, a little below *Camarina*.

Frat. See *Euphrates*.

Frawenburg, *Fravenburgus*, a Town in *Pruſſia Regalis*, belonging to *Poland*, upon the Bay of *Friſh Haff*, where it takes in the River *Sebon*; which has alſo a noble Haven belonging to it, and ſtands not above three *German* Miles from *Elbing* to the South-Eaſt. In this place *N. Copernicus* the great Aſtronomer and Mathematician (a Canon of the Church of *Frawenburg*) died in 1543. There is alſo a Caſtle and a Cathedral Church, with a College of *Canons*.

Fraxinet, *Fraxinetum*, a famous Retreat of the *Saracens* in the ninth and tenth Ages, out of which they made their Incurſions to burn and plunder the Country. Some place it in *Spain*, others in *Italy*, in *Dauphine*, in *Provence*; and with the greateſt probability, in the *latter*; there being yet a Caſtle in the Diocefe of *Frejus* near the Gulph of *Grimaus*, which retains the Name of *la Garde du Fraxinet*, and *Guarda Fraxineti*.

Fredano, *Egelidus*, *Frigus*, a River in *Tuſcany*, in the Valley of *Arezino*.

Freddo, *Acis*, a River in *Sicily*, which ariſeth from Mount *Ætna*, and is received by the *Ionian* Sea, between *Catana* to the South, and *Taormina* to the North. This River which ariſeth from ſo warm a Bed as Mount *Ætna*, is yet ſo remarkably cold, that its Name is taken from thence; *Freddo*, in *Italian*, ſignifying Cold.

Fretburg, *Friburgus*, is a *German* City in *Briſgaw*, upon the River *Threiſem*, at the foot of the Mountains, four *German* Miles from *Briſack* to the South, and ſix from *Baſil*; built in 1120. by *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*. Here was an Univerſity opened by *Beroaldus* Duke of *Keringen*, in 1450. It was taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in 1638. And when in 1644. the *Spaniards* attempted to regain it, they received a great Defeat here. Yet it was afterwards reſtored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677. and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimmeguen* in 1679.

Freiburg, *Friburgus*, a Town and *Canton* in *Switzerland*, ſeven *German* Miles from *Solosburn*, or *Soleurre* (as the *French* call it) to the South; and three from *Berne* to the North-Eaſt. It was once an Imperial Free City, but in 1481. exempted: the Biſhop of *Lauſanne* reſides here. It ſtands upon the River *Sana*: built by *Berchtoldus* IV. Duke of *Keringen*, twelve years before *Bern*, in 1179. In ſuch a Site, that whereas all parts towards the North, Eaſt and South, are encompaſſed with ſteep and craggy Rocks and Mountains; the Weſtern ſide is defended by a deep Dike, and has a Diſtrict of three hours riding annexed to it. *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, made it a Free City in 1218. After the death of the Founder, it became ſubject to the Count of *Kyburg*. It was ſold afterwards to *Rodolphus* I. Emperour of *Germany*, by one of theſe Counts: it was after this two hundred years under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till about 1403. being much oppreſſed by the Nobility, this City entred a League with that of *Bern*, but yet continued ſtill under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till 1481. when they were admitted into the general League of the *Swiſs*, and made the Tenth *Canton*. And when many of the *Cantons* embraced the Reformed Religion, this ſtuck to the *Roman Catholick*; they uſe the *German* and *French* Tongues, but the former moſt.

Freinwalt, or *Fridwalt*, *Colancorum*, a City in *Brandenburg*; ſeven Miles from *Berlin*, upon the confluence of the *Fubre*, and the *Oder* to the North-Eaſt; twelve from *Stetin* to the South, and ſix from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder* to the North.

Freiſing, *Freiſingen*, *Friſinga*, *Fruxinum*, a *German* City in the *Upper Bavaria*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salisburg*, near the River *Iſara*, *Iſer*. It was an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Juriſdiction of its own Biſhop. It ſtands upon the confluence of the *Iſer* and *Moſack*, partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill; four *German* Miles from *Munick* to the North, and ten from *Ratisbon*.

Frejus, *Forum Julium*, *Forum Voconii*, *Civitas Forojulienſis*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, built in a Valley amongſt Marſhes: half a League from the *Mediterranean* Sea, thirteen from *Toulon* to the Eaſt, at the mouth of the River *Argens*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*: and a place of very good Antiquity, as the Amphitheatre, Aqueduct, Statues, Inſcriptions, *&c.* yet extant, demonſtrate. Pope *John* XXII. was ſometime Biſhop here.

Freſingfield, a Country Town in the County of *Suffolk*, ſix Miles from *Halſworth* to the Weſt, and four from *Harliſon* to the South: Dr. *William Sancroft*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was born in this Town, and has ſince erected in it a Free-School.

Fremona, a Town in the Kingdom of *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, believed to be the *Premis Magna* or *Premnis* of the Ancients.

Frias, *Frigida*, a City in *Old Caſtile*, in the Valley of *Tobalina*, upon the River *Ebro*; called *Phrygia* in the *Roman Martyrology*, and by *Lactantius*.

Friburg in *Briſgaw*, in *Switzerland*. See *Freiburg*.

Fricenti, or *Fricento*, *Æculanum*, *Eclanum*, *Frequentum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; but the Biſhoprick has for the two laſt Centuries been united with that of *Avellino*. This City is ſometimes called *Fricentum* by the later *Latin* Writers; now almoſt reduced to a Village. It ſtands upon the River *Tripalto*, *Tripaltum*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen Miles from *Benevento* to the North-Eaſt, and twelve from *Avellino*; in the Poſſeſſion of the Prince of *Veneſa*.

Fridberg, *Fridberga*, a City of *Miſnia*, in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Mulc*, towards the Mountains of *Bohemia*, four *German* Miles from *Meiſſen* [*Miſna*] the Capital of *Miſnia* to the South. This City was beſieged with very ill ſucceſs by the *Swedes*, in the great *German* War in 1642. though they were then poſſeſſed of all the other Towns in *Miſnia*. Alſo honoured with the Tombs of the Electors of *Saxony*. § *Fridberg*, *Fridesberga*, a ſmall City in *Germany*, in the Province of *Weteraw*, which is Imperial and Free. It has its Name from *Frederick* II. and is as much as *Friedericksberg*; by contraction *Fridberg*. There belongs to it a Caſtle

of

of the ſame Name, which ſtands four *German* Miles from *Franckfort* to the North.

Friedberg, *Fredberga*, a ſmall Town in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Jawer Queiſs* [*Quiſſus*] towards the Mountains, in the Borders of *Bohemia*; eight *German* Miles from *Jawer* towards the Weſt, and five from *Gorlitz* to the North-Eaſt.

Fridericks, or *Fridersca*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City in *Braſil* in *America*, upon the Coaſt of *Paraiba*, or *La Capitania de Paraiba*; which was built by the *Dutch*, and taken from them by the *Portugueſe*, to whom both this City and Province are now ſubject.

Frideric-Ode, a Fort in *Jutland*, upon the Streight of *Midleſar*, built by *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*; taken and ruined by the *Swedes* in 1658.

Fridericksburg, a ſtrong Fort in *Germany*, by the City of *Manheim*, upon the union of the *Necker* and the *Rhine*, in the *Lower Palatinate*; ſo called from *Frederick* IV. Elector Palatine, who built it in 1610. After this, it was taken and demoliſhed by the *Spaniards*, and ſince rebuilt by *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatine: it is ſcarce three Miles from *Heidelburg* to the Weſt, and as many from *Spire* to the North. Taken by the *French*, and afterwards burnt in 1689. § *Fridericksburg*, the Caſtle and Royal Palace of the Kings of *Denmark* in *Zealand*, three Miles from *Croonenburg* to the Weſt, and five from *Copenhagen* to the South-Weſt: famous for a Congreſs of the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, in theſe later times. This was heretofore called the Caſtle of *Ebelholt*; and was the Monaſtery of the Holy Ghoſt, of which *William Pariſienſis*, who is ſince Canonized, died Abbat in 1201. *Frederick* II built this Caſtle. *Chriſtian* IV. his Son was born in it *April* 28. 1577. who very much beautified, and adorned it. § There is alſo a Fort and Town of the ſame Name in *Guinea*, built by the *Danes* of late.

Friderickſtad, a ſmall *Daniſh* City in *South Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, built by *Frederick* Duke of *Holſtein* and *Sleſwick* (under whom it is) in 1622. It ſtands upon the River *Eyder*, where it takes in the *Trenna*, two *German* Miles from *Tonning* to the Eaſt, five from *Sleſwick*, and four from *Gottorp* Weſt. § There is another City of the ſame Name in *Norway*, upon the *Baltick* Sea, fifty *German* Miles from *Chriſtianſtad* to the North-Weſt, in the Province of *Agerhuus*; which is under the King of *Denmark*.

Frieſach, *Frieſacum*, *Friſakum*, *Virunum*, a ſmall Town in the *Upper Carinthia*, but under the Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*; ſeated upon the River *Matuſtz*, with a Caſtle on a Rock not far off.

Frigido, *Boaſtus*, a River dividing between *Genoua*, and the Dukedom of *Florence*.

Frignana, *Friniana*, a Territory in the Dukedom of *Modena*, at the foot of the *Apennine*; the chief Town of which is *Seſtula*, towards the Borders of *Bologna*.

Friſch, *Narung*, an Iſland of *Pruſſia*, at the Mouth of the *Viſtula*.

Friſchaff, a long Bay in the ſame place, upon which ſtand *Elbing*, *Frawenburg*, *Brawnberg* and *Koningsperg*.

Friſiland, *Friſia*, called by the *Dutch* **Vriesland**; by the *French*, *Friſe*; by the *Italians*, *Friſia*; is the Name of three ſeveral Countries. 1. *Friſeland*, properly ſo called, one of the States of *Holland*. 2. *Eaſt Friſeland*, a Province in *Germany*. 3. *Weſt Friſeland*, properly the North part of the Earldom of *Holland*: and ſometimes there is a fourth added, which is *North Frieſland*, or *Jutland*.

1. **Friſeland**, *Friſia*, **Vriesland**, *Frieſlandt*, **Friseland** in *Dutch*, *German*, and *Engliſh*, is a Province of the *United Netherlands*, heretofore much greater than now; for it reached from the *Zuyder Zee* on the Weſt, to the Bay of *Dollert* by *Emden* on the Eaſt; and it was then divided by the River *Lavica*, *Lawers*, into two parts: *Friſia cis Lavicana*, now **Groningen**; and *Friſia trans Lavicana*, now called **Frieſland**: but ſince that *Omland* has been taken out of this Province too, which has much leſſened it, it is now bounded on the South with the *Zuyder Zee*, and *Over-Iſſel*; on the Weſt and North with the *German* Sea; and on the Eaſt with *Gronningen*. The principal Towns in it, are *Docum*, *Franeker*, *Harlingen*, *Leeuwarden*, which is the Capital, and *Stavenen*.

2. **Weſt-Friſeland**, is a conſiderable part of the Earldom of *Holland*, to which it has for ſome Ages been united; with *North-Holland* on the South, the *Zuyder Zee* on the Eaſt and North, and the *German* Ocean on the Weſt: ſometime called **Kennar**. The principal Cities in it, are *Alckmaer*, *Amſterdam*, (the greateſt City in the *United Provinces*), *Enchuyſen*, *Harlem*, and *Hoorn*. This Country is generally Marſhy and Fenny, and unfit for Corn, but very good Paſture: the Air is alſo foggy and unhealthful, and they want ſewel too to reſtifie it. *Charles the Bald* gave theſe Countries (then almoſt unpeopled by the *Norman* Pyracies) to *Thierrie*, Son of *Sigebert*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, with the Title of Earl in 863. from whom proceeded a Race of Princes, ſeventeen in number, which ſucceſſively governed it till 1300. from which time they were ſubject to the Earls of *Holland*, and together with *Holland* came to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: with *Holland*, they revolted from the *Spaniards*, in 1580. and joined in the League againſt them.

Eaſt-Friſeland, called by the *Germans*, **Oſtfreeſlandt**, by the Inhabitants, *Oeſt Friſe*, is a part of *Weſtphalia*, a Province of *Germany*, which heretofore was alſo called the Earldom of **Embden**, from a City in it, which though not great, is much celebrated. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own now: bounded on the North by the *German* Ocean, on the Eaſt by the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, on the South by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, and on the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Gronningen*, by the Bay of *Dollert*: it contained heretofore the Earldom of *Oldenburgh* alſo. In this Province are three Cities or great Towns, *Embden*, *Aurick*, and *Norden*. The earth is exceeding fruitful, yielding great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Butter and Cheeſe. Being conquered by *Charles the Great*, it continued ſubject to the Empire till 1453. when it was granted by *Frederick* III. to *Ulricus*, Son of *Enno*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoy it. The Seat of theſe Earls, is *Aurick*.

Friſingen, *Friſinga*, a City of the *Upper Bavaria*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salisburgh*, near the River *Iſer*, twenty Miles from *Landſhat* to the Weſt. Once an Imperial and Free City, but ſince exempted, and put under the Dominion of its own Biſhop.

Friſlar, *Bogadium*, *Friſiaria*, a City in *Haſſia*, upon the River *Eder*, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, four Miles from *Caſſel* to the South, and the ſame from *Zigenheim* to the North; commonly called **Fritzlar**. There was a Council celebrated in this City, in 1118.

Friul, *Friuli*, *Regio Carnorum*, *Forum Julii*, *Carnia*, called by the *French*, *Frioul*; is a Province of *Italy*, inhabited heretofore by the *Carni*: it is bounded on the South by the *Adriatick* Sea, and the *Golfo di Trieſte*; on the Weſt with the Marquiſate of *Trevigia*, and the Earldom of *Tyrol*; on the North by *Carinthia*,

Carinthia, and *Carniola*; and on the East by *Carniola* and *Istria*. This Province is under the State of *Venice*, and has the Title of a Dukedom. The chiefeſt City in it is *Udina*; and the Fort of *Palma* is the place of greateſt ſtrength. The Emperors gave this Province heretofore to the Patriarchs of *Aquileja*. But afterwards the Dukes of *Auſtria* and *Carinthia* took part of it from the Patriarchs: and the States of *Venice* after many Wars, at laſt in 1455. forced the Patriarch by a Treaty, to reſign the reſt to them: the Cities of this Province are *Aquileja*, ruined, but under the Houſe of *Auſtria*: *Pieue di Cadoro*, under the *Venetians*; *Cividat di Friuli*, under the ſame; *Goritia*, under the Houſe of *Auſtria*; *La Palma* and *Udina*, under the *Venetians*.

Frodingham, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Holderneſs*.

Frodſham, a Market Town in *Cheſhire*, in the Hundred of *Edisbury*.

Frome or **Frawe**, a River in the County of *Dorſet*; which riſing by *Cantmerls* in the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, waſheth *Frampton*, *Dorcester*, *Woodford*, *Morlen*; and at *Wareham* falls into *Brukſey* Haven; taking in this paſſage many ſmaller Rivers.

Fromefelwood, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Frome*, and upon the River *Frome*.

Fronſac, *Franciacum*, a Caſtle in *Aquitain*, near *Bourdeaux*, built by *Charles the Great*, and made the Title of a Dukedom: it ſtands upon the River *Dordogne*, *Duranius*, about five Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the Eaſt: called *Frontiacum* in the Writers of the middle Age.

Frontenac, a Cittadel in *New France* in *America*, upon the Banks of a Lake of the ſame Name: built in 1673. to oppoſe the Incurſions of the *Salvages*.

Frontignand, *Forum Domitii*, *Frontiniacum*, a ſmall City in the *Lower Langnedoc*, upon the Lake of *Magellone*, fifteen Leagues from *Narbone* to the Eaſt, and four from *Montpellier* to the Weſt, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. The Wines of this place are much commended. In 1562. the *Huguenots* beſieged it in vain.

Frurnove. See *Fornove*.

Fruſſione, or *Fruſino*, *Fruſio*, a City heretofore, now a ſmall Village in *Campagnia di Roma*, upon the River *Coſa*, which falls into the *Garilano*, *Liris*, nine Miles from *Alatro*, the ſame from *Ferentino*, and forty eight from *Rome* to the Eaſt: it is now commonly called *Froſilone*. P. *Hormiſdas* was a Native of this place.

The **Fryth**, or **Fyth**, or *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, called by *Ptolemy Bodoria*, by *Tacitus Bodotria*, is an Arm of the Sea, that from the Eaſt penetrates almoſt quite through the Kingdom of *Scotland*, to meet another ſuch Arm from the Weſt, which is called the *Fryth* of *Dunbritain*: it receives into its boſom many of the great Rivers of *Scotland*: on the South it has *Lothaine*, in which is *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgo*, *Glaſco*, and *Sterling*; the principal City of which ſtands at the Weſtern point of it: upon the North ſide it has the County of *Fife*. Theſe two great Bays divide *Scotland* into two parts, the Southern, and the Northern.

Fuenterabia. See *Fontarabia*.

Fuld, *Fulden*, *Fulda*, a City of *Germany*, in *Buchaw*, or *Buchen*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, near *Haſſia*; but from this City more frequently called **Stift von Fuld**, *The Territory of the Abbey of Fuld*. The City is built in a Plain: there is in it an Abbey of the Order of S. *Bennet*, one of the nobleſt in all *Europe*, which has the Civil Government of the City, and Territory about it. This Abbey was built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in 784. The Abbot is a *Prince*, and *Primate* of all the Abbots of the Empire. It ſtands twelve Miles from *Coburgh* to the Weſt, ten from *Caſſel* to the South, and eleven from *Wurtsburg*. The Territory of *Fuld* is of a great extent, and is more properly called *Buchen*: bounded on the North by *Haſſia*, on the Eaſt by the County of *Henneberg*, on the South by *Franconia*, and on the Weſt by the *Upper Haſſia*. § *Fuld*, *Fulda*, a River of *Germany*, which gives Name both to the City and Territory laſt mentioned; it ariſeth in this Territory towards *Franconia*; and running Northward, watereth *Fuld*, and *Hurſchfeld* in *Haſſia*; then entertaining the *Eder*, he paſſeth by *Caſſel*; and at *Minden* in *Weſtphalia*, being united with the *Wertz* and *Verra*, they two form the *Weſer*, *Viſurgis*, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Germany*; which dividing the Dukedom of *Breme* from the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, falls into the *German* Ocean at *Carleſtad*, between *Emden* to the Weſt, and *Hamburgh* to the North-Eaſt.

Fulgino, *Fullinium*, or *Fulginium*, a ſmall, but pretty City in the Dukedom of *Spoleto*, ſeated in a Valley, at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the Eaſt, and ten from *Aſſiſio*: it is divided by the River *Tinna*, *Topino*, and is under the Pope. The Inhabitants boaſt much of the Antiquity of it, not without good reaſon, it being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Plin.*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, and *Silius Italicus*. This City was raſed by thoſe of *Perugia*, in 1281. for which the Inhabitants of the latter were excommunicated by the then Pope *Martin* II. (otherwiſe called the IV.): but recovering its former, or a greater beauty, it is now a Biſhoprick, much enriched by its Fairs or Marts every year, and their excellent Comfeicts. The Learned *Leandro* is of opinion, this City is not the ancient *Fulginia*, but that *Forum Flaminii* ſtood in or near the place; which being ruined by the *Lombards*, the *Todi* rebuilt it, and called it by this Name; for which he cites ſeveral Authorities.

Funchal, the chief Town in the Iſland of *Madera*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbonne*.

Funt-Kirken. See *Quinque Eccleſiæ*.

Fungte, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Nubia*.

Fuoa, *Nicii*, a City of *Egypt*; it lies in the *Egyptian Delta*, or Iſland made by the Branches of the *Nile*; forty Miles from *Grand-Cairo* to the South-Eaſt, towards *Alexandria*.

Furnes, or *Wuerne*, *Furna*, a City of *Flanders Gallicane*; not great, but well built, and about a Mile from the Shoars of the Ocean: it has belonging to it a large Juriſdiction, with the Title of a Viſcounty, a Collegiate Church and an Abbey. It was three times taken by the *French*, and at laſt by the Treaty of *Aquiſgrane* given up to them: two Miles from *Newport*, and three from *Dunkirk*: between which laſt, and this place, the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *Engliſh* and *French*, in 1658.

Furſtemberg, a Town and Principality in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, giving Name to an Illuſtrious Houſe; of which the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg*, mention'd under the Word *Bonne*, is a Member.

Fuynen, *Hemodum*, one of the *Orcades*.

Fuynen, *Fionia*, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick* Sea, between *Jutland* to the Weſt, and *Zeeland* to the Eaſt, from both which it is ſeparated only by two narrow Channels; the firſt called *Middlefare*, or *Middle Paſſage*; the ſecond *Die Belt*. *Ottonia*, (*Odenſee*) is the Capital of this Iſland: *Newburgh*, or *Nuburg*, on the Eaſt, is well fortified, and has a good Haven. This Iſland is ten *German*

Miles in Length from Weſt to Eaſt, and eight from North to South in breadth. Now under the King of *Denmark*; but it ſuffered very much of late years from the *Swedes*, who in 1658. took and plundered it. In 1659. the *Danes* recovered the poſſeſſion of it, though at the ſame time they loſt much Cannon and Shipping, which they could never retake; and the Inhabitants were as much impoveriſhed by this Accident. It is a fruitful, pleaſant, well ſeated Iſland, for the Climate it is in.

Fyniand. See *Finland.*

G A.

GAbaca, *Thoſpites*, a vaſt Lake in *Armenia*, in the Confines of *Meſopotamia*; made by the River *Tigris*.

Le Gabardan. See *Le Gave.*

Gabii, a People of the *Antient Latium*, near Neighbours to the *Romans*, in a Town of their own Name. They became firſt ſubjected under the Dominion of *Rome*, in the Reign of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, by a Stratagem of a Son of his, pretending Flight hither from the ill Uſages of his Father, and then cutting off the Principal Men amongſt them, and betraying the reſt to the *Romans*.

Gabin, *Gabinium*, a Town of *Poland*, between *VValdſtaw* to the North, and *VVarſtaw* to the South; three *Poliſh* Miles from *Plocʒko* to the Weſt, in the Palatinate of *Rava*; upon the River *Bzura*.

Gad, one of the Tribes of *Iſrael*, which had their Portion aſſigned them by *Moſes*, beyond *Jordan*; whoſe Borders to the North were the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, to the Eaſt *Arabia*, to the South the Tribe of *Reuben*, and to the Weſt the River *Jordan*, by which they were ſeparated from the reſt of the Tribe of *Manaſſeh* and *Ephraim*. This Country was in the *Roman* times called *Iturœa*, and now by the *Turks Beuikemane*: It is almoſt equally divided by the River *Scheriat Mandour*, as it is now called, as *Michael Nau* (a Jeſuit) writes, who ſurveyed very exactly theſe Parts. This Country is now under the *Turks*.

Gadara, *Gadaris*, a Town belonging to the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, beyond *Jordan*; afterwards to the Region of *Trachonitis*: ſeated upon a Hill by the River *Gadara*, which falls into the Lake of *Geneſareth*, ſometimes called the Lake of *Gadara* too, as *Strabo* ſaith: It is ſix Miles from *Scythopolis* to the Eaſt, and the ſame from *Tiberias*; and is frequently mentioned in the New Teſtament. Heretofore thought to be invincible: It is certain, *Alexander Janæus*, King of the *Jews*, did not take it under a Siege of ten Months, and then more by Famine than Force; and in Revenge ruined it, but it recovered again. *Pompey* the Great, in Favour to *Demetrius*, one of his Freemen, who was a Native of this City, beſtowed great Privileges upon it. *Philodemus* the *Epicurean*, *Meleager*, and *Menippus* that pleaſant Philoſopher, alſo *Theodorus* the Orator, were all of them Natives of this Country. In the Revolt of the *Jews* under *Nero*, this City had its Share, and was taken by *Veſpaſian*, in the year of Chriſt 65. upon which the *Gadarens* ſubmitted the year following. S. *Jerom* ſays, the *Baths* of *Gadara* were in great Eſteem in his Time.

Gademes, *Gademeſſa*, a Territory in *Africa*, in *Bilodulgeridia*, between the Deſarts of *Fez* to the Eaſt, and *Gurgala* to the Weſt; which has a City or great Town of the ſame Name, near the Head of the River *Caſpi*, *Capes*. And alſo a Deſart.

Gadura, *Pſycus*, a River of *Rhodes*.

Gætulia, a large Region of *Africa*, according to the ancient Diviſions thereof; now thrown into a part of *Biledulgerid* and a part of *Zaara*. See *Geſula*. The *Roman* Arms reached as far in *Africa*, as to this diſtant Province.

Gago, *Gagum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, which has a City of the ſame Name, upon a River falling into the *Niger* below *Tocrur*. Great, but thinly inhabited. This Kingdom lies between the *Niger* to the North, and *Guinea* to the South; rich in Mines of Gold, according to ſome Relations; poſſeſſed alſo by a Prince, who is Sovereign of the Kingdom of *Tombuti*.

Gaiazzo, *Calathia*, *Galathia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, mentioned by *Cicero*, as a Colony; it belongs now to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in the *Terra di Lavoro*, ſeated on an Hill near the River *Volturno* (*Vulturnus*,) almoſt over againſt *Caſerta*, at the Diſtance of four Miles to the North, and eight from *Capua* to the Eaſt: And although a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*, yet it is in a declining Condition, and very mean.

Gaietta, *Gaeta*, *Cajeta*, a City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is well fortified; ſeated at the Foot of an Hill, in a Peninſula, made by the Sea. It has two Caſtles, a large Haven, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*, but now exempted. *Baronius* tells us, the Biſhopricks of *Mola* and *Mintorni* are united with this See. The City of *Formium* lies not far from it, buried now in Ruines by the *Saraceni*, to which the City of *Gajetta* ſucceeded in the Biſhoprick. It lies upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, four Miles from *Naples*, fifty five from *Rome*, and fourteen from the Pope's Dominions: It has heretofore been ſubject to great Variety of Fortunes, but has now a ſtrong *Spaniſh* Garriſon to ſecure it. This was the Birth-Place of Pope *Gelaſius* II. who was therefore called *Cajetanus*. It is mention'd by *Virgil*, Æn. 7. The Haven was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*, *Spart. Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, fortified the Caſtle: Before this, it was Sacked by the *French* in 1494. who put moſt of the Inhabitants to the Sword; and returned it the year after. *Charles* of *Bourbon*, *Conſtable* of *France*, kill'd at the Siege of *Rome* in 1527. lies buried in the Cathedral. But it is moſt famous for its learned Cardinal, *Thomas de Via Cajetanus*, who died in 1534. and is frequently mentioned in the Story of *Henry* VIII.

Gaillon, a Caſtle belonging to the Archbiſhops of *Roan* in *Normandy*; ſeven Leagues from *Roan*, two from *Vernon*, and one from the River *Seyne*. It ſtands upon a little Hill, in ſo agreeable a Place, that the former Kings of *France*, (as *Francis* I. and *Charles* IX.) have delighted to make ſome ſtay at it.

Gainsborough, a large, well built, Market-Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Diviſion of *Lindſey*, and Hundred of *Gartree*, upon the River *Trent*. It is memorable for the Death of King *Swaine*, or *Sweno*, the *Dane*, here by an unkown Hand ſtabbed. It drives a conſiderable Trade, and gives the Title of Earl to the Family of the *Noels*.

Gaino, *Gongo*, *Gannum*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*; three *German* Miles from *Rudiſto* to the South, and twelve from *Gallipoli* to the North; about nineteen South from *Conſtantinople* by Sea.

Gaiola, *Euplœa*, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro*, between *Naples* and *Puteoli*.

Gaibo, *Gagecome*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*. There is alſo a Town of the ſame Name.

Galata,

Galata, *Gallita*, *Calathe*, *Galata*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Numidia*, almoſt oppoſite to the Bay of the ſame Name. It lies over againſt *Sardinia*, Weſt of *Tunis*, Eaſt of *Algier* or *Argiers*, Weſt of Cape *Negro*, and is about ten Miles in Circumference.

Galata, or *Galatea*, *Chryſocras*, *Cornu Byzantii*, a noble Suburb on the North of *Conſtantinople*, towards the *Black* Sea, which is ſtrongly fortified to the North. This was firſt, if not built, yet beautified by the *Genoeſe*. Mr. *Wheeler*, our Countryman, thus deſcribes it; Galata *is ſituate* (ſaith he) *upon the South ſide of a conſiderable ſteep Hill, jetting out into a Promontory on the North ſide of the Harbour; and comprehending the Suburbs on the Eaſt, Weſt, and North ſides of it, it may be counted a good large City, and very populous; yet the Circumference of the Wall takes up no great ſpace of ground, but the Houſes are thick, and the Streets narrow, and the whole very populous. On the top of the Hill is a round ſpired Tower covered with Lead; and on the Walls are ſome Arms, and modern Inſcriptions, which belonged to the* Genoeſe, *who before the taking of* Conſtantinople, *were Maſters of this Place. It is more inhabited by* Chriſtians *and* Jews, *than by* Turks. *Here is the Scale of the Merchants, who have a good Kan covered with Lead, for the Sale of their Woollen Cloaths, and other Merchandize.* There are five *Religious* Houſes of the *Latin* Chriſtians, eſtabliſhed in this Place: Otherwiſe called *Pera*. See *Pera*.

Galatt, *Galata*, once a City, now a Village in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*; twenty Miles from *Patti* South-Weſt, thirty five from *Catania* North-Weſt.

Galatia, is a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, called by the ancient Geographers *Gallo-Gracia*, from the *Galls*, which are ſtiled *Galatæ* by the *Grecians*, (who, after the burning of *Rome* and laying *Italy* deſolate, went thither and poſſeſſed it, making a mixture with the *Grecians*;) and the South Part of it was nam'd *Galatia Saluturis*. This Province is bounded on the North by *Paphlagonia*, ſometimes taken for a Part of it; on the Eaſt by *Cappadocia*, on the South by *Piſidia* and *Liaconia*, on the Weſt by *Phrygia Magna*, *Bithynia*, and *Aſia*, properly ſo taken. The *Turks* call this Province now *Chiangare*, under whom it is. The principal Cities are *Ancyra*, (which is even now in a more flouriſhing State than any of the reſt,) and *Peſſinus*. This Colony of the *Galls* is ſaid to have ſettled here under *Brennus*, A. M. 3671. They were ſubdued by the *Romans*, under *Cn. Manlius Vulſo*, in the year of the World 3760. 187 years before the Birth of our Saviour, but not made a *Roman* Province till the year 3925. 23 years before Chriſt. They were converted to Chriſtianity by S. *Paul*, who honoured them with an Epiſtle. They did not fall into the Hands of the *Mahometans* till 1524. when *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Alsbeg*, Prince of the Mountains of *Armenia*, by Treachery; and poſſeſſed himſelf of *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, and *Galatia*.

Galaure, *Galabar*, a ſmall River in the *Dauphinate*, which falls into the *Rhoſne* at S. *Valerie*, ſix Miles beneath *Vienne* to the South.

Galaxo, *Galeſus*, *Eurotas*, is a River which ariſeth from the *Appennine*, in the Province of *Hydruntum*, *La Terra di Otranto*, near *Oria*; and running Weſt falls into the Bay of *Taranto*; five Miles South of *Taranto*; but not taken notice of in our later Maps.

Gale, a ſtrong Town and Port in the Iſland of *Zeilan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which the *Hollanders* have raviſhed from the *Portugueſe*; in whoſetime it was a flouriſhing Place, frequented by abundance of Veſſels from *Japan*, *China*, the Iſlands of the *Sound*, *Malaca*, *Bengala*, and other Eaſtern Parts; though the Rocks about the Port render it very dangerous to enter without Pilots. The *Portugueſe* (before they quitted it) and the Siege together, deſtroyed moſt of the Principal Buildings; which are yet unbuilt.

Galera, *Gallura*, *Gallora*, a Village, and a River near *Rome*.

La Galeville, *Ager Valicaſſi*, a Region upon the *Marne*, a River of *France*.

Galfanacar, *Giebelis*, a Town in *Mauritania*.

Galgala. See *Meroe*. § Alſo a Village in *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, on this ſide the River *Jordan*; three Leagues from *Jericho*. Now inhabited by *Arabians*, and call'd *Galgal* by them. A Place heretofore ſanctified by a Number of admirable Actions, and defam'd again by as many Idolatries; (S. *Jerom* in *Oſe*.) The *Circumciſion* of all that had been born in the Wilderneſs, *Joſhua* ordered to be performed here.

Galibes, a Nation of *Indians* in *Guiana*, along the River *Courbo*, towards the *North* Sea, in *America*; bounded by the Rivers *Suriname* and *Marauvini* to the Weſt, and the River and Iſland of *Cayenne* to the Eaſt. Other Maps place them in *New Andaluſia*, to the North of the River *Orenoque*.

Galicia, *Gallæcia*, is a Province of *Spain*, called by the Natives *Galizia*, by the *Portugueſe Galiza*, by the *French Galice*, and by the *Italians Galicia*; of a large Extent, about fifty Leagues long, and forty broad; and once a Kingdom, but now a Part of the Kingdom of *Leon*: Bounded on the North and Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Portugal*, (but parted from it by the River *Douero*,) and on the Eaſt by *Aſturia* and the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Compoſtella* is the Capital of this Province; *Oranſi*, (*Auria*,) *Baiona*, *Coruſia*, *Lugo*, *Mondoñedo*, and *Tuy*, are the other Cities and principal Places. The *Groyne* or *Coronna*, is the moſt famous of its Ports; beſides which it has forty others. This Province is Mountainous, enclined to Barrenneſs, deſtitute of Water, but abounding with Mines of Silver, Gold, Iron; and well ſtored with Wood, and good Wines; it hath alſo great plenty of Cattle, Game and excellent Horſes. The Iron they dig out of theſe Mountains, is thought the beſt in the World, eſpecially for Edge-Tools: nor are their Seas leſs ſtored with Fiſh. This Country was never Conquered by the *Moors*, though they at times made ſome Progreſs into it; and after in 985. they had repelled *Almanaſſor*, with the Loſs of 70000 of his *Moors*, they were never in any danger of Conqueſt from that Nation. The *Gallaci* or *Gallaici* of the Ancients, under whom the *Amphilochi* of *Juſtin*, the *Celtici* of *Mela*, the *Tamarices* of *Strabo*, the *Lucentii* and *Lucentes* of *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* have been interpreted to be comprehended, dwelt here. It became an *Apannage*, with the Title of an *Earldom*, to the younger Sons of the King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*, after its Union with that Crown. § *New Galicia*, is a Part of *New Spain*, in South *America*, towards the South Sea, called of old *Xaliſco*, and ſometimes *Guadalajara*, from its Capital City. This is not much unlike that in *Spain*, as to the Nature of the Soil. The Inhabitants were Canibals, exceeding wild and fierce, when the *Spaniards* ſettled there, and not eaſily reduced from eating Man's Fleſh.

Galilæa, a very celebrated Part of *Aſia*, on the North of *Judæa*; at firſt the Inheritance of four of the Tribes of *Iſrael*; *Aſſer*, *Naphtali*, *Zabulon* and *Iſſachar*; the two firſt of which were intermixed with the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians*; and being more Northern and nearer the Fountain of *Jordan*, it was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, or the Upper *Galilee*;

and the other the Lower *Galilee*. This Country was bounded on the North by *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, from which two Nations it was divided by Mount *Libanus*; on the East with the River *Jordan*, on the South with *Samaria*, cut off from it by Mount *Carmel*; and on the West by the *Mediterranean* Sea. The ſame was the Scene which our Bleſſed Saviour choſe out of all the Earth, to dignifie with his Preſence: in it he was conceived, lived the greateſt part of his time, and wrought moſt of his Miracles. It is now called *Belad Elbeſcara*, that is, the *Weſtern Country*; and is almoſt deſolate, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. To omit ſo much of the Story of it as may be learned from the holy Scriptures; this Country was firſt brought under the *Roman* Vaſſalage by *Pompey* the Great, *Anno Mundi* 3887. ſixty one Years before the Birth of Chriſt. They were again conquered, not without great Difficulty, by *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*, in the year of Chriſt 66. In all following Times it followed the Fate of the Holy Land, or *Paleſtine*. The Country is exceeding fruitful, and in the ancient Times was extreamly populous; full of great and noble Cities; the principal of which were the *Tower* of *Straton* or *Cæſarea*, *Caphernaum*, *Tiberias*, *Cana*, *Nazareth*. The Inhabitants were Men of Courage, neither fearing Death nor Poverty, nor any thing but Slavery, and of that they were infinitely impatient. But Wars, and the ill Government of the *Mahometan* Princes, which have inſulted over them ever ſince 637. have made it now deſolate.

Gallas, *Gallanes*, or *Giaques*, a people of the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, upon the Eaſtern Coaſts of *Africa*, towards the *Indian* Ocean; who, in 1537. broke into the Kingdom of *Bali*, and gained ſome Conqueſts over the *Abyſſines*, in the Upper *Æthiopia*. *Ludolphus* in his *Æthiopick* Hiſtory deſcribes them. Their Country is bounded by the *Nile* to the Weſt, *Abyſſinia* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Mono-Emugi* to the Eaſt.

Gallia, one of the greateſt and beſt known Regions of *Europe* to the Ancients. I have conſidered its preſent State under the Word *France*; and here I am to ſay a little of its ancient Bounds and People, before the *Francks* or *French* entered into it. Theſe Nations were at firſt called *Celtæ*, after that *Galli*, and by the *Grecians Galatæ*. They poſſeſſed all that vaſt Tract of Land between *Ancona* in *Italy*, and the Mouth of the *Rhine*; from the Weſtern Ocean of *Aquitain*, to the *Adriatick*: Which was divided into *Gallia Tranſalpina*, and *Gallia Ciſalpina*. 1. *Gallia Tranſalpina* was divided by *Julius Cæſar* (who firſt conquered the greateſt part of it,) into four Parts; *Provincia Romana*, *Aquitania*, *Celtæ* or *Gallia* properly ſo called, and *Belgium*: *All which he ſaith had different Tongues, Laws, Manners and Governments.* 1. *Provincia Romana* was then bounded on the North with the Mountains of *Gebenna* and the River *Rhodanus*, on the Eaſt with the *Alpes*, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea and the *Pyrenean* Hills, which divided it from *Spain*, and on the Weſt with the *Garumna*; the *Rhodanus* cutting this Province almoſt in the middle, after it turned to the South, and ceaſed to be a Boundary. This River is now called the *Rhoſne*. 2. *Aquitania*, had on the North and Eaſt, the *Garumna*, now *Garonne*; on the Weſt the Ocean, on the South *Spain* and the *Pyrenean* Hills; and was the leaſt of all the four Parts. 3. *Gallia Celtica*, was likewiſe the greateſt; bounded on the North with the River *Sequana*, now *Seyne*; *Matrona*, now *Marne*; and the Mountain *Vogeſus*, now *Mont de Vauge*, which parted it from *Gallia Belgica*; on the Eaſt it had alſo the *Marne*, the *Rhine*, and *Alpes*; on the South *Provincia Romana*, and *Aquitania*; and on the Weſt the *Britiſh* and *Aquitain* Ocean. 4. *Gallia Belgica*, which was the fourth Part, on the North and Eaſt had the *Rhine*, on the South *Gallia Celtica*, and on the Weſt the *Britiſh* Ocean from the Mouth of the *Seyne*, to the South of the *Rhine*. This vaſt Tract was divided into various Nations or Tribes, which had ſent their Colonies into the *Britiſh* Iſlands, and peopled all theſe Tracts. Yet ſuch was the Increaſe, or Reſtleſſneſs of this People, that at times they broke over all thoſe Bounds which Nature had ſet about them, and invaded the neighbour Nations. Thus they conquer'd that part of *Italy* from them call'd *Gallia Ciſalpina*; being invited over the *Alpes* by the ſweet Wines from thence, about the times of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, in the year of *Rome* 162. 588 years before Chriſt; *Bellovеſus*, Son of *Ambigatus*, King of the *Celtæ*, being their Leader, General, or Prince. *Gallia Ciſalpina* was the Northern Part of *Italy*, extending from *Arſia*, now *L'Arſa*, a River of *Iſtria*, to the *Alpes*; which bounded the *Provincia Romana*, in the *Gallia Tranſalpina*; and its borders on the North and Weſt were the *Alpes*, on the South the River *Rubicon*, or as others ſay, *Æſis*, or as *Pliny* aſſures us *Ancona*, and on the Eaſt they had the *Adriatick* Sea. Theſe People were divided into four Potent Nations, *viz.* 1. The *Inſubres*, which dwelt from the *Alpes* to the River *Arnus*, now *Arno*, which paſſeth through *Florence*. 2. The *Cenomani*, which lay next the *Inſubres* to the Eaſt, and poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Trevigiana*. 3. The *Boii*, which took up the reſt of *Trevigiana*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, and ſo much of *Romandiola* as lies on the North-Weſt ſide of the *Rubicon*. 4. The *Senones*, who paſſing the *Rubicon*, inhabited all the reſt of *Romandiola*, and the Dukedom of *Urbino*, to *Ancona*, according to *Pliny*. Of all theſe *Italian Galls*, the laſt were the moſt conſiderable: Theſe were the Men who under *Brennus*, took and ſacked the City of *Rome*, in the year of *Rome*, 364. But in the year 470. of *Rome*, they were finally conquered and extirpated by the *Romans*. The *Boii* were conquered by *Flaminius*, about the year of *Rome* 529. and being impatient of Servitude, paſſed over the *Alpes* into *Germany*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of *Bavaria*. Upon which the *Inſubres*, and *Cenomani* yielded in 431. and became ſubject to the *Romans*. The *Provincia Romana*, was conquered in part by *Fulvius Flaccus*, in 627. The Remainder in 631. by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*; and the three other Provinces by *Julius Cæſar*, between 694. and 697. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. A part of theſe *Galls* under *Brennus*, about 474. made their way through *Greece*, and ſettled in *Gallo-Græcia*, or *Galacia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*; though it is much more probable this Expedition was immediately after the taking of *Rome*. But now to give an exact Account of all the ſeveral People contained under this Name, their Laws, Rites, Cuſtoms, Governments, and Bounds, would too much exceed the Limits ſet me in this Work.

Gallipoli, *Callipolis*, a City of *Thrace*, upon the *Boſphorus*, called by the *Turks Gelibolu*; which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*; and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Admiral, or Captain *Baſſa* of his Gallies. It is great, populous, well traded; and has an Haven, a Caſtle, and a good Magazine well furniſhed. This Town ſtands on the Weſt ſide of the *Helleſpont*, not over againſt *Lampſaco*, but a little more North; neither walled, nor well built within, the Houſes being all of Earth and Timber, and low; the Streets narrow, ſometimes covered with Boards to keep off the Heat of the Sun; yet ſaid to be ſix Miles in Compaſs, and to have four or five thouſand Chriſtian Inhabitants amongſt others. There is little to be ſeen in it of its ancient Splendor and Elegance: It ſtands upon a Peninſula, having upon the North and South,

South, two Bays for Gallies and Boats, of which the Southern ſeems beſt for Ships. This City is one hundred and ten Miles South of *Conſtantinople*, and five from the Shoars of *Aſia*. Long. 54. 30. Lat. 42. 16. § *Gallipoli*, *Callipolis*, *Anxa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Otranto*; built on a Rock, upon the Weſtern Shoar, in the Bay of *Taranto*; thirty ſix Miles from that City, and in an Iſland which is only joined to the Continent by a Bridge, ſupported by huge maſſy Stones. Small, but well fortified, and populous, with a good Haven, a ſtrong Caſtle, and good Walls: it is a Biſhops See, but his Diocele is bounded by the Walls of the City, and he is under the Archbiſhop of *Taranto*. Long. 42. 12. Lat. 39. 58.

Gallowap, *Novantæ*, *Gallovidia*. *Galdi*., is a large County in the South of *Scotland*, over againſt *Munſter* in *Ireland*, from which it is ſeparated by a Channel of only fifteen *Scotch* Miles in breadth. Bounded on the Weſt with the Sea; on the South with *Solway Fyrth*, which ſeparates it from *Cumberland*; on the Eaſt with *Nitheſdale*, and on the North with *Carrick* and *Kyle*: it takes its name from the *Weſh*, who for a long time maintained this County againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, calling themſelves **Gaels**; and in the Writers of the middle Ages, it is accordingly called *Gael-Wallia*: the Country is every where ſwelled into Hills; better for Paſture than Corn, but well ſupplied with Fiſh, both from the Sea and Freſh-water Lakes, of which there are many at the foot of the Hills. The principal River is the *Dee*, called *Dea*, by *Ptolomy*. The principal Town is *Wigtern*. (*Candida Caſa*) which is a Biſhops See, and one of the firſt erected in this Kingdom by *Ninia* a *Britain*, the Apoſtle of the Nation of the *Picts*. Upon the Coaſt of this County, there is a narrow *Iſthmus*, call'd the *Mule of Gallaway*: it is the ſame with the *Novantum Cherſoneſus* of the Antients, and lies in 55 d. 10 m. of North Lat. The moſt Southern point of all *Scotland*.

The **Galloper Sand**, is a ſhallow, ten Leagues from the Mouth of the *Thames* to the Eaſt; upon which the brave Ship, the *Prince*, was unfortunately run a-ground, and loſt, *June* 4. 1666. Sir *George Ayſcue* the Commander, being taken by the *Dutch*, (who were then engaged with the *Engliſh* Fleet,) and carried Priſoner into *Holland*.

Gallway, *Duana*, *Gallica*, is a County in the Weſt of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*: bounded on the North by the County of *Mayo*; on the Eaſt by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roſcommon*, and *Kings County*; on the South with *Clare*, and on the Weſt with the *Ocean*; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Paſture. Here is the Lake of *Corbes*, twenty Miles long, and three or four broad. § The principal City is **Gallway**, *Galliva*, called by the *Iriſh Gallive*; the Capital City of the County of *Gallway*, and the third in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; ſituate near the fall of the Lake of *Corbes*: a neat, ſtrong Place, built almoſt round, and walled with Stones; it has a Biſhop's See, and a delicate and ſafe Harbor, called the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vaſt Fleet, and ſecured on the Weſt, by five Iſlands. The fertility of the County in which it ſtands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation, the Inhabitants of this City, in Mr. *Cambden's* time, had made great Improvements by their Navigation, and much enriched themſelves. This City being ſo remote from *England*, and very ſtrong, at firſt in the Rebellion againſt King *Charles* I. ſtood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Iriſh*, nor the *Engliſh*: but when they ſaw the *Iriſh* were Maſters of the greateſt part of the Kingdom, it joined with them in their Rebellion: The Pope's Legate made this a kind of Seat of his Government, till about the year 48. he was beſieged here by the *Iriſh*, who began then to favour the Royal Intereſt, which he oppoſed to the utmoſt; and at laſt, deſpairing of all Relief, he ſubmitted and left the Iſland. Not long after, this was one of the firſt Places that paid its Obedience and Reſpect to the Earl of *Ormond* the King's Deputy. But it was too late: for in 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limerick* after a long Siege, this Town being immediately attacked by thoſe victorious Forces under the Command of Sir *Charles Coot*, an *Oliverian* Captain, and their Harbour filled with Parliament Ships of War, and no hopes of Relief, they yielded themſelves to the mercy of the Rebels; who revenged the Injuries of a Prince, which they themſelves had murdered, upon this wealthy, but then wretched City. *Thus* (ſaith my Author Dr. *Bates*) Gallway, *the greateſt place of Trade in all* Ireland, *the beſt fortified, abounding in noble Buildings, Riches, and plenty of Inhabitants, which had had ſuch benefit by their Maritim Commerce, was forced to ſubmit to the Yoke of an Enemy; after ſhe had refuſed her Aſſiſtance to her Lawful Prince, in deming a Supply to the Lieutenant. And as if War alone had not been a ſufficient Chaſtiſement; the Plague followed the Sword, and cut off in the ſpace of eighteen Months, twelve thouſand of the Inhabitants.* The *Iriſh* had the Poſſeſſion of this Place, and held it out for King *James* II. till the laſt Summer, 1691.

Galofaro, the ſame with *Charibdis*.

Gambay, *Gambia*, a vaſt River of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, or rather the moſt Northern Branch of the River *Niger*; which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North of Cape *Verde*; and in its paſſage gives name to the Kingdom of *Gambay*, on its Southern Bank, not far from its firſt Diviſion from the River *Niger*, to the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Jaloſt*.

Gamelara, *Æthuſa*, an Iſland of *Africa*.

Gammacozura, a flaming Mountain in the Iſland of *Ternate*, amongſt the *Moluccaes*. In the year 1673. it ſuffered a violent Rupture, out of which it vomited vaſt quantities of Smoak and Aſhes.

Ganabara, *Januarius*, a vaſt River in *Braſil*, ſo called by the Natives: it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean near St. *Sebaſtian*, where it makes a good Harbor.

Gand, or *Gant*, *Gandavum*, *Clarinea*, called by the Inhabitants, *Ghent*; by the *French*, *Gand*; by the *Germans*, *Gen.*.; by the *Spaniards*, *Gante*; is the Capital of the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, which there takes in the *Lyſe* and *Lieue*: made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*, by Pope *Paul* IV. in 1559. in the Reign of *Philip* 2. King of *Spain*. This is a vaſt, ſtrong City; and was once as rich and populous, as unquiet and ſeditious, as any in the *Low Countries*. *Eraſmus* ſaith of it in his time, that *he did not think there was any one City in Chriſtendom, that could be compared to this for Greatneſs, Power, Government, and the ingenuity of the Inhabitants.* But the Wars and other Calamities which have ever ſince lain heavy upon this Country, have exhauſted both its Wealth and Inhabitants; and brought this City particularly into a very languiſhing condition. The Strength and Situation of it, have hitherto ſupported it. It has a Caſtle built by *Charles* V. in 1539, who was born here in 1500, and converted an old Abbey, which it had, into a Cathedral Church. And when he built the ſaid Caſtle, ſpared not to put to death about thirty of the principal Burghers, proſcribe others, confiſcate all the publick Buildings, take away their Artillery, Arms and Privileges, and condemn them in a Fine of twelve hundred thouſand Crowns, for offering to put themſelves under the Protection of *Francis* I. King of

of *France*, by a Revolt that year; of which *Francis* generously rejecting their Plot, had as generously advertised him. In the Reign of *Philip* II. being injuriously treated by the *Spaniards*, this City was one of the first that expelled the *Roman* Rites in 1578, and admitted the Prince of *Orange* in 1579. and having cast out the Garrison of *Spanish* Soldiers, levelled the Citadel, and fortified the City, though then three *German* Miles in compass. It maintained its Liberty, till in 1585. seeing the Prince of *Orange* murthered, and no hopes of succor from the *Dutch*, it submitted to the Prince of *Parma*, who rebuilt the Citadel; but the Inhabitants being wasted, the *French* took it in 1678, in six days, and after restored it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in possession of it. This City stands at the equal distance of four Leagues from *Antwerp*, *Brussels*, and *Mechlin*. The learned *Hostius*, *Sanderus*, and *Jodocus Badius*, were Natives of it. Its ancient Inhabitants are mentioned by *Cæsar* under the name of *Gorduni*. There are a great many Religious Houses adorning it, and seven Parishes, besides the Cathedral. There is also a strong Castle called the *Sas van Ghent* or Castle of *Gant*, four Miles from hence to the North, built by the *Spaniards*; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. is still in their Possession.

Gandia, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Bay of *Valentia*, eight Leagues from *Xativa*, (*Setabis*) to the East. It is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, which belongs to the ancient Family of *Borgia*; and has also a College, which bears the name of an University, of the Foundation of *Francis Borgia*, a General of the *Jesuits*, who was lately Canonized, and born here, and was Duke of it.

Gangara, A Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, situated between the Lake and Kingdom of *Borno*, the Kingdom of *Cassena*, and the River *Niger*. Rich in Gold, and commanded by a King who is absolute. The Capital City bears its own name.

Gangaridæ, an ancient People, whose Name *Curtius* mentions, towards the Mouth of the *Ganges*. It is conjectured, they might have their Dwelling in the Country we now call the Kingdom of *Bengale*.

Ganges, the greatest River in the *East-India*, which divides that Continent into two parts: called *Ganga* by the Inhabitants, and the *Gange* by the *Europeans*: it ariseth from Mount *Imaus*, (Dalanguer) in the Confines of the Great *Tartary*, in the Province of **Kakeres**: and running Southward through the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, it watereth *Sirinar*, *Holobassa*, and *Gouro*; and is augmented by the Streams of *Perselus*, *Serstly*, and *Tsiotza*, and many other Rivers in the *Mogul*'s Kingdom. In the Kingdom of *Bengala* it is divided into many Branches; and dischargeth it self by five Outlets into the Bay of *Bengala*, giving its name to a Kingdom in its Passage. It is full of Islands, covered with lovely *Indian* Trees, which afford Travellers great delight: The Water is esteemed Sacred by the Inhabitants: the Great *Mogul* will drink no other, because it is lighter than that of any other River: the *Europeans* boil it before they drink it, to avoid those Fluxes which otherwise it enclines them to. This River receiveth from the North-East, and West, an innumerable number of Brooks; and dischargeth it self into the Gulph of *Bengala*, at the height of 23 deg. or thereabouts. Said by *Pliny*, to be two Miles where it is narrowest, and five where it is broadest, having Spangles of Gold and precious Stones, mixed with its Sands; yet not therefore the *Phison* of *Genesis*, as some mittake; because it springs at the distance of twelve hundred Leagues from the *Euphrates*.

Gangra, an Archiepiscopal City in *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the inland Parts; now called *Cangria*, *Castomoni*, and by the *Turks Kiengara*. In this City was a famous Synod of sixteen Bishops celebrated in 324, against *Eustathius* the Monk, for his condemning the *Marriage-State*. *Dioscorus* the *Eutychian* was banished to this City, by *Martian* the Emperor in 451. after he had been condemned by the Council of *Chalcedon*; and likewise *Timotheus Ælurus*, a *Monk* of that Faction, in 457. by the Emperor *Leo*; this *Monk* having been chosen Patriarch of *Alexandria*. *Stephanus* saith, there is another City of the same name in *Arabia Felix*.

Ganhap, a Town of War (by the *Chinese* therefore called a *Fort*) in the Province of *Fochien* in *China*, to the South-East. It is magnificently built, a Town of great Trade, full of People: and particularly remarked for a stately Stone Bridge, 250 paces long.

Gani, the Mine or Quarry of Diamonds, near *Coulour* in *Malabar*. See *Coulour*.

Ganking, a great and populous City in the Province of *Nanking* in *China*, with a Territory belonging to, and denominated from, it; having Jurisdiction over five other old Cities. It is the Seat and Government of a Viceroy, distinct from the Viceroy of the Province; being the more frequented, by reason the three Provinces of *Nanking*, *Huquang* and *Kiangsi*, abutt upon it. A strong Garrison is kept in its Fort, *Haymuen*; commanding the Lake of *Poyang* and the River *Kiang*.

Ganna, the *Caspian* Sea.

Gannat, *Gannatum*, *Gannapum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bourbon* in *France*, towards the borders of *Auvergne*, upon a small River falling soon after into the *Allier*.

Gaoga, *Kauga*, or *Guoga*, a City and Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, between the Tract of *Nubia* and the Kingdom of *Borno*. This Kingdom about two hundred years ago was erected by the prosperous Villany of a *Negroe* Slave; before which, it was little better than a Desart. Now inhabited by Christians, Mahometans and Pagans. Betwixt 40 and 50 deg. of Long. Lat. 20. 12.

Gaoza, an Island upon the Coast of the Province of *Quantung* in *China*.

Gap, *Vapingum*, *Appencensium*, or *Vapincensium Urbs*, a City of the *Dauphinate* in *France*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; it stands in the Confines of this Principality towards *Savoy*, two Miles from the *Isere*, twenty two from *Aix*, and six from *Embrun* to the West. It is reasonably great, and defended by a Castle; yet often taken and retaken by the Rom. *Catholicks* and the *Huguenotts* in the Wars of the last Century. *Farellus* sowed his Opinions here. The Bishops enjoy the Title of Earls. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Gapensois*: and did heretofore belong to the Counts of *Forcalquier*.

Garamal, *Garamantes*, a People of *Libya Interior* (or **Getulia**) in *Africa*, about the Eastern part of the Desart of *Zaara* and the Western of *Nubia*; of the Generation of the antient *Garamantes*, who dwelt in the same place. Their chief Settlement is called after themselves, *Garama*.

Garanne, *Varenna*, an Island in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Garbe, *Isburus*, a small River on the South of *Sicily*.

Gard. See *Pont du Gard*.

Garda. See *Gardsee*.

Garde, a City of *Greenland*, deserted and ruined two hundred years ago. It had been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Drontheim* in *Norway*, and stood to the Ocean.

Gardeleben, a ſmall Town in the old Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Meld*, ſeven Miles from *Magdeburg* to the North.

Gardicht, a Town in the *Morea*, towards the Gulph of *Lepanto*; ſuppoſed to be the antient *Clitor*.

Gardon, *Nardo*, *Vardo*, a River of *Languedoc*, ſpringing from the Mountains of *Sevennes* and dividing into two Streams. The one paſſing by *Alets*, with the name for diſtinction, of the *Gardon d' Alets*, joyns the other call'd the *Gardon d' Anduze* at *Anduze*; and afterwards augmented with the Tributes of ſome ſmall Rivulets, they both fall into the *Rhine* towards *Beaucaire*.

Gardſee, *Benacus*, a Lake in *Lombardy*, called by the Inhabitants, *Il Lago di Garda*; by the *Germans*, *Gradzee*; by the *French*, *Grade*: It lies in the State of *Venice*, between the Territory of *Verona* to the Eaſt, and *Brixia* to the Weſt; watering on the North the Earldom of *Tirol*; and from thence is extended to the Caſtle of *Peſcara* on the South, the length of thirty Miles: its greateſt breadth is ten Miles, as I have often ſeen (ſaith *Baudrand*,) though *Strabo* ſeems to think otherwiſe. It takes its name from *Garda*, in the Territory of *Verona*; out of it flows the River *Menzo*, *Mincius*, which by *Mantoua*, falls into the *Po*. And it abounds with *Eels* and *Carps*. See *Benacus*.

Gareligare. See *Tripoli*.

Garet, *Gareta*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Argier*, from which it is ſeparated by the River *Mulvia*, as from the Province of *Errif* by the River *Nocor*. The *Mediterranean* bounds it to the North, and the Mountains of the Deſarts to the South. The *African* Writers have divided it into three parts. The firſt, containing the Towns, Cities, and Territories: the ſecond, the habitable Mountains: the third, the Deſarts. *Mellila* (under the *Spaniards*) *Jaffarina*, *Tezota*, &c. are the moſt conſiderable places in it.

Gargan, a Mountain in the Province of *Apulia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, nigh to *Monte-di ſan-Angelo*; mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, &c. and the *Roman Martyrology* upon *May* 8.

Gariglano, *Liris*, a River of *Italy*, which heretofore divided *Latium* from *Campania*. It ariſeth in the further *Abruzzo*, by the Lake of *Celano*, (*Fucinus*) above *Antina*; and paſſing Southward, watereth *Sora*, *Aquino*, and *Seſſa*; then falls into the *Tyrrenian* Sea at *Trajeto*, eleven Miles South of *Gaieta*. The Banks of this River were often covered with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Forces, in the Wars of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in 1503.

Garippo, *Gallus*, a River of *Aſia* the Leſs, which ſpringeth from the *Cœlenian* Hills in *Phrygia Magna*; and waſhing *Peſſinunta*, falls into *Sangiarus*, (now *Sacario*), and *Acada*; which falls into the *Black* or *Euxine* Sea at *Cagari*.

Garnefey, *Garnia*, *Sarnia*, an Iſland belonging to the Crown of *England*, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*. This and *Jerſey*, is all that is left us now of the Dukedom of *Normandy*: it is about thirteen Miles long, and near as broad, where greateſt.

Garonne, *Garumna*, called *Garona* by the *Spaniards*; and *Garonna*, by the *Italians*; is one of the great Rivers of *France*, mentioned by *Julius Cæſar*. Alſo one of the greateſt Rivers which ſpringeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills: it ariſeth in *Arena* a *Spaniſh* Village, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, not far from *Salardun*; and running Weſtward by *Bertrant*, it turns there North-Eaſt by *Rieux* to *Toulouſe*; above which beſides *Touche* from the Weſt, and ſeveral others, it takes in the *Ariege* from *Foix*, and *Pamier* on the Eaſt; then running North at *Moiſſac* it is improved with a number of Rivers brought in from the Eaſt by the *Tara*; here again turning Weſt, it paſſeth by *Agen*; over againſt which it receives the *Giers* on the South from *Aux*; and a little further on the ſame ſide *Beiſe* from *Condom*; and on the North (*Toninus*) *Treuyre* from *Cabors*; and a little further the *Drot*: ſo leaving *Bourdeaux* on the South, and taking along the *Dordonne* from the North, it makes the vaſt Bay of *Garronne*; and by the Tower *De Cordovan* on a ſmall Iſland, paſſeth with two mouths into the *Britiſh* Seas. This River was heretofore the boundary of *Aquitaine*, but now it divides it into two parts.

Garro, *Gaurus*, a Mountain near *Naples*.

Garſtang, A Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, near the River *Wire*.

Gartempe, *Vartimpa*, a ſmall River of *France*.

Gartz, A Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania* in *Germany*, upon the *Oder*, three Leagues from *Stetin*. Formerly well fortified; but in 1638, after its being often taken and retaken in the *German* Wars, totally demoliſhed.

Garza, *Mela*, a River in the Territory of *Breſcia*, in the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, in *Italy*; which waſheth the Walls of *Breſcia* on the Weſt, and then falls into the *Oglio* at *Uſtiano*; which conveys it to the *Po* at *Borgo forte*, not much above *Mantoua*.

Gaſcoigne, *Vaſconia*, *Novempopulonia*, a Province in *Aquitaine* in *France*. The Inhabitants write *Guaſcoigne*; the *Italians*, *Gaſcogna*; the *Spaniſh*, *Gaſcona*; the *Engliſh*, *Gaſcony*. It lies extended between the *Britiſh* Sea to the Weſt, the *Garonne* to the North and Eaſt, and *Spain* to the South; and was the ancient *Aquitania*, and afterwards *Novempopulonia*; that is, the third part properly of the antient *Aquitania*, in the diviſion of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, corrected by *Adrian*. See *Aquitaine*. It had this Name from the *Gaſcoignes* or *Vaſcones*, a *Spaniſh* People which ſetled here, and were Conquered by *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, Kings of *France*; at laſt totally ſubdued by *Dagobert*, another King of that Nation, (but aſcribed by the Chronologers to *Arsbert* a Contemporary King) in 634. This Name is ſometimes taken for all *Gaſcony*, or the *Generaliſté de Guienne*, or *de Bourdeaux*: divided at preſent into eleven Parts, *Bourdelois*, *Bazadois*, *Condomois*, *Armagnac*, *Bearn*, *Gaſcogne*, *Baſques*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, *Baionne*, and *Albret*. This Country for a long time belonged to the Crown of *England*, as Dukes of *Aquitaine*. It came in 1152. to *Henry* II. King of *England*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. Though King *John* was adjudged to have forfeited this and all his other Dominions in *France*, by the pretended Murther of *Arthur*; (whereupon the *French* entered, and in 1203. and 1204. Conquered *Main*, *Angiers*, and *Normandy*, King *John*'s Subjects not well agreeing with him;) yet in 1206. he made one Expedition to *Rochel*, and took *Mount Alban*, whereby he preſerved *Gaſcony*. And though his Son loſt *Rochel* to the *French* in 1224. yet in 1225. by his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, he reduced the Rebellious *Gaſcoignes* to Obedience; and in 1242. attempted to recover *Poictou*, but with no good ſucceſs. In 1259. for a Sum of Money given him by *Lewis* IX. he reſigned *Normandy*, *Main*, and *Anjou*; reſerving to himſelf *Gaſcony*, *Limoſin*, and *Aquitain*; in conſideration whereof, he was to have fifty thouſand Crowns, and from henceforward they were ſtiled Dukes of *Guienne*: in the Poſſeſſion of this the Kings of *England* continued, till the twenty ninth Year of the Reign of *Henry* VI. which was the Year of our Lord 1452. when the Weakneſs of that Prince, and the good Fortune of *Charles* VII. deprived the *Engliſh* of all their Poſſeſſions in *France*: ever ſince which

which time *Gascony* has been in the hands of the *French*. It is observed, as the *French* change the Letters *V* and *W* into *G*, in the words *Galles* for *Wales* and *Gascoigne* for *Vasconia*; so particularly the *Gascoigners* interchange the Letters *V* and *B* with one another, in giving the same pronunciation to both. Therefore says *Joseph Scaliger* of them, *Fœlices populi, quibus bibere est vivere.*

Gastinois, *Vastinum*, a Territory in the Isle of *France*, towards *la Beauce*; between the Rivers of *Estampes*, and *Vernison* to the West; the River *Tonne*, (which separates it from *Senonois* on the East,) and the Territory of *Puysaie*, and *Auxerrois* to the South. The principal Town is *Montargis*, thirteen Miles South of *Paris*.

Gath, a City of *Palestine*, upon the Frontiers of the Tribe of *Juda*, towards the *Syrian* Sea, seated on a hill. It was one of the five *Satrapies* of the *Philistines*, and the birth place of *Goliah*.

Gattinara, a Town in the Principality of *Piedmont*, advanced to the dignity of an Earldom by the Emperor *Charles* V.

Gatton, an ancient Borough Town in the County of *Surrey* and the Hundred of *Reygate*, elects two Members of Parliament. *Roman* Coins have been often digged up here.

Le Gave de Oleron, *Gabarus Oloronensis*, a River of *Bearn*, which ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills, from two Springs, *le Gave de Aspe* to the West, and *le Gave de Osseau* to the East; which unite at the City of *Oleron* in *Bearn*; and running Westward beneath *Sauveterre*, it takes in from the South *le Gave del Saison*, which comes from *Mauleon*; beneath which it falls into *le Gave de Pau*, a River of *Aquitain*, which arising in *Bigorre*, more East than the former, but out of the *Pyrenean* Hills also, at a Place called *Bains de Baretge*, and running North-West by *Pau* in *Bearn*, as far as *Ourtes*, turns Westward; and taking in *Gave de Oleron*, falls into the *Adour*, less than five Miles beneath *Dax*, and four above *Basonne* to the East.

Gavot, a small Territory in *Vallais*, or **Wallisserlandt**, one of the *Suisse* Cantons.

Comte de Gaure, a County of *France* in *Aquitaine*, in *Armagnac*; between *Lomagne*, *Gimont*, and *Condom*: the principal Town in it is *Verdun*, four Miles from *Tolouse* to the North, and about eight from *Aux* to the East.

Gaures, *Ghiaours* or *Ghiabers*, a numerous People dispersed about the *Indies* and the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Provinces particularly of *Kberman* (where stands their principal Temple) and *Hyerach*, of a different Institution in Religion from all the World besides; following the Scriptures of one *Ebrahim zer Ateucht* a Prophet (pretended) before the time of *Alexander* the Great: and as tho they retained something of the old Religion of the *Persians*, they have such a Veneration for Fire, (especially what the Priest consecrates) that they take the most solemn Oaths before it. The *Persian* Proverb upon these People, is; *A Ghiaber may worship the Fire a hundred years, yet if he falls into it but once, it will certainly burn him.*

Gazara, *Gaza*, a City of *Palestine* in *Asia*, which belonged anciently to the Tribe of *Judah*, as appears by the Sacred Scriptures: it was the fifth *Satrapy* of the *Philistines*, seated near the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Confines of *Idumæa*, towards *Egypt*; Conquered by *Judah*, *Judg.* 1. 18. but not long enjoyed. Made famous by *Samson*. *Pharaoh*, King of *Egypt*, gave it a second Name, *Gen.* xlvii. 1. *Alexander* the Great totally ruined it. In the times of the *Machabees* a new *Gaza* arose, which in those of Christianity was made a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*. The *Grecians* finding *Gaza* signified a Treasury in the *Persian* Tongue, thought the *Persians*, under *Cambyses*, had given it this name. *Alexander*, the son of *Aristobulus*, took the New *Gaza*, and demolished it; but no *Alexander* could so ruine this City, but it would recover again. *Augustus* annexed this *Gazara* and *Hippon* to *Syria*; and in the time of *Constantine* the Great, it was called *Constantia*, from a Sister of that Prince. The *Saracens* possessed themselves of it in the year of our Lord 633. three years before they took *Jerusalem*, by whom it is now called *Gaza*, *Gazara*, and *Aza*. Here our Authors divide as to its present State. *Baudrand* saith it is little, yet divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower; and that it has a Prince of its own (though he is subject to the *Turks*) called the *Emir*, or *Pacha de Gaza*, who is Master of it, and the Neighbouring Country: but *Jo. Bunon* saith, it is great, and twice as big as *Jerusalem*. This City had a Port called *Majuma*. Our *Sandys* in his Travels, lib. 3. p. 116. saith, it is seated upon a Hill, environed with Valleys, and those again well nigh inclosed with Hills, most of them planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits; the Buildings mean, both for Form and Matter; the best of rough Stone, arched within, and flat on the top, *&c.* but none comely or convenient: yet are there footsteps of a better condition; divers simple Roofs being supported by goodly Pillars of *Parian* Marble, some plain, some curiously carved, and others broken in pieces, to serve for Thresholds, *&c.* of almost every beggarly Cottage. He tells us also, *Baldwin* III. King of *Jerusalem*, having in 1145. expelled the *Saracens*, he, in 1148. built here a Castle. That there lives here a *Sangiack*. That the Port is decayed and unsafe, and of no great benefit to the Inhabitants. There is here one ancient Church, frequented by the *Coptic* Christians; whether it be great or small, he saith nothing; but very rich it plainly is not. This City was taken from the Kings of *Jerusalem*, by *Saladine*, in 1171. This and all *Palestine* was recovered back to the Christians, by *Frederick*, Emperor of *Germany*, in 1228. Retaken by the *Turks* in 1234. *It stands about two Miles from the Sea, and was anciently very Illustrious, as appears by its Ruines, and Marble Tombs, of which there are many. The Castle is near the Town, and has four Towers, at each corner one: it is kept in good order, and has but a small Circuit, and two Iron Gates; hard by it is the Seraglio, for the* Bassa's *Wives, and not far off are the Ruins of a* Roman *Castle. The Town is very little, but has a* Befestein, (a Market Place) *in good Order, and a pretty large* Greek *Church. Without the Town are several goodly Mosques, faced with Marble, which I believe (saith Mr.* Thevenot) *belonged to the Old City.* Long. 65. 26. Lat. 31. 45.

Gazaria, the Peninsula to the *Crim Tartars*.

Gebel Caph. See the Mountains of the Moon.

Gebel Tarif, *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Andalusia*, at the entrance of the Streight of *Gibraltar*, which the Ancients called one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Gebel Tor, *Melans*; Mountains in *Arabia Petræa*, supposed to be the *Sinay* and *Horeb* mentioned in the Books of *Moses*: they are said to extend from *Petra Ælana*, a City of *Arabia*, to the *Red Sea*; at the distance of an hundred and eighty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South: called by the *Arabians* now, *Gibel Mousa*; by the *Europeans*, (who see them, when they Sail upon the *Red Sea*) *Sinay*. See *Elor*, a City from whence they have the name of *Gebel Tor*.

Gebelel Hadich, *Herculis Promontorium*, *Phocra*, a Mountain and Promontory, in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, now called *Cape Cantin*, in Lat. 32. 15.

Gedrosia. See *Formipe*.

Geertruy-

Geertruydenberg, *Gertrudenberga*, and *S. Gertruchii Mons*, a City in *Holland*; ſmall, but well fortified; called by the Inhabitants, **Guptrenberg**, or **Geetruydenberg**: it ſtands in South *Holland*, two Leagues from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Dort* to the South-Eaſt, upon the River *Dunge*. This City takes its name from St. *Gertrude*, who was a Daughter of *Pepin*, King of *France*; and for her great Sanctity in much honor in theſe Countries. It is (ſaith *Guicciardin*) a conſiderable Place; ſeated on the South Bank of the *Mereuwe*, at the equal diſtance of three Leagues from *Dort*, *Heuſden*, and *Breda*: the Poſſeſſion of it is now in the Prince of *Orange*; but the *Brabantines* and *Hollanders* do both equally pretend to the Right of it. The *Hollanders* ſurpriſed it in 1573; and divers times ſince it has been taken and retaken.

Gehan-Abad. or *Jehan-Abad.* See *Delly.*

Gehon, *Oxus*, call'd by the *Arabs*, *Ghaion*, *Gihon*, *Tihun*; and now commonly *Gieihun*, or *Gieihoun*; is a River of *Perſia*: it ariſeth from the Mountains of *Badachzan*; and running Northward through the borders of *Balch*, it watereth the Cities of *Termid*, *Zemum*, and *Chovarzim*: Alſo ſometimes called *Balch*: thus *Gollius* deſcribes in part the Courſe of this River. Our later Maps make it to ariſe from the Mountains of *Caibocoran*, in the Eaſtern borders of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; to water *Candahar*, and *Belgis* on the Eaſtern Bank; *Meder*, *Thalan*, and *Badaſchian* on the Weſtern; at which laſt it takes in from the Eaſt the great River *Oboengir*, which comes from *Balch* by *Vervalin* and *Talecan*; then, turning Weſtward, it takes in a River from the South out of the Deſarts of *Bigul*; beneath which it watereth the City of *Bigul*, and ſo paſſeth to *Bichend*; above which it takes in a River from the Eaſt out of *Zagathay*; and beneath it on the ſame ſide another, from the Lake of *Usbeck*, which paſſeth by *Bochara*; and another on the South ſide from *Mareuwe*; and at *Deriſtan*, a great River from the South, called *Margab*; beneath which it falls into the South-Eaſtern Angle of the *Caſpian* Sea, at *Zabaſpan*, by four Mouths ſaith *Gollius*, but our Maps take notice of but one.

Gella, a River of *Tranſylvania*; called by *Jornandes*, *Gilfil.*

Gelbiſe, *Aſtacus*, a Maritim City of *Bithynia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, now ruined; it lies fifteen *German* Miles South-Weſt of *Nicomedia*, on the *Heleſpont.*

Gelas. See *Galatia.*

Gelderland, *Sicambri*, *Geldria*, one of the Seventeen Provinces in the *Low-Countries*, which has the Title of a Dukedom; the Seat as all agree, of the Old *Sicambri*. This Province has on the North *Frieſland*, and the *Zuyder* Sea; on the Eaſt *Cleves*; on the South the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and on the Weſt *Brabant* and *Holland*: It is a flat level Country, without any Mountains; much beautified with Woods and Foreſts; abounding with all things, eſpecially Corn, and yet as good for Paſturage and Grazing; ſo that they fetch lean Cattel from *Denmark*, and fat them here. Three great Rivers water it, the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Wael*. *Nimeguen* in the Territory of *Betawe*, is the Capital of this Dukedom; beſides which it has twenty one walled Cities and Towns, and three hundred Villages. This Country was firſt granted by *Henry* III. Emperor of *Germany*, to *Otho* of *Naſſaw*, with the Title of Earl, in 1079. *Rainold* II. the ninth Earl, was Created Duke, by the Emperor *Lewis*, of *Bavaria*, in 1339. *Arnold* XV. in the Deſcent, ſold this Dukedom to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, being offended with his lewd Son *Adolph*: *Charles*, another Son of this *Arnold*, left it at his death in 1538. to *Charles* V. as Heir of the Houſe of *Burgundy*. This Country in 1577. (all but a very few Towns) revolted from *Spain*, and joined with the States of *Holland*; from which time, till this, they have maintained their Liberty; only they were over-run by the *French* in 1672. But the next year recovered themſelves again. The City *Gueldres* or *Geldre* (which ſome will have to be originally derived from the *Gelduba* of *Tacitus*) took its name from an ancient Caſtle, ſeated upon the River *Niers*, four Miles North of *Venlo*, and ſix Eaſt of *Nimeguen*; where the ancient Counts, or Governors of this Province, choſe their Reſidence; by which means it grew to a fine City; and being in the hands of the *Spaniards*, was by them ſo well fortified, that an attempt made upon it by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1139. miſcarried. The Caſtle is eſteem'd almoſt impregnable. In 1627. the *Spaniards* of *Venloo* and *Ruremonde* attempted to bring the *Rhine* into the *Meuſe* at this City: But their deſign did not take effect. ¶ There is alſo a Fort of this name, built by the *Hollanders*, on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, in the Kingdom of *Narſinga*, on the Bay of *Bengala*, in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Gelibold. See *Gallipoli.*

Geluchalat, *Mantiana*, a Lake in the greater *Armenia*: *Minadoio* ſaith, it is now called *Vamar*: it receives eight great Rivers, and ſeveral more out of it; and is eight days Journey in compaſs. Long. 80. Lat. 40.

Geliſe, *Geliſa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which waſheth the City of *Eauſe*, and falls into the *Loſſe*, which falls into the *Garonne* five Miles beneath *Agen* to the Weſt.

Geloni, an ancient People of *Scythia Europæa*, Neighbours to the *Agathyrſi*; deſcribed to fleay their Enemies, and make themſelves Coats of their Skins. *Mel. Alex. ab Alex.*

Gembloux, *Gemblacum*, a Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Orne*, in the Borders of *Namur*; five Miles from *Bruſſels* to the South, four from *Charleroy* to the Eaſt, and five from *Lovain*. This Town has a Monaſtery in it; and ſaw a bloody Fight near it, between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, in 1578. *Baudrand.*

Gemen, *Arabia Fœlix.*

Gemona, *Glemona*, a ſmall Town in *Friuli*, under the State of *Venice.*

Gemunder, a Lake in *Auſtria.*

Genamani, an Iſland in the *Red Sea*, on the Coaſt of *Æthiopia*, called *Gythites* by the Ancients, in Lat. 25. 20.

Genep, or *Gennep*, *Gennepium*, a fortified, but ſmall Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves* in *Germany*, two or three Leagues from *Cleves*, upon the River *Niers*, which there falls into the *Meuſe*. It belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, tho the *Hollanders* keep a Garriſon in it too; who retrieved it from the *Spaniards* in 1641.

Geneva, *Civitas Genevenſium*, *Januba*, *Genabum*, *Jenoba*, is the moſt Eaſtern City belonging to the *Allobroges*, or *Savoyards*; which together with its Bridge over the *Rhoſne*, is mentioned by *Julius Cæſar* in his *Commentaries*: It is great, populous, well fortified and built, with a good Cathedral and Arſenal: the Capital of the Province of *Genevois*, and ſeated at the Weſt end of the Lake of *Lemane*, on the South ſide of the *Rhoſne*, in that place where this River comes out of the Lake; ſeventeen Miles from *Lion* to the Eaſt, and twenty ſix from *Baſil* to the South, upon the borders of *Switzerland*: heretofore a very famous Mart, which is long ſince removed to *Lion*; and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Vienna*, and an Univerſity founded by the Emperor *Charles* IV. in 1368. The *French* call this City

Geneva, the *Germans* Genff; about nine hundred years ſince, in an ignorant and an unlearned Age, it was called *Gebenna*; the *Italians* call it *Geneura*. *Mercator* believes it built in the Year of the World 2994. in the times of *Aſa* King of *Judah*, by *Leman* the Father of the *Germans*: there is no need of pretences, which can never be proved. *Cæſar*'s Teſtimony, and the *Roman* Inſcriptions that are found here, are ſufficient proofs of its Antiquity: by the latter, it appears this was a *Roman* Colony. It was indeed the laſt Town Northward in the *Provincia Romana*, according to the ancient Diviſion of *Gallia*. We ſhould have had more *Roman* Antiquities than we have too, if this City had not in the courſe of ſo many Ages ſuffered very much from Enemies and Fire. In the Reign of *Aurelius Antoninus*, it was almoſt all burnt; which Prince contributed ſo much to the rebuilding, and beſtowed ſuch Privileges on it, that it was called *Aurelia* for ſome time from him; but upon his death reaſſumed its ancient name. In the irruption of the *Barbarous* Nations into the *Roman* Empire, it ſuffered the ſame Calamities with other Cities ſomething ſooner, as being nearer the Frontiers; but then it met with an early Reſtorer in *Gemebald* King of *Burgundy*. About three hundred and fifty years ſince, it was burnt twice in ſeven years. It has had the Counts of *Geneva*, and the Dukes of *Savoy* at all times the great Pretenders to the Sovereignty over it; and has always defended its Privileges manfully againſt them. In 1412. when *Amadæus*, Duke of *Savoy*, endeavoured to obtain a Title to this City by an exchange, *Joannes à Petra Sciſſa*, (then Biſhop) and the Inhabitants agreed, that if any Perſon ſhould conſent to the Alienation of its Liberty, he ſhould be treated like a Traytor. Theſe and the like Traverſes of their Neighbour Princes forced them in 1535. to enter into a League with the *Canton* of *Bearn*, which was to laſt for ever; the change of Religion having then heightned their Neighbours Rage againſt them. In 1584. having ſuffered a very ſharp Siege and a miſerable Famine, by the help of the *Canton* of *Zurich*, they prevailed ſo far as to force the Duke of *Savoy* and their Biſhop to renounce all their Pretences. They reaped no leſs glory from their defeating the Nocturnal Scalado of *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1602. This City rejected the Ch. of *Rome* in 1535. Whereupon they applied the Revenue of the Biſhoprick, with the Tithes of the Territory of *Gex*, to the maintenance of their own Miniſtry of the Reformation. There has been a *Roman* Catholick Titular Biſhop of *Geneva* ever ſince continued, who reſides at *Annecy*; and with other the Titular Beneficiaries within this Diſtrict, obtain'd a Decree from the Parliament of *Dijon* (*Anno* 1687.) to be reſtored to their ancient Poſſeſſions: But without ſucceſs, as for any effect it had upon the Government here: who, though they enter into no Alliance (during the preſent War) with the Confederate Princes, yet ſtand upon their Defence againſt *France*. The Preaching of *Calvin*, *Beza* and *Farellus*, the retreat of ſome *Engliſh Proteſtants* hither during the Reign of Q. *Mary*, and of others in divers times from ſeveral Countries, have *diſtinguiſhed* the zeal of this place for the *Reformation*. The Province of *Genevois*, which derives its name from it, is bounded by the Provinces of *Chablais* and *Foſſigny* to the Eaſt, the *Rhone* to the Weſt and in part alſo to the North, and with *Savoy* properly ſo called to the South. There is lately publiſhed an exact Hiſtory of this City, by *M. Spon*, and therefore I need add no more. § The Lake of *Geneva*. See *Lemane*.

Genezareth, *Geneſara*, a Lake in *Paleſtine*, between the Tribes of *Zabulon* to the Weſt, and the half Tribe of *Manaſſeh* to the Eaſt; alſo called the Sea of *Tiberias*, and *Galilee*: which Lake is entered by the River *Jordan* at *Capernaum*, and left at *Scythopolis*: it is eighteen Miles long, and ſeven broad: on the Weſtern Shoar ſtand *Capernaum*, *Tiberias*, and *Bethſaida*; on the Eaſtern *Coraſain*, and *Gerſa*. The many Miracles our Bleſſed Saviour wrought upon, and about this Lake, have made it famous to all Ages and Nations.

Gengen, or *Giengen*, *Rhinſiavia*, a ſmall City in *Schwaben* near the *Danube*; others ſay it is *Roſenfield*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburgh*, to which this ancient name mentioned by *Ptolomy* belongs. The City *Gengen*, lies between *Ulm* and *Norlingen*, five Miles from each: the ſecond, not above four Miles from *Tubingen* to the South: but *Giengen* is not the ſame Town with *Gieſſingen*, but lies about four Miles Eaſt of it.

Gentchiſar, *Hermæum*, a Cape in *Thrace*, five Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the South-Eaſt; called by the Chriſtians *Neo-Caſtro*, *New-Caſtle*.

Genoua, *Genua*, a very ancient and great City in the North of *Italy*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea: it lies in the Form of a Theatre, upon the aſcent of an Hill, opening its Boſom to the Sea, five or ſix Miles in compaſs; ſo full of ſtately and regular Buildings, Palaces, Churches, Monaſteries, *&c.* that its proverbial Epithet in *Italy*, is, *Genoua la ſuperba*; and ſo very ancient, that its Original is unknown: Hiſtory makes mention of it above 1800 years ago. It is certain it was deſtroyed by *Mago*, one of *Hannibal*'s Commanders, when by the *Alpes* he entered *Italy* in the year of *Rome* 534. about two hundred and ſixteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Cornelius Servilius*, one of the *Roman* Conſuls, ordered the rebuilding it, ſixteen years after its Deſolation. This City in the end of the firſt *Punick* War, had greatly ſhaken *Rome* it ſelf, as *Livy* relates, about the year of *Rome* 515. But being then ſubdued, and obliged, ſhe continued ever after very faithful. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, ſhe had the ſame fate with her Neighbours; and fell under the *Herules*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*, or the *Greek* Exarches of *Ravenna*, as they prevailed one upon the other. In 806. *Charles* the Great having Conquered the *Lombards*, made *Ademar*, his Kinſman, Count of *Genoua*; who got *Corſica* from the *Saracens*, and united it to this City, which has enjoyed that Iſland ever ſince. In 935. the *Saracens* took and burnt this City, and carried all her People into Captivity; but the Duke of *Venice* brought them back, and rebuilt it; though others ſay the *Genoeſe* Fleet met theſe Infidels in their going home, and recovered all again after a ſharp fight. After this they became in a ſhort time by Navigations, Commerce, and Wars, more famous than ever. Being grown Wealthy, in 1133. Pope *Innocent* II. made this City an Archbiſhop's See. They deſerved this Favour of the Pope, by the great Services they by their Fleets performed againſt the *Saracens* in the *Holy War*, (which began in the year 1096.); for which in 1101. they obtained of *Baldwin* III part of the Sea-Towns that ſhould be taken in *Paleſtine*. In the Year 1204. when the Weſtern Chriſtians took *Conſtantinople* from the Eaſtern Emperors, the *Genoeſe* had a great hand in it: *Pera* was aſſigned them for that Service, a place near *Conſtantinople*: they were then Maſters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*, and ſeveral Iſlands in thoſe Seas; and *Caffa* in the *Black Sea*, in *Crim Tartary*. But aiming to gain *Crete* too from the *Venetians* in 1207. there aroſe a War between the two States; which, joined with the *Genoueſes* inteſtine Diviſions, at laſt ruined the Greatneſs of this: in 1253. they reduced the *Venetians* to great ſtreights, having taken *Chioggia*, an Iſland near the City; but loſt all by demanding more than could be granted.

In

In 1260. the *Venetians* gained another great Victory over them, taking twenty four Gallies. In 1291. the *Venetians* took from them *Pera* and *Caffa*. In 1293. the Tide of Fortune turned; the *Venetians* loſt all their Fleet to the *Genoueſes*, and another of ſeventy Ships in 1298. In 1314. the *Genoueſe* were beaten by the *Venetians*, and in 1353. reduced to ſuch Streights, that they were forced to put themſelves under the Protection of the Duke of *Milan*; after which, though they recover'd to an Ability of Conteſting with the *Venetians*, and beat them in 1401. yet the *Turks* and their own Diviſions, at laſt reduced them to ſo low an Ebb, that they were not able to ſet out a Fleet. Between the Years 1174. and 1339. they had four dreadful Civil Wars, or Broils in the City, which contributed very much to their ruin. In 1452. *Sforcia*, Duke of *Milan*, poſſeſs'd himſelf of this City. In 1563. they were cited to anſwer for the Expulſion or Baniſhment of the Marqueſs of *Final*, by *Ferdinando* I. Emperor of *Germany*. *Selim* the *Grand Signior*, Emperor of the *Turks*, beat their Republick out of the Iſle of *Chios*, in the year 1571. Beſides all theſe Mutations, the *French* pretend that in 1396. this Republick made over, by a formal Grant to *Charles* VI. of *France*, all the Sovereign Lordſhip of it, and the States depending; which was executed and confirmed again to *Charles* VII. in 1458. and from this laſt Date the *French* had the Sovereignty of the City, till 1528. when *Andreas Doria*, upon the Advantage of the Impriſonment of *Francis* I. (taken by the Forces of *Charles* V. at the Battle of *Pavia*,) reſtored his Country to its former Liberty. Since which, this State has had a very great Dependence on the Crown of *Spain*, by reaſon of his States in *Italy*; at all times preferring the Intereſts of that Kingdom before all others. This ſo far exaſperated *Lewis* XIV. (the now *French* King) that in 1674. he ſent a Fleet and Bomb'd *Genoua*; in which Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the nobleſt in the City, and an incredible miſchief done. In the end he forced them to ſend their Duke and four Senators to his Court to make their humble Submiſſions to him. Not that they parted with their Liberty, for they are ſtill a Free State; nor that they had done him any Injury, which they were to acknowledge; but either becauſe their Anceſtors had revolted above an hundred years agone, or becauſe his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would have it ſo. § The State of *Genoua* is a Part of *Italy*, anciently call'd *Liguria*; lying upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which bounds it upon the South and Weſt; on the Eaſt it has the Dukedom of *Florence*, and on the North the Dukedoms of *Parma* in part, and *Monteſferrat* in part, its length from Eaſt to Weſt is one hundred and forty Miles, its breadth nevertheleſs very little. Yet that part of it which lies next the Sea is wonderfully fruitful by Nature, and made much more ſo by the Induſtry of the Inhabitants; and has ſo many Villages and fine Buildings, eſpecially towards *Genoua*, that it may ſeem to be one continued City. It is governed as a Common-Wealth under a Duke (to continue but two Years,) and two Senates or Councils. This Republick has under it *Corſica* and *Capraia*, two Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and anciently many other. We ſhall only add to this, the *Italian* Cenſure upon *Genoua*; *Huomini ſenza Fide, Mare ſenza Peſce, Monte ſenza Legno, e Donne ſenza Vergogna*; There are Men without Honeſty, a Sea without Fiſh, Mountains without Wood, and Women without Shame. Nevertheleſs this State and City have given three or four Popes to the See of *Rome*, and produced great Perſons for all things. Their *Academy* ſettled at *Genoua*, takes the Title of *gli Adormentati*.

Genſil, *Makas*, a River of the *Leſſer Armenia*, which riſeth from the Mountains of *Argæus*; and running Eaſtward, falls into the *Euphrates*; when it has paſſed the whole Province of *Armenia Minor*.

Gentilly, a Village within one League of *Paris*, upon the River *Bievre*; mentioned in *Eccleſiaſtical* Hiſtory, for a large Council aſſembled at it in 767. in the Reign of King *Pepin*, and in the Preſence of the Embaſſadors of the Emperor *Compronimus* from the Eaſt, touching the *Proceſſion of the Holy Spirit* and the *Uſe of Images*.

Gennbath. See *Guinea*.

Georgeto, *Morgontiacum*, a Town of the *Further Calabria*.

Georgia, a great Country in *Aſia*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Gurgiſtan*; between the *Caſpian* Sea to the Eaſt, and the *Euxine* to the Weſt; bounded on the North by *Circaſſia*, *Comania*, and the Dominions of the Duke of *Muſcovy*, and on the South by *Schirvan*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*: Containing under this Name a Part of *Armenia* the Greater, and *Armenia* the Leſſer. This Kingdom was heretofore much greater than now; and had Monarchs for its Sovereigns, whoſe Royal Seat was the City of *Cotatis*; but lying between the *Turks* and the *Perſians*, two powerful Neighbours, both of them have diminiſhed the Extent of it. Thus the *Turks* diſpoſſeſs'd the *Georgian* Kings of *Erzerum*, a City of *Armenia*; the *Perſians* of ſome others; and beſides, the Kings of it having divided it into ſeveral ſmall Principalities, it is become much leſs able, than otherwiſe it would have been, to defend it ſelf againſt thoſe potent Princes that ſurround it: The Eaſtern Parts of it are accordingly Tributary to the King of *Perſia*, the Northern to the Great Duke of *Muſcovy*, and the Weſtern to the *Turk*. The Parts of this Kingdom are *Mengrelia*, *Guriel*, and *Imireta*, to the Weſt, where the ancient *Colchis* was: To the North, *Abaca*; *Carthuel* (now a Province of *Perſia*,) and *Gagheti*, (*Gagueſa*) to the Eaſt, formerly called *Iberia*; and *Samſche*, [*Sameſa*,] to the South towards *Armenia*. The principal Cities are *Cotatis* and *Teflis*. The *Georgians* are Chriſtians by Profeſſion, but by Practice the worſt in the World; eſpecially the Princes and great Men, who will ſell their Subjects for Slaves to the *Turks* and *Perſians*, or exchange them for Merchandize: Their Faith is very tolerable; they are of the *Greek* Church, and till of late never heard of the Church of *Rome*. In 1624. Pope *Urban* VIII. ſent a Miſſion of the *Theatines* thither.

Georgia, more properly ſo called, borders to the Eaſt upon *Circaſſia* and *Muſcovy*, to the Weſt upon *Armenia the Leſs*, to the South upon *Armenia the Greater*, to the North upon the *Euxine* Sea, and that Part of *Colchis*, called *Imireta*, (which I believe (ſaith Sir *J. Chardin*) to be all that Country which the Ancients call *Iberia*.) It is a Country very full of Woods, and very Mountainous, which yet has in it a great Number of Pleaſant Plains; only the middle of *Georgia* is more even and level than the reſt: The River *Kur*, (*Cyrus*) runs through the middle of it. This Country is very fruitful in Corn, Herbs, and Fruits; and produces a vaſt quantity of excellent Wines; but their moſt Staple Commodity is Silk, of which they have a great quantity, but not half what is reported: The Air is very dry, cold in the Winter, and hot in the Summer.

Geranía, an ancient City of *Meſia Superior*, (now *Bulgaria*,) towards *Thrace* and the Mountain *Hæmus*.

Geraw, *Geravia*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, towards the Confluence of the *Mayne* and *Rhine*; between the County of *Erpach* on the Eaſt, *Mentz* on the North and South, the Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the Weſt. The principal Places are *Geraw*, and *Darmſtad*; from which latter this is ſometimes by Foreigners called the *Landgra-*

viat de Darmſtad. The Town of *Geraw*, which gives this Territory its other Name, lies not above two *German* Miles from the *Rhine*, and *Oppenheim* to the Eaſt; upon the River *Nour*.

Gerberoy, a Town in the *Iſle of France*, towards the Borders of *Picardy*, in the Territory of *Beauvoſis*, four or five Leagues from *Beauvais*; at which the *Engliſh* and *French* fought a Battle in 1434.

Gerbes. See *Zerbs*.

Gergenti, *Agrigentum*, an ancient, and once a moſt potent and magnificent City of *Sicily*, mentioned in the Old *Greek* and *Latin* Hiſtorians very frequently. Built by the Inhabitants of *Gela*, ſix hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, as *Thucydides* affirms, *Lib.* 6. and called by the *Greeks* Ἀκραγας, by the *Latins Agragas*, and *Acragas*, as well as *Agrigentum*. It became in time ſo great as to have ten Miles in Compaſs, and to contain two hundred thouſand Inhabitants; and others ſay ſo many more, as is incredible, if not impoſſible. See *Laer. Lib.* 8. When this City had not ſtood above forty years, it fell into the Hands of *Phalaris*, a *Cretian*, in the 41. *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 183. who, being baniſhed his Country, of a private Man became Lord of *Sicily*, and one of the moſt noted of all the ancient Tyrants, enjoying this Power ſixteen Years, in which time *Perillus* invented, and firſt experimented the *Brazen Bull*. After this the *Carthaginians* became Maſters of it, and after them the *Romans*. It was not leſs celebrated upon the Account of *Empedocles* the famous *Pythagorean* Philoſopher, who lived in the 44. *Olympiad*, and was born here, 160 years after the Foundation of this City. *Cicero* ſpeaks of a Temple and a Statue of *Hercules*, that this City ſhew amongſt the fineſt pieces of Antiquity. The Horſes bred here were of great repute in *Greece*, much uſed in their Games; on which occaſion it is mentioned by *Virgil*, *Æn.* 3. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Gergenti*, by the *Spaniards Girgenti*; and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Palermo* now, formerly of *Syracuſa*: Seated between the Rivers of *Arraga*, and *Naro*, upon an Hill, almoſt in the middle of the Southern Shoar of that Iſland, in Long. 37. 38. Lat. 36. 10. The *Saracens* of *Sicily* were a Plague to it in their times.

Gerizim, or *Gerizzim*, a Mountain of *Paleſtine*, near *Samaria*, over againſt Mount *Ebal*, on the other ſide *Jordan*; from whence the *Decalogue* by *Joſhua*'s Order was promulgated, and the *Iſraelites* bleſſed by *Simeon*, *Levi*, &c. *Deut.* 27. 12. and 11. 29. 30. The *Wells of Jacob*, at which our Saviour diſcourſed the *Samaritan* Woman, ſprang by its Foot. This is the famous Mountain whereon *Manaſſes*, (expelled *Jeruſalem* for marrying the Governour of *Samaria*'s Daughter, a Stranger) built a Temple in Oppoſition to *Solomon*'s, which began the Schiſm betwixt the *Jews* and the *Samaritans*. *Hyrcanus*, Nephew of *Judas Maccabeus*, demoliſhed it two hundred Years after; yet the *Samaritans* nevertheleſs continued the Courſes of their Prayers and Sacrifices here, even to the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian*. *Zeno* the Emperor built upon this Mountain a *Chriſtian* Church; *Juſtinian* repaired the ſame, and erected alſo a Fortreſs here to the Inſolencies of the *Samaritans*, of whom *Veſpaſian* killed in his time eleven thouſand that had retired hither in the Wars of the *Jews*.

Germany, *Germania*, one of the greateſt Countries in *Europe*, and the Mother of thoſe Nations which in the fall of the *Roman* Empire, conquered all the reſt. At preſent bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, and *Jutland*; on the Eaſt by *Hungary*, *Pruſſia Superior*, and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*; on the Weſt by *France*, the *Netherlands*, the *German* Ocean, and *Switzerland*. *Weſt-Friſeland*, *Gueldorland*, *Over-Iſſel*, and *Groningen*, were heretofore parts of *Germany*, which belong now to the *United Provinces*. On the other ſide *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Liege*, the Biſhopricks of *Cologn*, *Treves*, a great part of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland*, of old belonged to *Gaul*, and now to *France*; yet are now (of right) Parts of *Germany*. The *French* have taken from it *Alſatia*. *Switzerland* ſome Ages ſince is Cantoned into ſmall Common-Wealths, which do not acknowledge the Emperor of *Germany* for their Sovereign. As for *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, they have their diſtinct Kings, and are by no means Parts of *Germany*. It is in length from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, to thoſe of *Hungary*, an hundred and twenty *German* Miles; in breadth from the *Baltick* Sea to the *Alpes*, which incloſe *Friuli*, an hundred twenty ſix. This vaſt Tract of Land is uſually divided into ten Circles, to wit, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Auſtria*, *Schwaben* (ſometimes called *Suabia*.) the Upper and Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, and the Circle of *Burgundy*; but this laſt has no Vote in the *Diet*, nor contributes any thing to the Charges of the Empire. The Emperor of *Germany* is not only the Head of *Germany*, but the firſt Prince in Chriſtendom, in Rank and Order, though not the moſt powerful. This Country is called by the Inhabitants *Teutſchlands* or *Teitſchlands*, by the *French Allemagne*, by the *Spaniards Alemaſia*, by the *Italians La Germania* or *l' Allemagnia*, by the *Dutch Duyſtlands*, by the *Poles Niemieczka*, by the *Hungarians Nemes*, and by the *Greeks Elmagi*. In ancient times it was extreamly over-grown with Woods, and full of uncultivated Marſhes: There were then no Cities, no Arts, no Tillage: The Inhabitants were much like the Northern *Americans*, *Immanes Animis atque Corporibus*; of great Growth as to their Bodies, and very barbarous as to their Minds. But great Warriers, and the invincible Enemies of the *Roman* Empire, which never could ſubdue them; on the contrary, they at laſt deſtroyed that vaſt Empire, in the time appointed. *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt of all the *Romans*, who (building a Bridge over the *Rhine*) entered this Country; yet with no great Succeſs. *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius* conquered thoſe Nations of *Germany*, which lay between the *Rhine* and *Italy*; but about the year of Chriſt 200. they too ſhook off the *Roman* Yoke; the reſt were always free from it. The *Rhine* and the *Danube*, were the ſtanding Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, beyond which it could rarely keep any thing long. That which the *Romans* could never effect, the *Francks* under *Charles* the Great brought to paſs, and ſubdued *Germany*. This Prince, about 801. was made Emperor of *France* and *Germany*. It continued in his Poſterity till 929. when *Henry* I. a *Saxon*, was elected by the *Germans*; his Family laſted till 1002. when it fell into the Houſe of *Bavaria*, in the Perſon of *Henry* II. In 1139. *Conrade* III. Duke of *Schwaben* Succeeded, and all the Emperors following were of that Family, till 1274. After which the Empire for ſome time had no Head; but changed Families, as others, very frequently; till *Albert* II. Duke of *Auſtria*, in 1439. fixed it in the Houſe of *Auſtria*. And all the Emperors ever ſince have been of that Family; *Leopold*, the preſent, being the eleventh from *Albert* II. which have ſucceſſively ſwayed this Scepter: This Prince ſucceeded *Ferdinand* III. in 1657. Under theſe Princes *Germany* is become one of the moſt Civilized, Cultivated, Learned Countries in the World; full of noble and populous Cities, and moſt flouriſhing Churches. As no Country had ſuffer'd more than this in the Days of Ignorance,

norance, ſo when Learning had once diſcuſſed thoſe Miſts in the beginning of the XV. Century, this was one of the firſt that threw off the ſecond Yoke, and made way for other Nations to do the ſame.

Germersheim, a ſmall City in the lower *Palatinate*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Germany*; heretofore Free and Imperial, till by the Emperor *Charles* IV. given with all its Dependances, to the Prince Elector *Palatine*. The Emperor *Rodolphus* I. died here in 1290. It is endeavouring to repair the Sufferings, which half ruined it, of the laſt *German* Wars.

Germian, *Phrygia Major*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*. Alſo a Mountain there called by the ſame Name, but of old, *Dindymus*.

Germigny, a Village in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*; where the Biſhops of *Meaux* have a Houſe of Pleaſure. S. *Lewis* in 1253. and *Philip le bell* in 1319. publiſhed Ordinances from hence. § A ſecond in the Dioceſe of *Orleans*, near *Fleury*, upon the *Loyre*, at which a *French* Synod was aſſembled in 843.

Gerne, *Garyenus*. See *Tare*, a River of *England*.

Geromica, *Achelous*, a River of *Epirus*, which ariſeth from Mount *Pindus*, and running Southward falls into the *Ionian* Sea: now written *Aſpri* in our later Maps.

Gers. See *Egers*.

Gertruydenberg. See *Geertruydenberg*.

Geru, *Gerun*, *Ogyris*, *Armuſia*; the ſame with *Ormus*, or at leaſt the Iſland in which *Ormus* ſtands. See *Ormus*, and *Hoffman*.

Geſara. See *Kyim Tartary*.

Geſchtsdag, a River in *Myſia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; and alſo the preſent *Turkiſh* Name of *Olympus*, or *Maſius*, a Mountain in the ſame Province.

Geſt, *Gedroſia*, a Province in the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, next the *Moguls* Empire. By others called *Curcan*.

Geſtie, a City in *Parthia*, called in ancient times *Suphtha*.

Geſtrick, *Geſtricia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the *Botner Sea*, to the Weſt of which it lies; bounded on the North by *Singia*, on the Weſt by *Dalecarlia*, on the South by *Uplandia*, and on the Eaſt by the *Botner Sea*; and is only famous for its Mines of Iron. *Gevals* and *Copperberg* are its moſt principal Places.

Geſtuia, *Gætulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Marocco* in *Barbary*: bounded by the Provinces of *Darha* to the Eaſt, *Marocco* to the North, the Kingdom of *Sus* with the Mountain *Laalem* to the Weſt, and *Teſſet* to the South: Without any City or walled Town in it: But there are great Villages of 10000 Inhabitants, who are thought to be the ancienteſt People of *Africa*, and deſcended from the *Getuli*. The *Cheriffs* of *Fez* and *Marocco* chuſe their *Gard du Corps* out of them, for the Eſteem they have of their Fidelity and Courage.

Getæ, an ancient People of *Scythia*, betwixt *Moſia* and *Dacia*, divided on each ſide the *Danube*. In the year 303. they fell upon *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, defeated the Forces that the Emperor *Anaſtaſius* ſent againſt them under *Sabinianus*, Conſul, and took a Sum of Money to retire again.

Gevalis, *Gevalia*, a Town in the Province of *Geſtrick*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name; about four Miles from the Confines of *Upland* to the North, twenty ſeven *German* Miles from *Stockholm* to the North.

Gewer, *Javarinum*, called by the Inhabitants *Raab*, by the *Germans Javarin*, *Giavarino*, is a ſmall, but very ſtrong City; the Capital of a County in the *Lower Hungary*, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. It ſtands five Miles from *Comorra* to the Weſt, where the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz* fall into the *Danube*. This City is called *Gewer* by the *Hungarians*. Fortified by *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*, in 1550. Taken by the *Turks* in 1591. after a long Siege: Retaken by Surprize, in the Night, by Count *Swartzenburg*, and Count *Paiſi*, in 1606. This was at the Beginning of this preſent War, the moſt Southern Town the Emperor had in the *Lower Hungary*.

Gex, a Territory and Bailiwick, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy* hertofore, untill yielded to the King of *France* by the Treaty of *Lyons* in 1602. It is often Comprehended in the Province of *Bugey* in *France*; having *Bugey* on the Weſt, the County of *Burgundy* on the North; the Teritory of *Waad* in *Bearn* on the Eaſt, and *Savoy* on the South; from which laſt the *Rhone*, and in part the Lake of *Geneva* ſeperates it. The Capital Town bears its own Name.

Geyl, *Julia*, a River of *Germany*, which, as *Mercator* ſaith, flows through the *Upper Carinthia*, and falls into the *Drave*, a little below *Villach*.

Gezaira, that Province in the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*, in which *Algier* ſtands; which City too is by the *Arabians* called *Gezaira*.

Gezan, *Zaaram*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, in the Province of *Hagias*, upon the North Side of the River *Laakje*; which paſſing by *Medina*, there falls into the *Red Sea*. This City is alſo called *Algiar*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 26. 00.

Gezira, or *Gefirat*, *Zegira* or *Zigira*, a City of *Meſopotamia*, about twenty Miles North of *Niſibin*, and ſixty from *Merdin* to the South-Eaſt.

Ghamma, a vaſt River of the *Aſiatick* Great *Tartary*, which after a long Courſe, disburthens it ſelf into the Sea of *Kamachy*.

Ghazuan, *Bengebres*, a Mountain in *Arabia Felix*, out of which ſpringeth *Eda*, a River of the ſame Country; which watereth *Mecca*, and falls into the *Red Sea*, over againſt *Suquem* in *Egypt*.

Gheneoa, or *Gheneboa*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Tombut*, in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, towards the Mouth of the *Niger*. There is neither a walled City, Town, or Caſtle ſtanding in it; but the Governor, Magiſtrates, and thoſe of the beſt Faſhion live together in a great Village: it is a plentiful Province for Barley, Rice, Cotton, Cattle, and Fiſh; and had the Character of a diſtinct Kingdom, till about 1520. conquered and reduced into a Province by the King of *Tombut*.

Ghierra D'Adda, a Country of the *Milaneſe*. See *Adda*.

Gianea, *Blaſcon*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Provence*.

Gianich, *Nichopolis*, a City of the *Leſſer Armenia*, upon the River *Ceraunia*, which falls into *Genſus*; thirty five *German* Miles from *Erzerum* to the South-Weſt, and forty five from *Cogni* to the North-Eaſt. This City was built by *Pompey* the Great, and is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Sebaſtia*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 42. 25.

Giannuti, *Dianium*, *Sinonia*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*.

Giavarin. See *Gewer*.

Giazza. See *Laizzo*.

Gibel, *Gabalus*, a City of *Syria*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; ſeated upon the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Mons Caſſius*, a Mountain of *Cœlo-Syria*; forty Miles from *Antardum*, and eleven from *Laodicea*. In the Maps there is a City called *Gibeletto*, nine Miles South of *Tripoli*, and ten Miles North of *Sidon*; which by others is called *Gebail*, and is the ſame Place.

Gibeon,

Gibeon, a great and Royal City of the *Amorites* in *Canaan*, upon an Hill, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*: Memorable for their Stratagem to obtain a League with *Joshua*, and for *Joshua*'s Defeat afterwards of the five Kings of the *Amorites* at their Befieging of this Place; when both the *Sun* and *Moon*, at *Joshua*'s Command, the firſt over *Gibeon*, the other in the Valley of *Ajalon*, ſtood ſtill to give Light to the Slaughter of the flying Enemy; as this Miracle is quoted (*Josh.* 10. 13.) out of a loſt Book, called *Jaſher*; about the year of the World 2584. *Joshua*, though he thus protected this City, becauſe of his League, he nevertheleſs condemned them to the Slavery of *hewing of Wood, and drawing of Water* for the *Tabernacle*. And when *Saul* contrived their total Deſtruction, his ſeven Sons (except *Mephiboſheth*) were hanged for an Attonement of their Fathers Fault. 2 *Sam.* 21.

Gibraltar, or *Gilbraltar*, *Calpe*, *Gibraltaria*, a City and Mountain in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*; ſeated upon the Mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, where it runs into the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North-Eaſtern Point; over againſt *Zeuta* in *Barbary*, from which it ſtands four *Italian* Miles, and the ſame from the Ruins of *Heraclea*, eleven from *Tangier* to the North-Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Cadix* to the South-Weſt. The City is called in the *Moors Gibel Tarick*, the Mountain of *Tarick*, from *Tarif* a Commander of theirs, who was the firſt that landed here, when the *Moors* invaded *Spain* in 711. Small, though very well fortified: it has a large Haven, and a ſtrong Caſtle, which has always in it a Garriſon of one hundred and fifty Souldiers. The City is built upon a Rock in a Peninſula, and the Caſtle ſtands on the higheſt part of the Rock. At the Weſt and Eaſt end there are two Forts, or Block-houſes, next the Sea, each of which has nine Cannons: notwithſtanding, *James Heemskirk* the *Dutch* Admiral in 1607. entered this Harbour, and deſtroyed the *Spaniſh* Fleet. This City is called in ancient Coins *Calpe*, and *Colonia Julia Calpa*: it grew up out of the Ruins of *Heraclea* and *Carteja*, which lies not above one League from it. This and *Seuta*, or *Zeuta*, on the oppoſite Shoar in *Africa*, were by the Ancients believed to be *Hercules* his Pillars, beyond which there was no going. This City has alſo given Name to the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, (*Fretum Herculeum*) which is the only Outlet the *Mediterranean* has into the *Atlantick* Ocean: concerning the breadth of which, there is a great Controverſie; ſome reckon it ſeven *French* Leagues, others twelve *Italian* Miles; and twenty for its length; others one *German* Mile and an half. This is one of the moſt famous, frequented, and moſt anciently known Streights in the whole World. § Alſo a great Town in *Caſtile d'Or*, in the *South America*, in the Province of *Venezuela*, upon the Banks of the Lake of *Maracaibo*, and near the great Mountains, called (after the ſame Name) the *Mountains of Gibraltar*; ſix Leagues from the River *Epines*, which diſchargeth its Streams into the ſaid Lake. This Town is well built, and drives a Trade with Tobacco, Sugar, and Cocao.

Gien, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Beauſſe* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*, which is here covered with a Stone Bridge: twelve Leagues from *Orleans*, and ſomething below the new Channel of *Briare*. Some will have it to be the *Genabum* of *Cæſar*.

Gieta, *Hiera*, a ſmall deſolate Iſland near *Candia*.

Gieract, *Hieracium*, *Lotris*, *Narica*, a City of the further *Calabria*, three Miles from the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea, and about one from the Ruins of *Locris*, out of which it ſprung. A Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*, from which it lies twenty ſeven Miles to the North-Eaſt.

Gieracpetra, *Hiera-petra*, *Hyerpytna*, a City of *Candia*, or *Creet*, which has a Caſtle, and an Haven ſuch as it is, and heretofore a Biſhops See: it lies on the South ſide of the Iſland in the Territory of *Sitia*, near Mount *Malaura*, ſixteen Miles from *Setia* to the Weſt: now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Gieſſen, *Gieſſa*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City in *Haſſia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Lhone*, four Leagues from *Marpurg* to the South: It was of late years made an Univerſity, and is the ſtrongeſt Town in this Province; under the *Landtgrave* of *Darmſtadt* in part, and of *Caſſel* in part.

Gikhorn, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, in the *Lower Saxony*, upon the River *Allere*: three or four Leagues from *Brunſwick*, and a little more from *Zell*.

Gigel, *Gigeri*, *Gigari*, *Igiti*, a City of *Africa*; heretofore a Biſhops See, but now a ſmall Village in the Province of *Bugia*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*; twenty ſeven Miles from *Algier* to the Eaſt, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Taken by the *French* in 1664. and afterwards deſerted. There was another City which *Ptolemy* calls *Colops*, and placeth in the Province of *Zeugitania*, which is now called *Giger*.

Giglio, *Igilium*, *Iginium*, *Egilium*, a ſmall Mountainous Iſland in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which has in it one Village and a Caſtle; and belonged heretofore to the Republick of *Sienna*, with which it came into the hands of the Duke of *Tuſcany*. It lies about a Mile from the neareſt Coaſt of *Italy*, between 34. and 35. deg. of Long. in Lat. 41. 55.

Gihon, one of the four Rivers ſpringing from the *Paradiſe* of Adam *and* Eve, *Gen.* 2. 13. *Joſephus* makes it the ſame with the *Nile*, others with the *Araxes*. See *Nilus*.

Gilan, *Gelæ*, *Gilania*, a Province of *Perſia*, upon the South ſide of the *Caſpian* Sea, which from it is often called the Sea of *Gilan*. The chief City of this Province is *Gilan*, and ſtands upon the River *Abiſirni*, twenty five *German* Miles from the *Caſpian* Sea: in Long. 90. 13. and Lat. 40.

Gilboa, a Chain of Mountains in the *Holy Land*, extended the length of ten or twelve Leagues, from the City *Jezrael* to *Jordan*, along the Tribe of *Iſſachar* and the *Upper Galilee*. Famous in the *Jewiſh* Hiſtory for the encampment, defeat, and death, of King *Saul* and his three Sons here, in a Battel with the *Philiſtines*; and for *David*'s curſing theſe Mountains with Barrenneſs for *Jonathan*'s ſake. They are almoſt all covered with Stones. Taking their Name, ſome ſuppoſe, from an ancient City *Gilboa*. As at this time, we are told, of a conſiderable Town called *Gilbus*, ſtanding amongſt them.

Gilead, The Mount *properly* in the Region of *Trachonitis* in *Paleſtine*, whereat *Jacob* and *Laban* paſſed a Covenant with each other, *Gen.* 31. But afterwards extended, to expreſs the Cities and Country adjacent, which were given by *Moſes* to the Tribe of *Gad*, Joſh. 13. 25.

Gilleſland, a Tract in the North parts of the County of *Cumberland*, from whence the *Earl* of *Carliſle* receives the title of *Baron Dacre* of *Gilleſland*.

Gilolo, an Iſland in the *Eaſt Indian* Ocean, to the Weſt of the *Moluccaes*, and Eaſt of the *Terra des Papaous*, in 165. deg. of Long. It has four Points of Land ſhooting forth into the Sea, as many different ways. One about twenty, another fifty Leagues Long. The Capital of it is called *Gilolo* alſo.

Ginces, a River ſpringing from the *Armenian* Mountains of *Armenia*, and ending in the *Tigris*. In which courſe, it retarding the paſſage of *Cyrus*'s Army to the Siege of *Babylon*, he broke it into three hundred and ſixty Channels.

Gingi, *Gingu*, a great City in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which gives Name to a Province.

Province. This City was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own; it is very ſtrong, and has a Caſtle built upon a Rock. The Province, or Kingdom of *Gingi*, has *Bisnagar* to the North, the Gulph of *Bengala* on the Eaſt, the Mountains of *Malabar* on the Weſt, and the Kingdom of *Tanjaour* to the South.

Gingtro, a Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia*, towards *Melinde*, *Zanguebar*, and the Eaſtern Ocean.

Ginopoli, *Gemanopolis*, *Jonopolis*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gangra*. It lies upon the *Black* Sea, ten *German* Miles Weſt of *Carambis*, the moſt Northern Cape of the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Giordano, *Jordan*.

Giorgiana, *Georgia*.

Giovenazzo, *Juvenacium*, a Maritim City of *Apulia Pucetia*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) upon the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Bari* to the North, and *Trani* to the South; welve Miles from the firſt, and a little morefrom the latter: In Long. 40. 50. Lat. 41. 12. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. It ſtands upon an Hill, and is almoſt incompaſſed with the Sea.

Giovenco, *Juvencus*, *Invellus*, a River of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the Lake of *Celano*, at the foot of the *Appennine*, forty five Miles Weſt of *Rome*, in the Province of *Abruzzo*. Heretofore it paſſed through the Lake without mixing with it; but whether it paſſeth into any other River, or is ſwallowed up by the ſubterraneous paſſages, which carry away the waters of that Lake, *Leandro* has not informed us.

Gir, a River of *Africa*, which riſing in *Bilediulgerida*, not far from the *Atlantick* Ocean, runs Eaſtward; and paſſing under ſeveral Chains of Hills and Mountains, at laſt falls into *Nile*, above the *Cataracts* of *Egypt*. It is a vaſt and wonderful River in all things; and deſerves a more particular deſcription, if the Counties through which it paſſes, were ſo known to us, as to enable us to give it.

Girgia. See *Hyrach*.

Girgio, *Girgium*, a City of the *Upper Egypt*, near the *Nile*; the Capital of a Province, which takes its Name from this City; betwixt *Barbanda* and the *Sabid*. Otherwiſe written *Girgilo*.

Girmaſti, *Caicus*, a River of the *Leſſer Aſia*, which riſing by a City of the ſame Name, waſheth *Judea*, *Pergama*, *Cariſto*, and *Stinga*; then falls into the *Archipelago*, over againſt the Iſle of *Metellino*. The City of *Girmaſti* was of Old called *Hierogerma*; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cyzicene*; called only *Germa* in the Councils, being attributed by ſome to *Myſia Minor*, by others to *Phrygia Minor*; it lies between *Balichſtria* to the Eaſt, and *Pergama* to the Weſt.

Giro, or *Palmacia*, *Venaria*, a ſmall Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſts of *Gemona*.

Girona, *Gerunda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*; built by *Geryon*, a celebrated *Hero*, who is ſaid to have lived *Anno Mundi* 2840. and to have been Contemporary with *Heli* the Judge of *Iſrael*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, of a large extent; ſeated partly upon the deſcent of a Hill, partly upon a Plain; ennobled with two Bridges, one in the City over the River *Oingar*, and the other without the City, on the North ſide, over the River *Ter*: and beſides is very well fortified, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies ſeven Leagues from the Shoare of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Weſt, eight from the Borders of *France*, fourteen from *Perpignan* to the South, and fifteen from *Barcelona* to the North. A *Spaniſh* Council was held at it in 517.

Girborn, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Skircliff*.

Girborough, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Langburgh*: ſituated in a pleaſant Flat, between *Mulgrave* and the River *Tees*, and heretofore enriched with an Abbey. This is the firſt place, where *Allum* was made in *England*.

Giſors, *Cæſortium*, *Cæſarotium* and *Giſorium*, an ancient Town in *Normandy*, mentioned by *Antoninus*; the Capital of *le Vexin Normand*, a Territory in this Province, which lies upon the River *Epte*, ſixteen Leagues from *Paris* to the Weſt, and ten from *Roan* to the North Eaſt. It has given the Title of an Earl for many Ages paſt. About the year 1188. *Henry* I. King of *England*, and *Philip* the *Auguſt* King of *France*, had an Enterview betwixt this place and *Trie*, after the news of the taking of *Jeruſalem* by *Saladine*: wherein they agreed upon a *Croiſade* for the recovery of the *Holy Land* again, and to lay aſide their differences with one another, till they had performed it.

Givaudan, or *Gevaudan*, *Gabali*, a Territory in *Languedoc*, the Capital of which is *Mende*; it lies between *Auvergne* to the North, *Rovergne* to the Weſt, the *Lower Languedoc* to the South, and *Vivarais* and *Velay* to the Eaſt. Placed in the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and very ſubject to Snow, yet not unfruitful; near the ſource of the *Allier*, the *Lar*, [*Olda*] and the *Tarn*. *Mende* the principal City, lies twenty five Leagues from *Lyon* to the South Weſt; and *Baignol*, the next to *Mende* in greatneſs, lies about ſix Miles South of it. This was the Country of the ancient people, called *Gabales*. It now gives the Title of *Earl* to the Biſhops of *Mende*, and was firſt united to the Crown of *France* in 1271. being heretofore under its own Counts. The *Huguenots* ravaged it much in the laſt Age.

Giulap, *Chaboras*, *Chobar*, a River and City of *Meſopotamia*. The River ariſeth from Mount *Maſius*, in the Confines of the *Greater Arabia*; and running Southward through *Meſopotamia*, falls into the River *Euphrates*, at *Al Thabur*; which laſt City, it ſeems, is by ſome called *Giulap*. The River is the ſame that paſſeth by *Caranis*, the Capital of *Diarbeck*, or *Meſopotamia*, and in the latter Maps is called *Soaid*: ſuppoſed to be the River *Chobar*, mentioned by *Ezekiel* the Prophet. See *Chaibar*.

Giulia, *Julia*, a City of *Tranſylvania*, between the Rivers of *Sebekeres*, and *Feyerkeres*, upon the Lake *Zarkad*; ſeven *German* Miles South of *Great Waradin*; upon the Frontiers of *Tranſylvania*; in the Hands of the *Turk*, whoſe Anceſtors conquered it in 1566. Some Authors believe this to be the ſame place with the *Ziridava* of the Ancients.

Giulick, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Cilicia*.

Giulick. See *Julsers*.

Giuſtandil, *Acrys*, *Juſtiniana Prima*, *Lychnidus*, *Taureſium*, a City of *Macedonia*, commonly by the Chriſtians called *Locrida*; ſtanding on the Confines of *Albania*, upon the Lake *Pelsoum*, out of which the River riſeth, that watereth *Albanopoli*. This City was the Birth-place of that Great Prince *Juſtinian* the Emperour, and from him had the Name of *Juſtiniana*: even now it is a great and populous City, and an Archbiſhops See: it ſtands upon an high Hill, eighty Miles from *Durazzo* to the Eaſt.

Glamorganſhire, *Glamorgania*, *Morganucia*, one of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, has on the South the *Severn* Sea, on the Eaſt *Monmouthſhire*, on the North *Brecknockſhire*, and on the Weſt *Caermarthenſhire*: the North part being Mountainous, is barren and unpleaſant: the South ſide deſcending by degrees, ſpreads it ſelf into a fruitful Plain, which is filled with Towns. The principal City of this County is *Laudaff*.

daff. There is in this County one hundred and eighteen Parishes. The Earldom was granted to *Edward Somerset*, Lord *Herbert* of *Chepstow*, *&c.* by *Charles* I. in 1645. the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, in which most Loyal and most Noble Family it now is.

Glan, *Clanes*, a River in *Bavaria*, which now falls into the *Danube*.

Glandeves, *Glandeva*, *Glannata*, *Glamatica*, a ruined City in *Provence*, amongst the *Maritime Alpes*, near the River *Var*; giving Name to an Honourable Family in *Province*, and formerly dignified with the Title of an Earldom. The continual Inundations of the River *Var* obliged the Inhabitants to desert it, about eight hundred years ago; who settled at *Entrevaux*, at the distance of a quarter of a League from it; whether they removed also the Episcopal See of *Glandeves*, which is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Ambrun*.

Glanford-bridge, or *Glamford*, a Market Town in *Lincolnshire*, in the Hundred of *Yarborough*.

Glanio, *Clanius*, *Lurbi*, a River in *Italy*, now frequently called *L' Agno*. See *Agno*.

Glarys, *Calarona*, *Glarona*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton, seated in a Valley of the same Name, upon the River *Sarneff*; amongst very high Hills, called *Glarnischberg*; eighteen Miles from *Altorf* to the South-East, and as many from *Schwits* to the North-East. This is so great, populous and strong, that it may compare with most Cities. The Plain upon which it stands, lies by the River *Limat*, about three *German* Miles in length, being fenced on three sides by the towring *Alpes*; having on the South and East the *Grisons*; on the West the Canton *Von Vry*, and *Schwits*; and on the North the River *Limat*, which parts it from the *Grisons*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, and the eighth in number. Of old subject to the Monastery of *Secon*, which had the Tythes, and some certain Rents; but the Inhabitants were otherwise free of all Exactions, Taxes and Tolls; and governed by a Senate chosen out of themselves, by their own Laws and Customs; only the Abbess of the Monastery chose the Senators: and the Emperor was Advocate of the Monastery: which Right being consigned by *Fredericus Ænobarbus*, to *Otho*, Palatine of *Burgundy*, came to the House of *Hapspurgh*; and by the latter, to *Albert*, Son of *Rodolphus* I. who attempting to change these Methods of Government, this Canton in 1351. revolted, and was received into the League of the Cantons; and in 1386. gave the *Austrians* a fatal overthrow. *Zuinglius*, about 1515. preaching here against the Church of *Rome*, many of the Inhabitants imbraced the Reformed Religion, the rest persisting in the *Roman*; and so it stands at this day.

Glas, *Nanæus*, a River in *Scotland*, the same with *Strachmavern*.

Glascow, *Glasquo*, *Glascum*, a City in the West of *Scotland*, upon the River *Clyd*, [*Glotta*,] sixteen Miles from the Western Shoar. This was very anciently a Bishops See, but discontinued till King *William* of *Scotland*, restored it: now an Archbishops See, and an University, which was opened by *Turnbull* a Bishop, who in 1554. built a College here: and it is now the best place of Trade in this part of *Scotland*, having a delightful situation, excellent Apples, and a Bridge of eight Arches over the *Clyd*.

Glastenbury, *Glascenia*, *Avalonia*, a very ancient and famous Abbey in the Isle of *Avalon*, in *Somersetshire*, upon the River *Parret*; which is said to have been built, or begun, by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, the Apostle of the *Britains*, under the Reign of *Nero* the Emperour and *Arviragus* King of the *Brittains*, (according to *Gildas*), and therefore honoured above all other places in this Nation. The first small Cell failing, *Devi* Bishop of *S. Davids*, erected a new one in the same place. But *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, who began his Reign in 689. and reigned thirty eight years, was its lasting and most beautiful Founder; who about 708. erected here a very fair and stately Church, in which time it was a kind of School, or Seminary, but managed by Secular Priests. *Dunstan* brought in the *Benedictine* Monks. about 970. under these, the place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, incompassed with a strong Wall of a Mile about, and replenished with stately buildings: they had a Revenue of 3508 *l. per annum*, when *Henry* VIII. put an end to all their Greatness. In this place in the Reign of *Henry* II. between two Pyramids, was found the Tomb of King *Arthur*, the famous Prince of the *Britains*; which is a very great Indication of the Antiquity of this Place, if there were no other. The Body lay very deep in the Earth, with an Inscription in *Latin* upon a Leaden Cross, expressing it was King *Arthur*, who was there buried in the Island of *Avalon*: It is certain, the *Brittains* made this place sometime their Retreat, from the harrassment of the *Pagan* conquering *Saxons*.

Glatz, or *Gladscow*, *Clacium*, *Glotium*, *Glatium*, a City of *Bohemia*, and the Capital of a County of the same Name; seated upon the River *Ness*, which runs through *Silesia*; and beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*, near the Mountains of *Fitteiberg*; twenty one *German* Miles from *Prague* to the East, and fifteen from *Olmutz* to the North; it is a small City, built at the foot of an Hill, and has a strong Castle in it. *Dubravius* saith, it belonged heretofore to *Silesia*. The chief Town in it, is *Haberswerd*.

Glencarn, *Carbantorigum*, an Earldom in *Nidisdale* in *Scotland*, belonging for a long time to the *Cuninghams*, a great Family in that Nation.

Glendelagh, *Glendelachum*, once a City, now a Village, in the County of *Dublin*: also once a Bishops See, but now united to the Bishoprick of *Dublin*. This Name is written *Glandelourc*, and *Glandilauge*.

Glenius Bay, *Clenlucensis Sinus*, the Bay or Arm of the Sea, which divides *Ireland* from *Galloway* in *Scotland*.

Glimbotin, *Planina*, *Scardus*, a Mountain in the Eastern Confines of *Macedonia*, towards *Albania*, out of which springs the River *Drin*.

Globiokeu, a Town in *Lithuania*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *Moscovites* by the *Poles* in 1661. in which the former lost twelve thousand Men, and all their Cannon and Carriages.

Gloneck, a River of *Bavaria*, near *Tyrol*.

Gloucester, *Claudia*, *& Claudia Castra*, *Clevum*, *Glovernum*, a very ancient City, in a County of the same Name, in the West of *England*, called *Glevum* by *Antoninus*; being a *Roman* Colony designed for the curbing the *Silures*, a Warlike *British* Clan. It lies on the East side of the *Severn*; and where it is not secured by that River, has in some places a very strong Wall, and is a neat and populous City; with twelve Parish Churches standing in it, besides the Cathedral: on the South side it had a fine Castle built of square Stone, which is now ruined. *Ceaulin*, King of the West *Saxons*, about 570. was the first that conquered it from the *Britans*. About 878. it fell into the hands of the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which belongs now a Dean, and six Prebends. In this Church *Edward* II. was buried; and not far from him, *Robert* the eldest Son of *William* the Conquerour; two unfortunate Princes. In the Barons Wars under *Edward* I. and *Henry* III. it suffered very much. *Richard* III. sometime Duke of *Gloucester*,

Gloucester, made this City a County *Corporate*. *Henry* VIII. settled here a Bishops See in 1540. the first Bishop of which was Dr. *John Chambers*; from whom the present Bishop, is the fourteenth in number. *Geofry* of *Monmouth*, had been Bishop of the See before; but it was suppressed in after times, and now again revived. This City falling at first into the hands of the Rebels in our former Troubles, was besieged *Aug.* 10. 1643. by the Kings Forces: the eighteenth the King came in Person to the Leaguer, but *Essex* coming up *Sept.* 10. the Seige was raised: and for ought I can find, it continued in their hands till the Restitution of *Charles* II. § **Glocestershire**, was the chief Seat of the *Dobuni*: on the West it butteth upon *Monmonmouthshire*, and *Herefordshire*; on the North upon *Worcestershire*; on the East upon *Warwickshire*; and on the South upon *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*: from which last, it is parted by the River *Avon*: a pleasant and fruitful Country, stretching in length from North-East to South-West; the Eastern part swells up into Hills, called *Cotteswold*; the middle part sinks into a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*; the Western side is much covered with Woods. In the times of *William* of *Malmsbury*, the Vales in this County were filled with Vineyards, which are now turned into Orchards, and implyed in Cyder, the true and natural *English* Wine. The Honour or Dukedom which belongs to this County, is annexed to the Royal Family. *Henry*, the Third Son to *Charles the Martyr* was intituled Duke of *Glocester* in 1641. Created so *May* 13. 1659. and died *September* 13 1660. a Prince of great Hope and Constancy.

Glogaw the Greater, *Glogavia*, *Glogavia*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Oder*; which is very well fortified, and has a strong Castle: the Capital of the Dukedom of *Glogaw*; about two *German* Miles from the Borders of *Poland*, and fifteen from *Breslaw* to the North, and from *Sagan* to the East seven. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1647.

Glogaw, or *Klein Glogaw*, the Lesser *Glogaw*, stands upon the same River, in the Dukedom of *Oppelen*: four Miles from *Oppelen* East, ten from *Glatz* East, and thirty from the Great *Glogaw* South.

Gluckstad, *Glucstadium*, *Fanum Fortunæ*, as the Name imports; a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the *Elbe*, in *Stormaria*; placed at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Stoer*. It was raised and fortified by *Christian* IV. King of *Denmark* in 1620. and belongs now to that Crown. It stands six Miles beneath *Hamburgh* to the West.

Gluckstoun, *Glucsburgum*, a small Town in *Denmark*, from which the Dukes of *Holstein* have their Title of *Glucksbourg*, or *Luxbourg*. It stands in the East part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near *Flensburgh*, from which it lies but one *German* Mile to the East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Isle of *Alsen*.

Gipcynero, *Athyras*, *L' Acqua Dolce*, a River of *Thrace*; which ariseth near *Bygia*, *Bilzier* or *Visa*, a City of *Thrace*; and running Southward, falls into the *Propontis*, South of *Seliurea*; ten *German* Miles South of *Constantinople*, and six North of *Perinsho*.

Gnesna, *Limiosaleum*, *Gnesna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, by the *Germans* called *Gnisen*: it is an Archbishops See, in the Palatinate of *Kalisch*, towards the Confines of *Germany*; and was anciently called *Limiosaleum*. This was the Royal City of *Poland*, and is now the Seat of the Primate of that Nation, and Capital of *Polonia Major*; but daily decaying, having suffered much by Fire in 1613. It lies three *Polish* Miles North from the River *Warta*, seven from *Kalisch*, thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North-West, and thirty from *Dantzick* to the South-West. Built by *Lechus* I. King of *Poland* in a Marshy Ground. The Bishoprick was founded by *Miecislaus*, Duke of *Poland*, in 966. The Bishop of this See executes the Regal Office in the *Interregnum* of that Kingdom, and summoneth the Diet for the Election of a new King. He has the privilege, from the *Roman* See, to be a *Legatus Natus*; and takes upon him to refuse to give precedence to *Cardinals*.

Gnido, *Cnidus*, *Gnidus*, a ruined old City of *Caria* in the *Lesser Asia*; seventy Miles from *Halicarnassus* to the East, between *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. There are here many ruins of ancient Structures, as a Theatre, a Temple, and the like, which shew the Antiquity of it: though now desolate, and its two Havens, which made it once so famous, totally decayed.

Goa, *Barygaza*, *Goa*, a City of the *Hither East-Indies*, called thus by the *Portuguese*; but *Goemoat* by the Natives, that is, *the Fruitful well watered Land*. It lies in a small Island towards the Mouth of the River *Mandova*, on the Shoars of the Province of *Cuncan*, in Long. 104. 15. Lat. 15. 40. on the Western Shoar of the Cape of *Malabar*. This Island belonged anciently to the King of *Decam*; but in 1510. was conquered by *Alfonsus Albuquerque*, a *Portuguese*. Pope *Paul* I. made it an Archbishops See; and it was for a long time after the most celebrated Mart and Haven in the *East-Indies*: great, populous, rich and strong, though neither walled nor fortified, only as it had six Forts in the Suburbs. The *Portuguese* erected here an Univerlity, made it the Seat of the Vice-Roy of the *Indies*, and improved it as much as was possible. Thus *Baudrand*. *Thevenot* assures us, that it has good Walls, with Towers; and of Cannon plenty. The Island produceth Corn, Cattle, Fruit in abundance; and wants not good Water. It is still the Capital of the *Portuguese* Acquisitions in this remote part of the World; full of Religious Houses and Churches, Monks and Friers; but much lessened as to its Trade, by the growth of the *Dutch East-India* Company. The *Jesuits* have five Houses belonging to *their* Order; and it is pretended, that the Body of S. *Thomas* the *Apostle* is preserved in this City.

Godalming, A Market Town in the County of *Surrey*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Goes, *Goa*, **Tergoes**, a considerable Town in *Zealand*, seated on that Branch of the *Scheld*, which is called the *Schenk*: a great, rich, and populous Town; on the North Shoar of the Isle of *Beuelande*, four Miles East of *Middleburgh*, and almost five from *Ulissingen* to the North-East. *Guicciardin*.

Goga, *Dunga*, a small City in *India Propria*, under the *Mogul*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*; towards the North Shoar of the Bay of *Barigazen*, sixty *Spanish* Leagues from *Dabul* to the North.

Gogna, *Agonia*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Milan*; which ariseth near the Lake called *il Magiore*, in the County of *Novarese*; and running Southward by *Novara Mortara*, a little above *Dorno*, takes in from the East the *Ditombio*; then falls into the *Po*, eight Miles West of *Pavia*.

Gojame, *Gojamum*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the *Higher Æthiopia*, near the Sources of the *Nile*; where it breaks out of the Lake *Zembre*, or *Zaire*; and lies on the South of the said Lake, between it and the Mountains: the Capital of it being *Zembre*, a City which gives Name to the Lake, between Long. 40. and 50. and South Lat. 10. and 20.

Golconde, *Golconda*, a Kingdom in the *Hither East-Indies*, near the Bay of *Bengala*; on the North it has the Empire of the *Mogul*, on the West the Kingdom of *Decam*, on the South the Kingdom of

Biſnagar, and on the Eaſt the Bay of *Bengala*. This is more frequently called *Orixia*. It is a great Kingdom; extended by the ſpace of two hundred and ſixty *French* Leagues upon the South Bay; and takes the Name of *Golconda* from the Capital City, which lies between the River *Guenga*, and the Mountains of *Balagua*: a great and noble City, adorned with ſuch a ſtately *Pagod* or Temple, for the *Indian* Worſhip, as gains the preference, with ſome Travellers, before the moſt admired Edifices in all *Aſia*; ſixty Leagues from the Port of *Maſulipatam* to the North, and fifty from the neareſt Coaſt of the Ocean to the Weſt. The other Cities are *Conteripatam*, *Caregare*, *Orixa*, *Maſulipatam*, *Narſingapatam*, and *Maliapaura*, or S *Thomas*. This Prince is one of the moſt powerful in the *Indies*. It is a pleaſant Country to travel in, by reaſon of the Rice and Corn, and the many lovely Reſervatories. The Earth alſo is rich in Mines of Diamonds. Monſieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, aſſures us, that *Golconda* is only a Caſtle, where the King of *Orixa* reſides, and that the City is called *Bagnagar*; a great, populous, rich, well Traded City, in Southern Lat. 17. to. adorned with many noble Structures, and fine Gardens, though the common People live in low, thatched, ill contrived Hutts. The Caſtle of *Golconda* ſtands two Miles Weſt of *Bagnagar*, upon a Hill riſing like a Sugar-Loaf, ſecured by a Dike which is very deep, and a Wall of Stones three Foot in length and breadth; the Ditches are filled with fair and good Water: beſides this Wall, it has five round Towers, with a great many Cannon mounted both on the Wall and Towers, for the defence of the Place. The Prince of this Country is a Mahometan, Tributary to the *Great Mogul*; he has vaſt Revenues, being the Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom; and his Tolls yield him a great Sum of Money.

Goldhurſt, or *Goudhurſt*, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray Lath*.

Goletta, or *Goulette*, *Calache*, a Fort in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, built by *Charles* V. in 1535. at the entrance of the Bay of *Tunis*; which was taken by the *Turks* in 1574. and ſince enlarged by them with a capacious Port, a Cuſtom-houſe, two Moſques, and a Priſon for *Chriſtian* Slaves.

Golfo di Arabia, *Sinus Arabicus*, See the *Red Sea*, famous for the paſſage of the Children of *Iſrael*. That which we call a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, or a Sea reſtrained within narrower Bounds, as oppoſed to the word Ocean, is by the *Italians*, *Spaniſh*, and *Portugueſe*, called *Golfo*: ſo that in their account there is a vaſt number of *Golfoes*, or Gulphs: But I will only take notice here of the more remarkable, and to which the word Gulph is commonly added, referring the reſt to their proper places.

—— **di Balfora**, *Sinus Perſicus*, the *Perſian* Gulph, which divides *Perſia* from *Arabia*.

—— **di Lepanto**, *Sinus Criſſæus ſive Corinthiacus*, is a Bay or Branch of the *Adriatick* Sea; which entereth on the Weſt ſide of the *Morea*; divides it from *Livadia*, (or *Achaia*,) a part of *Greece*; and extends it ſelf to the ſix Mile *Iſthmus*, which connexes the *Morea* to the reſt of *Greece*. This has been more exceeding famous by a great Naval Victory the *Venetians* obtained here againſt the *Turks* in 1571. in which the Maritim Forces of that Empire were ſo broken, that it has not been able to recover the loſs to his day. In the year 1687. the *Venetians* again entered this Gulph, and taking its *Dardanels*, are become the onely Maſters of it.

—— **di Mexico**, a vaſt Bay, which from the North Sea (or *Atlantick* Ocean) between *Florida*, *Cuba*, *Hiſpaniola*, and the *Caribbe* Iſlands, inſinuates it ſelf, after the form of a kind of Semicircle, of about twenty degrees from North to South, and near fifty from Eaſt to Weſt. In this Bay *Jamaica* lies upon the North; it has *Florida* upon the Weſt; *New Spain* on the Eaſt; and upon the South *New Granada*. The Continent of *America* is not here in the narroweſt part above twenty *German* Miles; and therefore all that lies South of this Streight, is called *South*; and the other *North America*.

—— **di Taranto**, *Sinus Tarentinus*, is all that great Bay at the South end of *Italy*, which has *Otranto* on the Eaſt, the *Baſilicate* on the North, *Calabria* on the Weſt, and the Iſland of *Sardo* almoſt in the middle of it.

—— **di Venetia**, the *Venetian* Gulph, or *Adriatick* Sea, is a great Branch of the *Mediterranean*; which divides *Greece* on the Eaſt from *Italy* on the Weſt; at the North end lies the City of *Venice*, which commands this Sea; and will ſuffer no other armed Ships upon it (as much as in that State lies) but Merchants, and the Convoys of them.

Golle, *Gallſola*, a River in *Soiſſons* in the *Iſle of France*.

Gollen-berg, *Aſciburgus*, a Mountain in *Poland*, which is a Branch of the *Sarmatian* Mountains, in the opinion of *Ptolemy*. It begins at the Town of *Twardozyn*, in the Confines of *Hungary*; and running Northwards towards the River *Swarta*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, ends at the *Baltick* Sea. This Mountain is called *Gollenberg* by the Inhabitants, and *Tartary* by the *Poles*.

Golnow, *Golnovia*, a ſmall City in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Ilna*, which a little lower falls into the *Oder*, five *German* Miles North-Eaſt of *Stetin*. This City was built in 1188. And was heretofore a great and rich Place, but of later times it has ſuffered much by Fire, and War: by the Peace of *Weſtphalia* it belonged to the King of *Sweden*; but by the Treaty of S *Germain* in 1679. it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the *Swedes*, for fifty thouſand Crowns.

Golo, *Tuolo*, a River in the Iſle of *Corſica*.

Gomera, one of the *Canary* Iſlands, betwixt *Teneriffa* to the Eaſt and the *Iſland of Iron* to the Weſt; which is twenty two Leagues in Compaſs, and has a Town of the ſame Name, and a large Haven: ſuppoſed to be that which the Ancients called *Theode*.

Gomeres, a Tribe of the ancient *Bereberes* in *Africa*: See *Bereberes*.

Gomorrha, an unfortunate City of *Judæa*, conſumed, together with four others, by Fire from Heaven, *Gen.* 19. and the Plains, they ſtood in, turned into a *Dead Sea*, about the year of the World 2138.

Gonfi, *Gomphi*, a Town of *Theſſalia*, in the Borders of *Epirus*, towards the Springs of the River *Penee*, thirty Miles Eaſt of *Raguſa*; it is ſtill called by the ancient Name, but reduced to a Village.

Gonga, *Gannum*, *Ganos*, *Gonni*, *Genos*, a Town in *Thrace*, in the Province of *Corp*, upon the *Propontis*. It lies in the middle between *Rodiſto* to the South, and *Conſtantinople* to the North, fifteen Miles from either. It is mentioned in the Councils.

Gozch, a Village of the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Zarwich*; between *Alba-Regalis*, and *Quinque Eccleſiæ*.

Gordium, an ancient City of *Phrygia* in *Aſia Minor*, upon the River *Sangarius*; where was that famous *Gordian Knott*, which *Alexander* cut in two with his Sword, when he could not otherwiſe untye it.

Goree, *Goeree* and *Goure*, an Iſland in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of *Nigritia* in *Africa*, three Leagues diſtant from *Cape de Verde*; heretofore belonging, as a dependent, to the Kingdom of *Ale* in *Barbary*; till taken by the *Hollanders*, who built

built it a Fort, called *Naſſaw*; and in 1677. from the *Hollanders*, by the *French*.

Goritia, *Noreja, Julium Carnicum, Goritia*, is a ſmall, but very ſtrong City in the Eaſtern Border of *Friuli*, next *Carniola*, upon the River *Liſonzo*, or *Iſonzo*, [*Sontius*] three *German* Miles from *Friuli* Eaſt, and ſeventeen from *Venice*. This is the Capital of a ſmall County of the ſame Name, and is well ſeated, over-looking a fair Plain to the South-Weſt. The Emperours Governour of the Country lives in the Caſtle, who has a Guard allowed him. The *Germans* call it **Gotz**. This City and County fell to *Frederick* IV. by Inheritance from the laſt Earl of *Gortz*, who died in 1473. and ever ſince it has been in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It has been eſteemed a part of *Carniola*, though it be in truth a part of *Friuli*.

Gorkum, *Gorichemum*, a City or great Town in *South Holland*, upon the *Maes*, where it receives the *Ling*, one Mile more Weſt than the Confluence of the *Maes* and *Wael*, three Leagues from *Dort* to the Eaſt, and four from *Breda* to the North; built in the year 1230. by a Lord of the Territory of *Arkel*, of which it is the Capital; and very ſtrongly fortified.

Gorlitz, *Gorlicium*, a City of the *Upper Luſatia*, in *Germany*, which is the Capital of that Country. It is very ſtrong, ſeated in a Marſh upon the River *Niſſe*, which falls into the *Oder*, between *Goſſen* and *Franckfort*, twelve *German* Miles from *Glogaw* to the South-Weſt, the ſame from *Dreſden* to the Eaſt, and eighteen from *Prague* to the North. It was heretofore under the King of *Bohemia*, but belongs now to the Elector of *Saxony*.

Goro, *Sagis*, a Haven at one of the Mouths or Outlets of the *Po*.

Gorp, a principal Town or ſmall City in *Gurgiſtan* (or *Georgia*) in *Aſia*, upon the River *Kur*, in a Plain betwixt two Mountains; built by a *General* of the *Perſian* Army, about forty years ago, and defended with a Fortreſs, in which a hundred natural *Perſians* keep Garriſon. It is already grown a rich and plentiful place.

Goſlar, *Goſlaria*, an Imperial and Free-City, in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*, within the Bounds of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel*, in the Foreſt of *Sellerwalt*. Built by *Henry* the *Fowler*, and fortified in 1201. The Dukes of *Brunſwick* are its Protectors: it ſtands on the Confines of the Biſhoprick of *Hildiſheim*, five Miles from that City to the South Eaſt, and ſeven from *Halberſtad* to the Weſt, upon the River [*Goſa*] *Goſlar*, which a little lower falls into the River *Oakre*, [*Obater*.]

Goſtynin, *Goſtinia*, a ſmall Town, and a Caſtellany thereto belonging, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in the *Great Poland*; two Miles from the *Viſtula*, and *Poczko* to the South; which has a Caſtle, tolerably ſtrong. This ſmall Place was made famous by the Impriſonment and Death of *Suſienus*, Great Duke of *Muſcovy*.

Gotham, *Egates, Ægates*, a knot of ſmall Iſlands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, over againſt the Weſtern Point of *Sicily*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*.

Gotthardsberg, or S. *Gothard*, *Adula, Summæ Alpes*, a conſiderable Branch of the *Swiſs Alpes*, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and *Switzers*, where the *Pennine Alpes* begin: it lies in part in the Canton of *Uri*, and in part in the Upper League of the *Griſons*, between *Altorff* to the North, and the Town of *Belinzona* (once a Town of the Dutchy of *Milan*, now belonging to the *Swiſs*), upon the River *Teſino*, to the South: the parts of this Mountain are *Griſpaltsberg*, from whence ſpringeth the firſt Branch of the *Rhine*; *Vogeſeberg*, called by the *Italians*, *il monte Uccello*, from whence comes the ſecond Branch of the *Rhine*; *Mont Furk*, from whence the *Rhoſne* and the *Teſino*; *Mont Grimſel*, the Mother of the *Aar* and *Ruſs*, which do both afterwards fall into the *Rhine*. It is dangerous to paſs this Branch of the *Alpes* without Guides, being ordinarily covered with Snow.

Got'en, *Gotha*, a ſmall City in *Thuringia* in *Germany*, built by the *Goths*; which is now under the Duke of *Gotha*, a Branch of the Houſe of *Saxony*, whoſe Caſtle is *Grimmeſtein*. This place was heretofore very ſtrong, but in the time of *Ferdinand* I. it was deſtroyed, and in later times rebuilt, and called *Freidenſtein*. It ſtands three *German* Miles from *Erfurd* to the Weſt, and four from *Eyſenach*. § The Dukedom of *Gotha*, is a part of the *Upper Saxony*, under the Dominion of its own Duke; who is a Branch of the Line of *Weymar*; and beſides this, poſſeſſed of *Altenburg* in *Miſnia*, *Coburg*, a part of *Hennenberg*, in *Franconia*; and *Oſterland* in the *Upper Saxony*.

Gothebourg, or *Gotembourg*, a very ſtrong City with an Harbour belonging to it, in the Province of *Weſtrogothia*, at the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, three *German* Miles from *Bahuys* to the South, ſixty ſix from *Stockholm* to the South-Weſt, and ſeventeen from *Skagen* (the moſt Northern Point of *Jutland*) to the North-Weſt. In this City *Charles* IX. King of *Sweden* died, in 1660. § There is another Town of the ſame Name in *New York*, (formerly called *New Sweden*) in *America*; built by the *Swedes*, but taken from them by the *Hollanders*, and taken again from the *Hollanders* by the *Engliſh*.

Gotland, *Gothia*, the South part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Inhabitants *Guetlands*; by the *Swedes Gota*; by the *Germans* **Gotlandt**. It lies between *Sweden* properly ſo called, *Norway* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea; from *Norway* it is again divided by the vaſt Lake *Wener*, and the River that iſſueth out of it. This great ſpace of Land is divided into three parts, or Provinces, **Weſt Gota**, **Oſt Gota**, and **Sod Gota**; each of which is again ſubdivided into leſſer Provinces. In *Oſtrogothia*, is *Oſt Guta*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea, called *Gotland*. In *Sod* (or *South*) *Gota*, which lies next *Denmark*, (being ſeparated from it only by the *Sound*,) are *Skone*, *Haland*, and *Bleking*; which three belonged heretofore to the *Danes*; but in 1658. by the Treaty of *Roſchild*, were yielded to the *Swedes*. In *Weſtrogothia*, are *Daal* and *Wermeland*: the principal Cities in theſe Provinces, are *Calmar*, *Gottenbourg*, *Bahuys*, and *Landskroon*. This was the Country of that Nation of the **Goths** which contributed ſo very much to the ruin of the Weſtern *Roman* Empire, being aſſociated in their Conqueſts by the *Rugii*, the *Carini*, the *Sidrones*, the *Vandali*, and others. They began to be taken notice of under *Decius* the Emperour, in the year of *Chriſt* 251. *Theodoſius* conquered them after this, when they had but a little before ruined *Valens* his Predeceſſor. *Alaricus* took *Rome*, and laid all *Italy* deſolate in the Reign of *Honorius*, *A. D.* 409. after whom, *Atulphus* ſet up the Kingdom of *Weſtgoths*, or Weſtern *Goths*, in *Aquitania* and *Narbon* in *France*; which was conquered in 506. or rather removed into *Spain*; where it continued three hundred years, till *Roderick*, the laſt King of this Race, was overthrown and ſlain by the *Moors* and *Saracens* of *Africa*. Of all which I ſhall ſpeak more largely in the proper places. This people had a Biſhop, named *Theophilus*, aſſiſting at the *General* Council of *Nice*, under *Conſtantine the Great*; and another, *Ulphilas*, who was a famous *Arrian*. § The Iſland of *Gotland* aforementioned, in the *Baltick* Sea, is about twelve

Leagues long from North to South, and five broad from East to West, and nine *Swediſh* Miles from the Iſle of *Oeland* to the East; with the City *Wisburg* for its Capital.

Gottingen, *Dulgibiorum, Dulgumniorum, Munitium, Juliopburdum, Gottinga, Gottengen*, a City of the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, upon the River *Leyne*; five *German* Miles from *Limbecke* on the ſame River to the South, twelve from *Paterborne* to the Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Mansfelt* to the Weſt: the River upon which it ſtands, a little beneath *Ferden*, falls into the *Weſer*, above *Bremen* to the Eaſt, ſix Miles.

Gottorp, a Caſtle near *Sleſwick*, in the Province of *Jutland*, in *Denmark*; which is the ordinary reſidence of the Dukes of *Holſtein*, entituled *Gottorp* from hence, in diſtinction from the Dukes of *Holſtein Regalis*. Two Branches of the ſame Family from *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*. See *Holſtein*.

Gotz. See *Emmaus*.

Goualtar, or *Govaleor*, a City and Province of the ſame Name, of the Empire of the *Great Mogul* in *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges*, to the Eaſt of *Agra*. The former is eſteemed one of the moſt conſiderable places in the *Indies*; where the *Emperour* keeps his Treaſure, and confines the Priſoners of State.

Goude, *Gauda*, a Town and Port of *Holland* upon the *Iſſel*, which there receives the River *Gou*; which laſt gives Name to this place; in an advantageous ſituation upon the account of the Sluces; five Leagues from *Leyden*. It is ſaid to have been built in the year 1272. and afterwards in 1420. to have been quite deſtroyed by fire. The Town-houſe is remarked for a good Building.

Gouel, a River of the Kingdom of *Bengale* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where Diamonds are found.

Governo, *Acroventum*, a Town in the Dutchy of *Milan*, but under the Dominion of the Republick of *Venice*, upon the *Po*, where the River *Menzo* comes to join it, between *Mantua* and *Concordia*: Memorable for the Enterview at it of Pope *Leo*, and *Attila* King of the *Huns*.

Gournay, *Gornacum*, a Town in the Territory of *Bray* in *Normandy*, upon the River *Epte*, five Leagues from *Giſors*. § There is another of the ſame Name in the *Iſle of France*, upon the Frontiers of *Picardy* and the River *Aronde*, betwixt *Compiegne*, *Noyen* and *Clermont en Beauvais*.

Gozi, *Thera*, an Iſland near *Candia*.

Gozo *Gaulos*, and by the Inhabitants called *Gaudiſch*, is a ſmall Iſland near *Malta* to the Weſt, at the diſtance of four Miles only, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Now belonging to the Knights of *Maltha*, who have fortified it with a Caſtle. § Alſo an Iſland in the Sea of *Crete* near *Cape Crio*, called *Claudia*, in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, C. 27. 16. and otherwiſe by the Ancients, *Claudus* and *Clandos*.

La Grace, or *La Graſſe*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Embrun*, in the ſtead of *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*: it is ſeated upon an Hill; and is a fine well built City, with divers Churches and Religious Houſes in it; three Leagues from *Antibe* to the Weſt, ſeven from *Nice* to the ſame quarter, about twenty four from *Embrun* to the South, and the ſame from *Siſteron* to the South-Weſt. *Hadr. Valeſ.* in his *Notitia Galliæ* ſaith, this City in 1285 belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Arles*, and *Antibe* was then the Biſhops See; but in 1322. this is named, as a Suffragan Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Embrun*, in the *Itinerary* of *Gregory* XI. And that the See was removed hither upon the account of the daily Incurſions of Pyrats and Robbers, and upon the ſlaughter of one of the Biſhops of *Antibe*. *For* (ſaith he) Antibe *is a Sea-Port, but* La Grace *is a ſtrong Caſtle, and more remote from the Sea.* Which reaſon ſheweth the weakneſs of the *French* Nation at Sea in thoſe times.

Gracias a Dios, a Town and Cape of the Province of *Honduras*, in *New Spain*, in the *Northern America*; poſſeſſed by the *Salvages*, with the whole Country thereabouts, to the extent of fifty Leagues, living in a *Republican* way, without any Soveraign King or Prince over them; and when they go to War, making choice of one out of themſelves to command for that preſent Juncture. The *Spaniards* honour them with the Title of *los Indios Bravos*, for their Gallantry, having been never conquered yet.

Gradiska, *Gradiſca*, a principal Town of the Province of *Sclavonia* in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the *Save*, betwixt *Poſſega* and *Zagrabia*, towards the Borders of *Croatia*. See *Sclavonia*. Some will have it to be the true *Servitium* of the Ancients. § A Fortreſs likewiſe in *Friuli*, in the County of *Gorſtia*, upon the River *Siſonzo*, which belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Grado, *Gradus*, a City and Iſland belonging to *Friuli*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*; built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileja*; eight Miles from *Venice* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Aquileja* to the South, under the *Venetians*. The Patriarchs of *Aquileja* long ſince removed from thence, and ſettled here; as they went afterwards from hence to *Venice*, about two hundred years ſince. *Elias* one of theſe Patriarchs in 602. celebrated a Council in this place.

Graſagnana, *Caferoniana*, a County within the *Apennine*; the greateſt part of which is under the Duke of *Modena*, the reſt belongs to the Republick of *Lucca*.

Grafſchaft *Manſfeld*, *Manſfeldienſis Comitatus*, the County of *Manſfield*. The word **Grafſchaft**, in the *German* Tongue ſignifying a County.

Grafton, a Road-Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Cleley*; adorned with a Park, and an ancient Seat of the Family *de Wideville*, Earls of *Rivers*. The Marriage of King *Edward* IV. with the Lady *Grey*, which was the firſt Marriage of any King of *England* with a Subject from the Conqueſt, received its conſummation here. From the year 1490. to *Henry* VIII. this Seat, bequeathed by *Richard* (the laſt of the Male Line of the *Rivers*), to *Thomas Grey*, Marquefs of *Dorſet*, continued in the Name of the *Greys*: and then in an exchange for Lands in *Leiceſterſhire*, became united to the Crown. It is well known for giving the Title of *Duke* to the late *Henry Fitz Roy*, created by King *Charles* II his Father, Baron of *Sudbury*, Viſcount *Ipſwich*, and Earl of *Euſton* in 1672. and Duke of *Grafton* five years after: who dyed of the Wounds he received at the Siege of *Cork*.

Grambuſia, *Crambuſia*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Cilicia*.

Grampond, a Market and Borough-Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*: which returns two Members of Parliament.

Gran, *Strigonium*, a City of the *Lower Hungary*, ſeated on the South-Weſt ſide of the River *Danube*, where the River *Gran* falls into the *Danube*. Its Caſtle is a very fine Pile, built upon the Banks of the *Danube*, upon a Rock, which is very ſteep. The City is of a Triangular form. It has two great Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over againſt *Barkan*: between theſe Towers there is a Wall, which has ſmall Flanks and Redoubts, and a Dike flanked with hewen Stone: at the foot of the Dike there runs a *Terraſſe*, which has ſtrong *Palliſadoes*, and four great Points, inſtead

of

of *Ravelins*: the other ſide towards the *Danube* has nothing but Walls and *Palliſadoes*; it is very ſteep on that ſide, and ſecured by the River. The Caſtle ſtands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be battered. This City is divided into two parts, the High and the Low Town, the laſt commanding the *Danube*: they are both very ſtrong, and have good Walls. S. *Thomas's Hill* is alſo well fortified, becauſe being very near the Town, it would otherwiſe have commanded it. There are in it excellent temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*, and has many magnificent Buildings in it, as S. *Stephens* Church, the Archbiſhops Palace, &c. The Country about it affords excellent Wines; there is plenty of hot Springs; ſo that the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the fertility of the Soil eaſily induced the ancient Kings of *Hungary* to ſettle here. The importance of this Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John* King of *Hungary* beſieged it without any ſucceſs, about 1529. *Solyman* the *Magnificent* took it in 1544. The Count of *Mansfield* retook it for the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in 1595. It was loſt again by the Cowardize of the Garriſon in 1605. the Governour being accidentally killed. Juſt over againſt it ſtands *Barkan*, to which there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, which together with *Barkan* was burnt by the Chriſtians in 1664. In 1683. there was under the Walls of this City, a ſharp Engagement between the *Turks* and *Germans*; the latter prevailing, and taking the City of *Gran* alſo, *October* 23, after they had beat the *Turks* from *Vienna*. *July* 30. 1685. the *Turks* again beſieged this City, but were forced to retire, *Aug.* 16. with the loſs of all their Cannon and Baggage. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the Eaſt; the ſame from *Buda* to the North, and *Comora* to the South; in a moſt fruitful and pleaſant Plain. Called by the Inhabitants *Stegran*; by the *Germans*, Gzan; by the *Italians*, *Strigonia*. S. *Stephen* King of *Hungary* was born here. This City is alſo an Archbiſhops See; the Archbiſhop is perpetual Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and ought by his place to have the Honour of Crowning the King after he is choſen, being the Primate of that whole Kingdom. § The River Gzan riſeth in the *Carpathian* Hills; and paſſing by *Lipſch*, *Neuſol*, *Koniſperg*, and *Sodigin*, at *Barkan*, over againſt *Gran*, falls into the *Danube*. Long. 41. 25. Lat. 47. 45.

Gzana, a ſmall River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Po*, againſt the Mouth of the *Tanaro*.

Gzanada, *Granada*, *Granatum*, *Illiberis*, and *Regnum Oranatenſe*, a Kingdom and a City in *Spain*. The Kingdom of *Granada* lies in the South of *Spain*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, being heretofore the Eaſtern part of *Hiſpania Betica*. Bounded on the Eaſt with the Kingdom of *Murcia*; on the North and Weſt with that of *Andaluſia*; and on the South with the *Mediterranean*. It is full of Mountains; the greateſt of which is *Apulaxara*. The Soil was once very fruitful, but now deſolate, and conſequently in many parts barren. This Kingdom was one of the firſt the *Moors* poſſeſſed themſelves of, and of the laſt they loſt; the *Spaniards* not recovering it out of their Hands before 1492. *Peter* Son of *Alphonſus*, King of *Caſtile*, ſurpriſed one of their Kings, and ſlew him in 1350. But *Ferdinando* in the firſt mentioned year was the Prince which God had appointed to put a final period to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, by the expulſion of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the laſt King of *Granada*, Son of *Muley Aſſin*. As this raiſed *Spain* to that greatneſs our Fathers ſaw and feared; ſo the expulſion of the Poſterity of theſe *Moors* by *Philip* II. in 1571. (occaſioned by a Rebellion here and in *Andaluſia*, upon the ſcore of the Inquiſition) began the ruin of *Spain*; the loſs of ſo vaſt a number of Subjects (many of which though baniſhed as *Mahometans*, did profeſs Chriſtianity in *Africa* amongſt the *Moors*) having rendered it (together with the *American* Plantations) weak and unable to defend it ſelf, or to maintain its very diſtant Dominions. The principal Cities of this Kingdom are, *Granada*, *Guadix*, *Baza*, *Ronda*, and *Almeria*. This Kingdom is twenty five Miles in breadth, twenty three in length, and ſixty in circumference. § *Granada*, *Nova Illiberis*, the Capital City of the laſt mentioned Kingdom (and from whence it had its Name:) is a great and moſt delightful City as any in *Spain*; the Air healthful; and it has plenty of excellent Springs; ſo that the *Moors* were of opinion, Paradiſe was at leaſt in that part of the Heavens which influenced this Climate. This City was built out of the Ruins of *Illiberis*, an old *Roman* City, in an extended form upon ſeveral Hills, (two of which are higher than any of the reſt) upon the River *Del Oro* [*Darrum*], the River *Xenil* [*Singilis*] flowing alſo not far from it on the South. This City is divided into four parts; the firſt is *Granada*, in which is the Cathedral; the ſecond, *Alhambra*, beautified with the Palace of the *Mooriſh* Kings, which is extreamly Magnificent, and has a delightful Proſpect; the third, *Alveſia*; and the fourth, *Antiquerula*, which for the multitude of Inhabitants, and beauty of the Buildings, is not inferior to any of the other three: the whole is twelve Miles in compaſs, inhabited by many excellent Artificers, eſpecially Silk-Weavers. It has alſo a Biſhops See, an Univerſity opened by *Ferdinando*, and a Parliament or Chancellary. This City was built by the *Moors*, who were expelled out of it, after they had poſſeſſed it 778 years, in 1462. It has twelve Gates, and a thouſand and thirty Towers. In it lie buried *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella*, *Philip* I. and *Joanna* his Queen. On the Eaſt there is a Caſtle built on a Hill of hewen Stone. This City ſtands thirty ſix Leagues from *Sevil* to the Eaſt, nineteen from *Cordova* to the South-Eaſt, and twelve from *Jaen* to the South. Long. 17. 10. Lat. 37. 30.

New Gzanada, by the *Spaniards* ſtyled *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, a Kingdom in the South *America*, in the large Country of *Caſtile d' Or*, whereof it is ſometime reckoned as a Province; lying betwixt the Provinces of *Popayan*, *Paria*, and S. *Martha*; a hundred and thirty Leagues in length, in breadth where it is at the largeſt about thirty, and where the leaſt about twenty. There are Mines of Gold and precious Stones to enrich it, with large Foreſts and excellent Paſturage. It lies ſo near the *Equinoctial*, that the difference betwixt Winter and Summer, the Day and Night, is ſcarce obſervable. Subject nevertheleſs to violent Hurricanes, Thunders and Lightnings. The principal Provinces of it are *Bogota* and *Tunja*. The Capital City, S. *Fe de Bogota*: the other principal Cities and Places under the *Spaniards*, *Trinidad*, *la Palma*, *Pamplona*, *Merida*, *Tunia*, *Merequita*, *Vittoria*, *St. John de los Lanos*, &c. It is watered by the great River *de la Madalena*, and in divers parts inhabited by numbers of *Salvages*. § There is a Town, *Granada*, in the Region of *Nicaragua* in the North *America*, towards the Gulph of *Nicaragua* and the *North* Sea; under the Government of *Guadimala*. § And an Iſland amongſt the *Caribbes*; named ſo formerly by the *Spaniards*, but now under the Dominion of the *French*: Betwixt *La Trinidad*, *Tabago*, and *Barbadoes*.

Gzandmont or *Geerſtberg*, *Gerardi Mons*, a ſmall Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon a Hill, with the River *Dender* running by its foot: three Leagues from *Oudenarde* and five from *Dendermonde*. Built

about

about the year 1065. by *Baldwin* V. Earl of *Flanders*; and often taken by the *French*.

Grane, *Grana*, an Iſland belonging to *France*, in the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Granea, *Echedorus*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Theſſalonica*; ſaid to have been drunk dry by the Army of *Xerxes*. It is now called *Calico* by ſome, by others *Veratzaſer*; and runneth near the City of *Theſſalonica*.

Grange, a Seigniory in the Province of *Berry* in *France*, giving its name to an honorable Family.

Granico, *Granicus*, a River of the *Leſſer Aſia*, placed by *Strabo* in the *Leſſer Myſia*: it ſpringeth from Mount *Ida*, and bending Northward, falls into the *Propontis* between *Cyzicum* to the Eaſt, and *Lampſacus* to the Weſt; its Fountains are twenty *Stadias* from the Springs of *Scamander* [now *Scamandro*.] Alſo at this day called *Granico* by ſome, and by others *Lazzara*. Upon the Banks of it near *Cyzicum*, was the firſt Battel between *Alexander* the Great, and *Darius* King of the *Perſians*, *Anno Romæ* 420. *i. e.* 334 years before our Saviour, in which a hundred thouſand *Perſians* were ſlain. See *Plutarch* and *Juſtin*.

Granſon, *Granſonium*, a Village in *Switzerland*, near the Lake of *Newenbourg*, which has a ſmall Diſtrict belonging to it, ſubject to the Cantons of *Bearn*, and *Friburg*: it lies at the equal diſtance of 3 Miles from *Newenburg* to the South, and *Friburg* to the Weſt. Near this place, the Army of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundy*, conſiſting of 50000 Men, was defeated by 5000 *Swiſs* in 1476. and his Camp taken with all his Baggage and Cannon. This unfortunate Prince had but a little before taken this Town from the *Swiſs*; and coming too late to relieve it again, the *Swiſs* upon this defeat of his Army, have ever ſince enjoyed it.

Grantham, a Borough and Market Town of very good account in *Lincolnſhire*, in *Keſteven* Diviſion, upon the River *Witham*. The Capital of its Hundred, and priviledged with the right of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament; vulgarly taken notice of for an extraordinary high (and therefore ſeemingly crooked) Steeple.

Granville, *Grandiſvilla*, *Magna villa*, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, betwixt *Coutances* and *Auranches*, ſeven Leagues from *Jarſey* to the South, and five from S. *Michael* to the North: ſituated in part upon a Rock of difficult acceſs, and part in the Plain.

Graro, *Maſta*, a Mountain of *Æthiopia*, upon the South-Eaſt of *Egypt*.

Gras de Paſſon, *Maſſaliotieum*, the Mouth or Haven at the Outlet of the River *Rhoſne*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea. This *French* Word *GRAS*, (like the *Latin*, *Gradus*, from whence it is derived) being imployed by them, as the other was by the *Romans*, to ſignifie a Wharf, Key, or Stairs for the Shipping and Landing Merchandize; and conſequently for an Harbour, Haven, or Sea Port, or the Mouth of a River; it frequently occurs in the Names of ſuch places.

Graſſe. See *La Grace*.

Grateley, *Gratelea*. This place is mentioned in the Tomes of the Councils for a Council aſſembled at it in 928: But whether it be the Village of the name in the County of *Southampton* and the Hundred of *Andover*, or another in *Barkſhire* in the Hundred of *Reading*, it is not clearly ſeen.

Graciosa, one of the *Azores*.

Gratti, *Crathis*, a River of the hither *Calabria*, which ariſeth out of the *Apennine* Hills; and running Northward, takes in *Buſentium* near *Coſenza*; afterwards alſo being ſwelled by the *Coſcyle*, the *Turbido*, and ſome others of leſs note, it falls into the Gulph of *Tarantо* at *Thuris*, an ancient but ruined City now called, *La torre di Brodagneto*.

Gratz, or *Gretz*, *Graiacum*, *Gracium*, *Gracium Savariæ*, a very ſtrong City of *Stiria*, which is the Capital of that Province, and has a Princely Caſtle in it; the common Reſidence of the Arch Duke of *Gratz*, or *Stiria*, who is of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; it ſtands upon the River *Mura*, thirteen *German* Miles from *Vienna* to the South, five from the *Drave*, nine from *Judenburg* to the Eaſt; and five Leagues below the confluence of the *Mure* with the *Drave*.

Graudentz, or *Grudzancz*, *Graudentium*, *Grudencum*, a ſweet, well fortified Town, in the *Pruſſia Polonica*; or that part, which belongs to the Kingdom of *Poland*; ſeated upon the Confluence of the *Oſſe* and *Viſtula*; fifteen *Poliſh* Miles above *Danizick* to the South, and thirty five from *Warſhaw* to the North. It has a Caſtle, and is under the *Poles*.

Grave, *Gravia*, *Carvo*, a ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Maes*, under the *United Provinces*. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and after a Siege of three Months left in 1674. It is the Capital of a ſmall Diſtrict called *Kuelands* by the *Dutch*; and ſtands two Leagues from *Nimeguen* to the South, and four from *Boſle-Duc* to the Eaſt, upon the Frontiers of *Gelderland*.

Gravelin, *Gravelines*, *Gravelingen*, *Gravelina*, *Gravelinga*, a ſtrong Sea-Port on the Coaſt of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*; which ariſeth in the County of *Bologne*; and watering *Ruy* and S. *Omar*, falls here into the *Britiſh* Sea; three Miles from *Calis* to the North, and the ſame from *Dunkirk* to the South. It was taken by the *French* in 1644. and again in 1658: ever ſince which time it has been in their hands. The Caſtle was firſt built in 1528. by the Order of the Emperor *Charles* V.

Gravesend, a noted Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford* Lath; ſeated upon a riſing Hill, on the banks of the *Thames*, over againſt *Tilbury* Fort in *Eſſex*.

Gravina, a City in *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Acerenza*; and has the honour to give the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Urſina*. It ſtands at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Baſilicate*; nine Miles from *Matera* to the North, twenty four from *Cirenza* to the Eaſt, and thirty four from *Bari* to the Weſt.

Gray, *Graum*, *Graium*, *Greium*, a City in the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*; ſmall, but well Peopled; ſeated on an Hill, upon the River *Saone* [*Arar*] which watering *Lion*, falls beneath it into the *Rhojne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, nine Miles from *Dijon* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Dole* to the North: It was well fortified, and had heretofore a ſtrong Caſtle; but being taken by the *French* in 1668. and retaken in 1674. the *French* diſmantled it, after which by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was in 1678. reſigned to them, and they ſtill have it.

Grays-Thurrock, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Chafford*.

Greece, *Gracia*, *Hellas*, a very large Country in *Europe*; which being taken in its greateſt extent, was bounded on the Eaſt by the *Propontis*, and the *Ægean* Sea, or *Archipelago*; on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the Weſt by the *Ionian* Sea, or the Gulph of *Venice*; and on the North by *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, and *Illyricum*: Mount *Hæmus* running between *Greece* and theſe Countries, and ending at the *Euxine* Sea, which there begins to be a part of its Northern Border. So that it is a kind of Peninſula, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Sea; and only united

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to the reſt of *Europe* by the fourth: now almoſt intirely in the Hands of the *Turks*, who by the ruine of the *Grecian* Empire have poſſeſſed themſelves of this vaſt, fruitful, populous, and once moſt Learned and Civil Country; and by their Tyranny, Barbarity, and ill Government, have in about two hundred years almoſt intirely ruined what was the Work of two thouſand to effect. It is called *Greece* by the *Engliſh*, **Das Griechenland** by the *Germans*, and **Romelia** by the *Turks*: it contains *Thrace*, (now *Romania*,) *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*,) the *Morea*, (*Peloponneſus*) and the greateſt part of the Illands in the *Archipelago*; *Conſtantinople* being the head of this vaſt Country. *This People* (ſaith *Cicero*) *which hath flouriſhed in Fame, Glory, Learning, Arts, Empire, and Military Exerciſes, poſſeſſeth but a ſmall part of* Europe: *but having by their Arms prevailed over the* Aſiaticks, *they ſurrounded the Shoars of that Country, with their Cities and Colonies.* He might have added, they did the like by *Italy*, and reduced almoſt all that which is now the Kingdom of *Naples*, under their Power, (then called *Magna Græcia*,) and the beſt part of *Sicily* too; and running down beyond *Italy*, *Marſeilles* in *Provence* was one of their Colonies. In *Aſia* the Leſs they poſſeſſed *Myſia*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*, *Ionia*, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*; to which Countries they gave the name of *Græcia Aſiatica*. They poſſeſſed alſo moſt of the Illands of the *Mediterranean* Sea; and this before the Riſe of the *Macedonian* Empire, which put the beſt part of *Aſia* and *Egypt* into their Hands: nor were they ever Conquered by any Foreign Power (though *Xerxes* attempted it with an Army of three hundred thouſand men), till the *Romans* ſubdued them. *Conſtantine* the Great fixing the Seat of the Empire amongſt them at *Conſtantinople*, they regained their Sovereignty again; and kept it, when *Rome* and all the Weſtern Empire fell into the Hands of the Barbarous Nations. But at laſt *Conſtantinople* being taken by *Mahomet* II. in 1453, they fell under the moſt deplorable ſlavery that is poſſible to be conceived. *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* were two of their *great Republicks*, Rivals of each others glory. *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Argos*, and *Theſſalia*, had the honour to be Kingdoms. *Corinth*, *Thebes*, *Megalopolis*, *Mycæna*, *Sicyon*, *Mycenæ*, &c. were other of their principal Cities. The *Romans* gloried to derive a body of their Laws from the Governments of *Greece*, and to learn the *Sciences* from the Mouths and Writings of its Philoſophers, Hiſtorians, and Poets. This was alſo the Country of thoſe Primitive *Grand Doctors* of Chriſtianity, *Origen*, *Dionyſius Areopag.* *Clemens Alexandr.* *Euſebius*, *Athanaſius*, *Nazianzen*, *Baſil*, *Chryſoſtome*, &c. from whom the modern *Greek* Church pretends to receive thoſe Privileges, Cuſtoms, Traditions, Ceremonies, Doctrines and Precepts, which no intereſt of the *Roman* See has been able in any meaſure to alter amongſt them to this day.

Grcenwich, a delicate Village, upon the *Thames* in *Kent*; famous of old times for the Murther of *Ealpheg*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1012. But more for a Royal Palace, began by *Humfry* Duke of *Glouceſter*, enlarged by *Henry* VII. to which his Son *Henry* VIII. added a Caſtle. This Palace being fallen into ruine, K. *Charles* 2. began the raiſing of it again into a noble Structure, but dyed before he had finiſhed it: ſo that it is now made a Magazine for Powder. There is a Royal Houſe, call'd *Queen Elizabeths* Palace, and a Park about it, adjoyning to *Greenwich*; who being born here in 1533. hath given it a Title to the utmoſt love and eſteem of all *Engliſhmen*. And hard by it is *Black-Heath*, where ſeveral Battels have been fought in the Reigns of *Richard* II. *Henry* VI. and *Henry* VII.

Grenade, the chief Town of the County of *Gaure*, in the Government of *Guienne* in *France*, upon the *Garonne*, three Leagues from *Thouloufe*. It was of great note in the thirteenth Century, during the Wars of the *Albigeois*.

Grenoble, *Gratianopolis*, *Acuſio*, *Accuſium*, *Cularo*, a City of *Dauphine* in *France*, which belonged to the *Allobroges*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*, and the Capital of the *Dauphinate*: it ſtands on the North ſide of the *Iſere*, where it takes in the *Drac*, (*Draus*), from the South; at the foot of an Hill, upon a fruitful Plain; thirteen Leagues from *Vienne* to the Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Lion* to the South-Eaſt. This City has its name of *Gratianopolis* and *Grenoble* from *Gratianus* the Emperor, who rebuilt and adorned it. An ancient Inſcription here extant ſaith, *Dioclefian* and *Maximilian* repaired two of its Gates, and gave them new names. This City is now alſo the Seat of the Parliament of this Province. The Biſhops take the Title of Princes of *Grenoble*.

Greſivandan, a Valley of *Dauphine*, lying about the City, and ſometimes therefore called by the name of the Province of *Grenoble*, ſuppoſed to have been the Country of the *Tricorii* of the Antients. It has had particular *Counts* of its own, who were the Lords of it in former times.

Griechiſch Weiſſenburgh. See *Belgrade*.

Grignan, a Town in *Provence*, towards S. *Paul de trois Chaſteaux* and *Montelimar*, two or three Leagues from the *Rhoſne*: It has a Collegiate Church, founded in 1512, and a noble Caſtle; with the Title of an Earldom, ſince the year 1550: before which it was a Barony.

Grimsby Magna, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the diviſion of *Lindſey* and the Hundred of *Bradley*, near the Fall of the *Humber* into the Ocean, in a flat and marſhy ground. It has a fine large Church, and heretofore a Caſtle to ſecure its Haven, at which time it enjoyed a rich trade. But as the former is decay'd, ſo the other is almoſt choak'd up. It is honoured with the Privilege of returning two Members to the Houſe of Commons.

Eaſt-Grinſtead, or *Greenſtead*, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Pevenſey* Rape, which has the honour of electing two Members of Parliament. The *Aſſizes* are ſometimes kept at it. It is graced with a fair Church, and ſtands towards the Confines of *Surrey*.

Gripſwald, *Viritium*, *Gripiſwaldia*, a ſtrong City in *Pomerania* in *Germany*, half a *German* Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, with a very convenient Haven; between *Straſſunde* to the North, and *Wolgaſt* to the Eaſt, over againſt the Iſle of *Rugen*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. In 1456. *Wartiſlaus*, the ninth Duke of *Pomerania*, founded here an Univerſity. After a very long Siege in 1631. it was taken by the *Swedes*: in 1678. it was retaken from them by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in a few days; but the year following, reſtored to that Crown by the Treaty of S. *German*.

The **Grifons**, *Canini*, *Rhæti*, *Griſones*, are a knot of Commonwealths, between the *Alpes*, the Fountains of the *Rhine*, and the *Inn*; [*Oenus*,] who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhætians*, becauſe they live within the *Alpes*: on the North and Weſt, they border upon the *Swiſſe* and *Schwabenland*; on the Eaſt upon *Tyrol*; on the South upon the State of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The whole Country is Mountainous, and generally barren. This People about 1471. united into one body by a League; and in 1491. they again fixed the former Union, and ſtrengthned it by a perpetual League with the *Switzers*. Theſe are divided into three parts.

Firſt:

Firſt, the *Griſons* properly ſo called, which the *Germans* call **Oberpundt**, or the Upper League. The Second is the League of the *Houſe of God*, or **Gotteſpundt**. And the Third is the League of the *Ten Villages*, **Zehen Gerichtenpundt**. Their chief Cities are *Bormio*, *Chiavenna*, *Chur*, or *Choire*, *Meyenfeld*, *Morbegno* and *Sondrio*. The *Rhine* begins firſt to carry a Boat here.

Grodno, *Grodna*, a City of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, in the *Palatinate* of *Troki*, partly upon an Hill, partly in a Valley; which has a Bridge over the River *Niemen*, upon which it ſtands; twenty *German* Miles from *Vilna* to the South-Weſt, and ſixty from *Margenburgh* to the Eaſt. It was built by King *Stephen* about 1585. In 1655. the *Moſcovites* took, and wretchedly harraſſed it. *Stephen Batorius*, the Founder of it, died here in 1586. The Diets of *Poland* are often held in this City, and it gives the Title of a Dukedom.

Groeningen, *Groeninga*, one of the Cities belonging to the *United Provinces*; great, populous, rich, very ſtrong, and the Capital of a Province of the ſame name; having been heretofore the Capital of *Frieſland*. It ſtands upon the ſmall River *Hoorenſter*, where it receives the *Damſter*; honored with a Biſhops See, by Pope *Paul* IV. and with an Univerſity, opened here *A. D.* 1615. It has a ſtrong Caſtle, which was in vain attacked by the Biſhop of *Munſter* in 1672. It ſtands three *French* Leagues from *Dam* to the Weſt, towards *Leuwaerden*, from which it ſtands eight Miles to the Eaſt. Heretofore a Free Imperial City, but now exempted; and is one of the States united in the *Dutch* League. § **Het Groeningerlandt**, the Province belonging to this City, was heretofore a part of *Frieſland*. Its preſent bounds on the North, are the *German* Ocean, and the overflown Shallows; on the Weſt *Frieſland*, divided from it by the River *Lavica*; on the South *Overyſſel*; and on the Eaſt *Eaſt-Frieſland*, from which it is divided by the vaſt Lake called *Dollert*. The principal City is *Groeningen*. It was of old ſubject to the Biſhop of *Utrecht*, from whom the City revolted, and put it ſelf under the Duke of *Guelderland* in 1515. It ſubmitted alſo to *Charles* V. in 1536. and under that Family continued till 1594. when it was taken by the Forces of the *United Provinces*, from the *Spaniards*. This Province enjoys the laſt *Voice* in the Aſſemblies of the *States General*.

Groen-Land, or *Green-Land*, *Gronia*, called by the *French Terreverte*; by the *Dutch*, *Spitsbergen*; is a conſiderable part of the *Artick* Continent, which lies more North than *Iſland*. Firſt diſcovered by *Ericus Rufus*, an *Iſlander*, in 982. After this it was ſearched, and inhabited towards the Shoars by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*. In 1256. *Magnus* King of *Norway* ſent a Royal Navy to reduce the Inhabitants, who had refuſed to pay him Tribute. But from 1379 all Navigation thither was intermitted, and the Inhabitants heard of no more. The more Southern parts were again diſcovered about the end of the laſt Century, by *Martin Forbiſher* an *Engliſhman*, *George Monk* a *Dane*, and others; yet there can very little be ſaid of it remarkable, but its Harbours, frequented by the *Europeans* for Fiſhing. By ſeveral advances in ſucceeding times, the Land is diſcovered to *deg.* 78. of Latitude; whether it be an Iſland, or a part of the *American*, or any other Continent, is not known. *Hofman* ſaith, the Inhabitants live on Fiſh and Fowl; whereas moſt (I might perhaps ſay all) that have ſailed thither, pretend to have found no other Inhabitants than Wolves, Bears, Foxes, and Deer. Its moſt Northern Cape is in *deg.* 66. of Latitude. It has perpetual day during our Summer, and Night during our Winter, and three months longer; for their Summer laſts only three months and fourteen days.

Groll, *Grolle* or *Groenlo*, *Grola*, is a City belonging to the *United Provinces* in *Guelderland*, in the Diſtrict of *Zutphen*; little, but well fortified; and ſeated upon the River *Slinke*. Taken from the *Dutch* by the *Marqueſs* of *Spinola* in 1605. Again by the *Dutch* in 1617. By the *French* in 1672. and again deſerted in 1674 This City is in the borders of *Weſtphalia*, and of the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, four Leagues from *Zutphen* to the Eaſt. There is a Tract written by *Grotius*, entituled, *Obſidio Grollæ*.

Groneburgh. See *Tavaſthus*.

Groſſeto, *Groſſetum*, *Roſetum*, a ſmall City in the State of *Siena* in *Italy*, upon the Sea Shoar, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*, and has a Caſtle that is very ſtrong. It ſtands about three Miles from the River *Ombrone* to the North-Weſt, near the Lake of *Prilli*, (now *di Caſtiglione*, or *di Buriano*,) and four from *Siena* South. This City ſprung up out of the ruins of *Roſellæ*, which ſtood about two Miles from it.

Groſſo, *Ticarus*, a River of *Corſica*, on the South ſide of the Iſland.

Groſwerder, an Iſland of *Pruſſia*, at the Mouth of the *Viſtula*.

Groſverner, or *le Grand Brenner*, that part of the *Alpes* next *Trent*.

Grotkaw, *Grotkavia*, a ſmall City of *Bohemia* in *Sileſia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name; under the Dominion of the Biſhop of *Breſlaw*; from which it is diſtant ſeven Miles to the South, and thirteen from *Prague* to the Eaſt. The Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, is a part of the *Upper Sileſia* in *Bohemia*, which has belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Breſlaw*, from the times of *Priteſlaus Pogarellus*, Biſhop of that Dioceſe; who bought it of *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Lignitz*, and *Brieg*, and annexed it for ever to this See. It lies between the Dukedom of *Oppelen* to the Eaſt, *Monſterberg* to the Weſt, *Brieg* to the North, and *Nieſſa* to the South. *Grotkaw*, and *Nieſſa*, are the principal places in it.

La Grotta de Cani, a peſtilential Cavern, near the Lake *Agnano* in *Italy*, four Leagues from *Naples*, towards *Pozzuoli*: call'd likewiſe the *Cavern of Charon*, from the *mortal* malignity of the Air and Vapours within it. In 1628. *Kircher* ſays, he tryed the experiment of letting down a dog into it, which thereupon became as perfectly dead: but taken up, and plunged in the Lake *Agnano*, he revived again. (to 1. *Mund. Subter.*) And from this ſort of quality, it comes to bear the name of *de Cani*.

La Grotta di Napoli, *Crypta Neapolitana*, a Road cut a-croſs the foot of the Mountain *Poſilipo*, twelve foot deep and broad, and half a League long, in the way betwixt *Naples* and *Pozzuoli* in *Italy*, for the convenience of a ſhorter Paſſage from the one to the other. It was the work of *Lucullus*, who employ'd a hundred thouſand men about it, and finiſhed it in fifteen days.

Grubenhagen, a Caſtle and Territory in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, towards the Mountains; not far from the River *Leina*; almoſt five Miles from *Gottingen* to the North, and eight from *Goſlar* to the South-Weſt, twenty ſeven from *Bremen* to the South-Eaſt. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, the only City in which is *Einberke*, two Miles North of this Caſtle, which belongs to the Duke of *Brunſwick Hannover*.

Grunthghen, a Town in the Principality of *Halberſtad* in the *Lower Saxony*.

Guadajoz, *Salſum*, a River of *Andaluſia*, which at firſt was called *Biboras*, or *Viboras*; but taking in the two ſmall Rivolets, of *Tovazo*, and *Salado*, it has the name of *Guadajoz*; and falls into the *Guadal-*

Guadalquivir, between *Sevil* and *Cordova*.

Guadalajara, *Guadalaxara*, a City in *New Spain*, which is the Capital of *New Gallicia*, and is very conſiderable; being ſeated upon the River *Baranja*, and built in 1531. by the *Spaniards*, under whom it is. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico* ever ſince 1570. (when the See was tranſlated from *Compoſtella* hither.) and the Seat of the Parliament, or Courts of Juſtice, of this Province. It is forty Leagues diſtant from the South Sea, and eighty from *Mexico* to the Weſt: ſtanding in a well watered and fruitful Plain. The Province of *New Gallicia*, called of old *Xaliſco*, hath the name given it ſometimes of *Guadalajara* from this City. § **Guadalajara**, a Town in *New Caſtile*, the Capital of *Algar*, upon the River *Henares*, four Leagues from *Henares*, [*Complutum*] to the Eaſt, and nine from *Madrid*: it has been called *Carraca*.

Guadalaviar, *Durias*, *Turia*, a River in *Valentia* in *Spain*: it ariſeth in *Arragon*, in the Confines of *New Caſtile*, near the Head of [*Tagus*] *Tajo*; and running Eaſtward watereth *Albarazin*, and *Tervel*; then turning South, it entereth the Kingdom of *Valentia*; and by the Capital City of it falls into the Bay of *Valentia*, over againſt *Majorca*.

Guadalentin, *Chryſius*, *Terebs*, a River of *Spain*; which ariſeth in *Granada*, near *Guadix*; and watering *Baeza*, *Lorca*, and *Almacaren*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſeven Miles South of *Carthagena*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*.

Guadalete, *Lethes*, a River of *Andaluſia*, which watereth *Zahara*, *Villa Martin*, *Bornbos*, *Arcos*, and *Xeres*; and ends in the Bay of *Cadiz*.

Guadaloupe, or *Guardeloupe*, *Aqua Lupiæ*, an Iſland in *America*, which is one of the greateſt of the *Antilles*; and has been in the hands of the *French* ever ſince 1627. There are in it many Plantations, or Colonies, and Caſtles; the Iſland being ſixty Miles in compaſs, very fruitful in Sugars, and well watered and peopled. It lies in Long. 315. North Lat. 19. 10. to the North-Weſt of *Barbadoes*, betwixt *Dominico* and *Martigalante*. And is the third Iſland from the Northward of the *Caribbes* or *Antilles*.

Guadalquivir, *Bætis*, *Tarteſſus*, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Spain*; called *Bætis* by *Mela*; *Tarteſſus* by *Strabo*. And now *Guadalquivir*, by an *Arabick* Word, which ſignifies the *great River* or *Water*. It ariſeth from Mount *Carzorla*, in the Foreſt of *Segura* in *New Caſtile*, in the Confines of *Granada* and *Murcia*; ſix Leagues from *Baeza* to the North; and being augmented with the River *Boroſa*, it runneth Weſtward through *Andaluſia*; and a little above *Andujar*, takes in from the North *Guadalimar*; and beneath it, *Frio* from the South; *Guadiel* and *Herumblar* from the North; and paſſing *Admuz*, with the addition of *Arjona* and *Porcuna*, it entereth *Cordova*; then taking in *Cazer*, and ſome other ſmall Rivers, it paſſeth to *Palma*; where it receives the *Xenil* [*Singilis*]; and ſo haſteth to *Sevil*, *Hiſpalis*; beneath which it takes in the *Guadimar*; and bending Southward, entereth the Ocean, five Leagues beneath *Sevil*. The Mouth of it is called *la Mareſma*. Heretofore it had another Mouth, but that lying more Southward, is long ſince ſtopped up. Beneath *Sevil* it makes three or four ſmall Iſlands, not worth any further notice.

Guadalquivireto, *Saduca*, a River of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Malaga*.

Guadazenil, more commonly called *Xenil*. See *Guadalquivir*, and *Xenil*.

Guadel, a Town and Port upon the Gulph of *Ormus*, in the Province of *Kherman* in *Perſia*.

Guadiana, *Anas*, a River in *Spain*, which is one of the greateſt; its preſent Name is compounded of the *Arabick* Word *Guadi*, which ſignifies a River; and *Anas*, its ancient Name. It ariſeth in *New Caſtile*, out of the Fens or Marſh... called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana*; not above two Miles above the Town, *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*: being diſmiſſed from theſe Marſhes, and improved by the *Boydera*, it buries it ſelf for a League under the Earth; and near *Villaharta* breaks out again, five Leagues beneath *Calatrava*; declining Weſtward, (tho with great winding) and taking in *Bullaque*, *Eſtena*, *Guadaranque*; and out of *Eſtremadura*, *Guadalupo*, and *Zuja*; it watereth *Merida*; then *Badajox*, or *Badajos*. [*Pax Auguſta*,] where it entereth *Portugal*; and declining to the South, viſits *Olivenca*; and having parted *Algarvia* to the North, from *Andaluſia* on the South, it entereth the Ocean at *Ayamente*, ſeventeen *Spaniſh* Miles Weſt of *Guadalquivir*. This River is at preſent ſaid not to bury it ſelf in the Earth, as is reported heretofore, by all the *Spaniards* who have mentioned it. *Baudrand*.

Guadiaro, *Chryſius*, *Barbeſola*. See *Guadalentin*. Others ſay it is *Guadalajora*, between *Eſtropona* to the North-Eaſt, and *Caſtel de la Lucena* to the Weſt, juſt by the Eaſtern Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*.

Guadilbarbar, *Rubricatus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*; called *Jadog*, or *Ladog* by others: It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Guadix, *Guadicium*, *Accis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sevil*. Seated at the Foot of a Mountain, by the River *Fardes*, or *Guadalentia*, and the Fountains of *Segura*; ten Leagues from *Jaen* to the South-Eaſt, nine from *Granada* to the North-Eaſt, and ſeventeen from *Almeria* to the North. This City was taken from the *Moors* in 1489, and is now in a declining State, tho once a celebrated *Roman* Colony.

Guaira, a Province of *Paraguay*, in South *America*, under the *Spaniards*; between the South part of *Braſil* to the Eaſt, *Parana* to the South, and *Paraguay Propria* to the Weſt; the chief City had heretofore the ſame Name, but is now ruined.

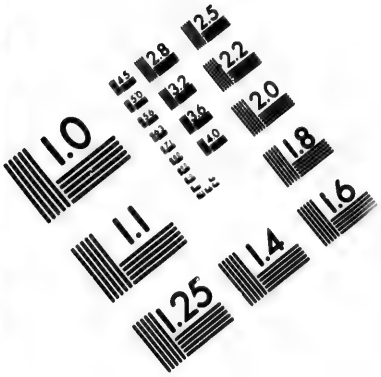
Gualata, a Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, towards the *Atlantick* Ocean; it has the Deſarts of *Zanhaga* on the North, on the Eaſt the Kingdom of *Tombutum*, and on the South that of *Genchoa*. The King of *Tombut* conquered this Country in 1526; and afterwards return'd it to its own Prince, upon Conditions of his paying Tribute to *Tombut*. It is but a barren place, affording little Proviſion, no Barley, Rice, or *Hirſe*, and plenty only of *Dates*. The principal City is of the ſame name: Whither the *Barbary* Merchants uſed formerly to traffick for Braſs, Silver and Gold: but now the Commerce has paſſed thence to *Gaoga* and *Tombut*. The other chief City in it is *Hoden*.

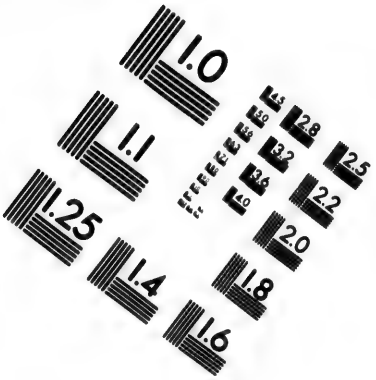
Gualentzamoze, the *Caſpian* Sea.

Gualgas, *Ganges*.

Gualida or *Beni-Gualida*, a rich and fruitful Mountain in the Province of *Errif*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*; inhabited by ſixty good Villages, out of which they can draw ſix thouſand effective men, who with the great difficulty of the Avenues are a conſiderable defence againſt a Conqueſt. They pay a ſmall Tribute for the liberty of going to *Fez*; but otherwiſe are exempted from Taxes; and by a Privilege confirm'd to them by the Kings of *Fez*, at every new Succeſſion, their Country is an inviolable *Aſylum* for Criminals that retire to it.

Guamanga, otherwiſe called S. *Juan de la Vittoria*, a City in *Peru*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*, and the Capital of a Province; in a good Air, a fruitful Soil, (full of Mines of divers Metals) the Seat of a Governour, adorn'd with many Convents and Churches well built, ſixty Leagues





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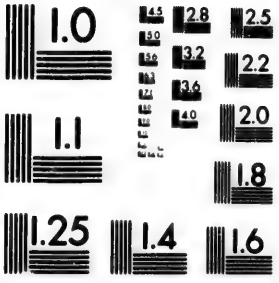

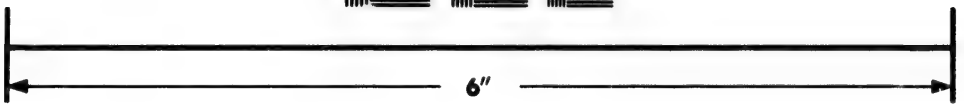

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from *Lima*. The *Spaniards* reckon about thirty thouſand perſons in the Province, that pay Taxes.

Guanahani, or St. *Salvador*, an Iſland of North *America*; one of the *Lucayes*, between *Florida* and *Hiſpaniola*; which has a ſafe and a large Haven; and was the firſt ſpot of *American* Ground which *Columbus* diſcovered on *Thurſday*, *October* 11. 1492. By him called S. *Salvador*, becauſe his finding it that day ſaved his Life; the *Spaniards* having otherwiſe reſolved to have ſlain him. In the midſt of it there is a Lake, five Leagues in circuit. The Soil is good Paſturage; and it was heretofore well peopled with the *Natives*, before the *Spaniards* murdered a great part of them, and carried away the reſt to the *Terra firma* to work in the Mines of Gold.

Guancabelica, otherwiſe known by the Name of *El Aſſiento de Oropeſa*, are the famous Quick-Silver Mines in *Peru*; near the City *Oropeſa*, and nine or ten Leagues from *S. Juan de la Victoria*. Out of which they yearly extract about a Million of Pounds in weight of the Metal; and the Sum of forty thouſand Ducats thence accrues, beſides other Emoluments, to the Treaſures of the King of *Spain*. The *Spaniards* firſt diſcovered them in 1566.

Guanſer, *Zalacus*, a Mountain of *Mauritania Caſarienſis*, now the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*.

Guarda, *Guardia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*; between *Cauria*, *Coria*, and *Limago*, fourteen Miles from either, eleven from *Viſeu*. The See was tranſlated hither from the *Igadita* of the Ancients, which had been a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Braga*.

Guardafu, and *Guardafumi*, *Aromata*, a City and Promontory in *Æthopia*, at the Entrance of the *Red-Sea*; where the moſt Eaſtern Part of the Kingdom of *Adel* now is; over againſt *Arabia Fœlix*, and the Iſle of *Zocotora*. This is the moſt Eaſtern Cape of all the Continent of *Africa*.

Guardia, *Siga*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Guardia, *Sela*, a River on the Weſt of the *Morea*, now *Selici*, over againſt *Zant*.

Guardia Alferes or *Alfenes*, *Guardia Alferia*, an Epiſcopal City in the County of *Moliſe*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Guardiano, *Lotoa*, *Letoia*, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, on the South of *Candia* or *Crete*.

Guargala, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida*, between *Gademeſſa* to the Eaſt, and *Tegortina* to the Weſt, towards the Mountains of *Zahara*.

Guaſcogna. See *Gaſcoigne*.

Guaſtalla, *Guardaſtallum*, *Vaſtalla*, *Guaſtalla*, a Town upon the *Po* in *Lombardy*, in the States of the Duke of *Mantoua*; at which Pope *Paſchal* II. celebrated a Council in 1106. It has the Honor to give the Title of a Duke.

Guatimala, a large Government and Province in *New Spain*. The principal City of which (being of the ſame Name, *S. Jago de Guatimala*,) is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. The ſeat of the Parliament; and in 1628. by *Philip* IV. made an Univerſity. This City was built in 1524. in a Valley, near the River *Matataia*, not far from a burning Mountain, from whence there iſſued ſuch a Deluge of Fire, Water, and Stones in 1541. as overturned a great part of the Houſes in it; thirteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from the South Sea, three hundred from *Mexico* to the South-Eaſt. The *Government* of *Guatimala* reaches from the Province of *Chiapa*, as far as to the Streights of *Panama*; including in that extent the Provinces of *Vera-Paz*, *Soconuſco*, *Guatimala* properly ſo called (of which *S. Jago* aforeſaid is the Capital), *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, *Coſtaricca*, and *Veragua*. In the *Indian* Language it is *Quatuemallac*. There is plenty of Corn, Cotton, Maze, and good Paſtourage; of Hills, Forreſts, and Rivers; but the Air not commended for Healthfulneſs; and they make Salt with great Difficulty.

Guattaro, *Battarus*, a River in the Iſle of *Corſica*.

Guaxaca, a Province in *New Spain*, in the *North America*, the Capital whereof is *Antequera*. It lies betwixt the two North and South Seas, with the Provinces of *Tlaſcala* to the Weſt, and *Chiapa* to the Eaſt; enjoying a healthy Climate, and yielding plenty of Corn, Maze, Cacao, Cochineal, Silk, Fruits, with Mines of Gold, &c. There are about three hundred and fifty Borough Town, and as many Villages, an hundred and ſixty Convents, and divers Eccleſiaſtical Colleges eſtabliſhed in it. *Ferdinand Cortez* made the Conqueſt of it; to whom the Valley of *Guaxaca* gave the Title of *Marquiſs del Valle*.

Guayaquil, a Sea-Port Town in the North of *Peru*, upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, or South Sea; which has a large Haven, and lies over againſt the Iſle of *Puna*; the River that waſheth it is called by the ſame Name.

Gubel-Haman, a Sultany or petty Kingdom in *Arabia Fœlix*, towards the *Arabian* Sea, near *Partath*; with a City of the ſame Name.

Guben, a ſtrong Town, well fortified, in the *Lower Luſatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Neiſſe*. It is one of the principal Places in the Province of *Luſatia*.

Guber, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, between *Guiana* to the South, the River *Niger* to the North, and the Lake of *Guardia* to the Eaſt; with a City, its Capital, of the ſame Name. It is a well peopled Country, and the Kings of it are abſolute.

Gubio, or *Gubbio*, *Eugubium*, a ſmall City in the State of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*, but exempt from his Juriſdiction. It ſtands at the Foot of the *Apennine*, near the Fountains of the River *Chiaſcus*, in the Confines of the Marquiſate of *Anconitana*; twenty ſix Miles from *Urbino* to the South, and ſixty from *Ancona* to the Weſt; called *Eugubio* in the later Maps.

Guchen, a great City and Territory in the Province of *Quangſi* in *China*, extending their Juriſdiction over nine other Cities. It is one of the Keys of the Province, and being ſeated at the Confluence of divers Rivers with the *Takiang*, has made it ſelf a famous Place for Commerce. Out of the Mountains in this Territory they draw Vermiglion.

Gueguens. See *Mereé*.

Guelheot, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Honan*, in the North-Eaſt of the Kingdom of *China*.

Guelderland. See *Gelderlandt*.

Guenga, a River in *India*, within *Ganges*, which ariſeth in the Kingdom of *Decam*, towards Mount *Gaca*; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Orixia*, diſburthens it ſelf into the Bay of *Bengala*. It is called by the *Portugueſe*, *Ganga*.

Guerande, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, in the County of *Nantes*, towards the Shoars of the Bay of *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Loyre* and *Udaine*; where are great Works for the making Salt. It ſtands fourteen Miles from *Nantes* to the Weſt; and was once called *Aula Quiriaca*.

Guerba, a River of *Spain*.

Gueret, *Gueretum*, a City of *France*, in *la Marche* the *Upper* (whereof it is the Capital), upon the River *Creſe*; twelve Leagues from *Limoges* to the Eaſt, and twenty two from *Bourbon* to the Weſt; others write it *Garaſium*.

Gueſer,

Gueſer. *Seleucia*, the ſame with *Bagdat*.

Guetaria. *Menoſca*, a Town in *Guipuſcoa*.

Gueta Dyta, a City in *New Caſtile*, ſeated in a Plain, twenty Miles from *Toledo*.

Guharan. See *Oran*, which is the ſame.

Guiana. *Guiama*, a large Country in South *America*, ſometimes written *Guaiana*; it is bounded on the Eaſt and North by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North Sea; on the Weſt by the *Terra Firma*, on the South by *Braſil* and the Lake of *Parimao*. This Country has, for thirty Years laſt paſt, been inhabited by the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *French*. The two Nations of the *Indians*, called *Caribes* and *Galibes*, (beſides others) poſſeſs neverthleſs the far greateſt part of it; who uſed to War formerly with Arms all made of Gold, of which this Country afforded ſuch abundance, that the *Spaniards* at the firſt gave it the name of *El Dorado*.

Guie, *Guetta*, *Gutta*, a River in *Burgundy*.

Guienne. *Aquitania*, (in *Pliny Aremorica*,) a Province, and Dukedom in *France*; bounded on the North with *Xaintoigne*, from which it is parted by the River *Dordonne*; on the South with *Gaſcoigne*; on the Eaſt with *Perigort*, and on the Weſt with the *Aquitanick* Ocean, from the *Pyreneau* Hills to the River of *Bourdeaux*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine; the firſt of which is uſually tranſported into *Spain*, and the latter into the Northern Countries. The People are of a different both Stature and Humour from the reſt of *France*; which is not much to be wondered at, conſidering the *Engliſh* Nation for three hundred years together, were poſſeſs'd of this Country. See *Gaſcoigne*. The principal Rivers of it are the *Garonne* and the *Dordonne*, which meet at *Retraicte*, and in one Channel fall into the Ocean. The chief Cities are *Bourdeaux*, *Baionne*, and *Dax* or *D' Acqs*. *Guienne* is thought to be but a Corruption of *Aquitania*, which was the *Roman* Name for it, (then) enlarged to a far greater Extent.

Guilan, or *Gulao*, the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

Guilford, the Capital Town of the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Woking*, which returns two Members to the *Houſe of Commons*. It is pleaſantly ſituated upon the River *Wey*, containing three Pariſhes; well frequented, accommodated, and handſom. The *Saxon* Kings had a Royal Manſion here, in whoſe time it was a Place of greater Extent. The Ruins of a large old Caſtle, near the River, remain yet to be ſeen. In the year 1660. King *Charles* II. created *Elizabeth* Viſcounteſs of *Kinalmaky* in *Ireland*, Counteſs of this Place for her Life. In 1674. the Title of Earl of *Guilford*, was granted by the ſame King, to *John Maitland*, the late Duke of *Lautherdale* in *Scotland*. After whom, the late Lord *Francis North* received the Title of Baron *Guilford*, from the ſame King alſo.

S. Guillain, *Giſlenopolis*, a Town in *Hainault*, which has a Monaſtery belonging to it. Taken by the *French* in 1654. and retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1656.

Guimaranes, *Caſtrabunes*, *Vimaranum*, *Egita*, *Araduca*, once a City, and frequently mentioned as ſuch; now a ſmall Village in *Entre Douro e Minho* in *Portugal*; three Leagues from *Braga* towards the Eaſt. This was the Place where S. *Damaſus*, one of the ancient Popes, was born.

Guinee, *Guinea*, a very great Country on the Weſtern Shoars of *Africa*, which by the *Portugueſe* (the firſt Diſcoverers of it) is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper *Guinee* is bounded with *Nigritia* on the North, the *Atlantick* Ocean on the South, and has the Kingdom of *Congo* on the Eaſt, and the Mountains of *Leon* on the Weſt. It is a very fruitful Country, in Gold, Ivory, Sugar, Cotton, Rice, *&c.* of a great Extent from Eaſt to Weſt, and much frequented by the *European* Ships. It is divided into three Parts; *Guinee*, properly ſo called, which lies in the middle; *Malegueta*, which lies to the Weſt; and the Kingdom of *Beni*, which lies to the Eaſt. § *Guinee*, properly ſo called, is a very large Country in *Africa*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean; between *Malegueta* to the Weſt (from which it is ſeparated by the Cape of *Palmes*) and the Kingdom of *Beni* to the Eaſt, from which it is divided by the River *de la Volta*. It is divided into *la Coſte d'or*, (which lies Eaſt between the Rivers *Aſſen* and *la Volta*.) and *la Coſte des Dents*, which lies Weſt between the Cape of *Palmes* and the River *Aſſen*, by which it is parted from the former. On the *Coſte d'or* are many Caſtles belonging to the *Engliſh*, *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *Hollanders*. This Country was diſcovered in 1365. by the *French*, as is pretended. *Baudrand*. But in the diſmal Wars between the *Engliſh* and *French*, under *Charles* VI. and VII. they were forc'd to omit the Proſecution of this Navigation *Hoſman*. It is much more probable, and better atteſted, that it was diſcovered in 1452 by *Henry* Duke of *Viſco*, Son of *John* I. King of *Portugal*. But then the *Spaniards*, in 1477. purſued this Diſcovery, and till 1479 excluded the firſt Diſcoverers, who regaining the Trade in the Iſland of S. *George*, built the the ſtrong Fort or Town of *Mina*, in 1486. to ſecure their Trade there for the future, and command all the reſt of this Coaſt: Which was the firſt Place built by the *Europeans* on this Coaſt.

New-Guinee, this Country has not been hitherto ſo far diſcovered, as that we know whether it be an Iſland or a Part of the Continent of the *Terra Auſtralis*. It is ſeparated from *Terra de Papaous*, (which lies Eaſt of *Ceram* and *Gilolo* in the *Eaſt Indies*, in 51 deg. of Southern Lat.) by a narrow Straight of the Sea.

Guinegat, a ſmall Town in *Artois*, made famous by a great Defeat of the *French* Forces, by the *Flandrians*, in 1479. by which Victory *Maximilian* the Emperor (then married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles the Hardy*, the laſt Duke of *Burgundy*) recovered *Tournay* out of the Hands of the *French*, and ſettled the *Low-Countries* in the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It lies three *French* Miles from S. *Omar* to the South, the ſame from *Renty* to the Eaſt, and two from *Ayre* to the Weſt.

Guines, a fine Town, two Miles Eaſt of *Calais*, and the Capital of a County of the ſame Name; having *Boulonois* on the South and Eaſt, *Terre d' Oye* on the North, and the *German* Sea or Streights of *Calais* on the Eaſt. This County was of old a Part of *Boulonois*, and the Town belonged then to *Picardy*. King *Edward* III. of *England* poſſeſſed himſelf of both in 1351. to whom afterwards they were confirmed by a Treaty in 1360. And in the Reign of *Charles* VI. of *France*, loſt again to that Crown.

Guipuſcoa, *Ipuſcoa*, now a Province, but once a Kingdom in *Spain*. In the middle Times annexed to the Kingdom of *Navar*, but now ſeparated from it, and united to *Biſcay*: By which it is bounded on the Weſt, on the South it has *Alava*, on the North the Bay of *Biſcay*, and the Kingdom of *Navar* on the Eaſt. The principal Cities in it are *Toloſa*, which is the Capital, S. *Sebaſtian*, and *Fontarabie*. It is about thirty ſix Miles in Compaſs; anciently peopled by the *Cantabri*, a hardy and a valiant People. This Country was wreſted from the Crown of *Navar* in 1079. by *Alphonſus* I. King of *Caſtile*, but it was reſtored again, and continued under that Crown till 1200. when it revolted to *Caſtile* again, and ever ſince it has been united to *Biſcay*.

Gur, *Dirus* a River of *Mauritania*.

Guiſe, *Guiſa*, *Guiſia*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, in the Territory of *Tierache*, which has a Caſtle ſeated upon the River *Oiſe*, in the Confines of *Hainault*; nine Miles from *Cambray* to the South, five from *la Fere* to the North-Eaſt, and about ſeventeen from *Amiens* to the Eaſt. This Town was beſieged by the *Spaniards*, without any Succeſs, in 1650. But that which made it moſt remarkable, was the Dukes of *Guiſe*, who in former times had a very great Hand in all the Affairs of *France*, from the Reign of *Francis* I. to that of *Henry* IV. This Family was a Branch of the Houſe of *Lorrain*; advanced by *Francis* I. in 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guiſe* (which was their Inheritance) to Dukes of the ſame Place. The firſt thus raiſed was *Claude*, the Son of *Renate* II. He had eight Sons, of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, *Claudius* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marqueſs of *Ellebove*. *Francis* became very famous by his defence of *Mets*, againſt *Charles* V. and his ſurprizing *Calais* from the *Engliſh*. He was aſſaſſinated in 1553. being the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*, and *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making himſelf Head of the *Holy League* againſt *Henry* III. of *France*, was ſlain in the States of *Blois* by the Order of that Prince in 1588. and his Elegy is written by the Eloquent M. *de Balſac*. *Charles*, the other Brother, took up Arms againſt *Henry* III. and continued them againſt *Henry* IV. till at laſt in 1594. he was forced to ſubmit to that Victorious Prince. *Charles* the Son of *Henry*, ſucceeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of *Henry* II. who has been famous of later Times, being choſen King of *Naples*, though the *Spaniards* ſhortly outed him.

Gulicks, *Juliacum*, a City of *Germany*, mention'd as ſuch by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus*, called now by the *French Juliers*, by the *Germans Gulick*, by the *Italians Giuliers*. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Juliers*; ſeated upon the River *Roer* or *Roure*, which falls into the *Maes* at *Roermande*; and has a ſtrong ſquare Caſtle; often taken and retaken of latter times, till in 1660. it was put by the *Spaniards* into the Hands of the Duke of *Newburg*. It lies ſixteen Miles from *Cologn* to the Weſt, ſeven from *Maeſtricht*, and four from *Aquiſgrane* to the North-Eaſt. See *Juliers*.

Gunz, *Sabaria*, a River of the *Lower Hungary*, which riſeth in *Auſtria*, and falls into the River *Rab*: The *Hungarians* call it *Benges*.

Guntz, *Guntia*, a River in *Schwaben*, which gives Name to *Guntzburg*, in the Marquiſate of *Burgow*; fourteen Miles from *Kempten* to the North, and thirty nine from *Auſpurg*. This River falls into the *Danube* three Miles below *Ulm*.

Gupio, a ſmall Lake in the Palatinate of *Breſt* in *Poland*.

Gurck, *Gurcum*, a City in *Carinthia*, which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*: It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, which a little lower falls into the *Oleze*; ſix Miles from *Villach* to the North, and about five from *Clagenfurt*; a little Eaſt of which the River *Gurk* falls into the *Danube*. This Biſhoprick was inſtituted by one of the Archbiſhops of *Saltzburg*, in 1073. who reſerved to himſelf and his Succeſſors the Election and Inveſtiture of the Biſhops of this See, taking the Oath of Fealty from them: But now by Agreement with *Ferdinand* I. the Emperor chuſeth twice together, then the Biſhop of *Saltzburg* the third time, and ſo by turns, as often as this See becomes vacant; though this Biſhop is no Member of the Empire, nor has any Vote in the *Diet*, as all thoſe which were Founded by the Emperors of *Germany* have.

Guregura, or *Guregra*, an inhabited Mountain towards the *Atlas*, in the Kindom of *Fez* in *Africa*; thirteen Leagues from the City *Fez*; affording Corn and Cattle in plenty. There are divers large Villages upon it, which ſtand in no need of Walls or Caſtles to defend them; the Difficulty of the Avenues is a ſufficient Security.

Gurgian, the *Caſpian* Sea.

Gurgiſtan. See *Georgia*.

Guſtrow, *Guſtrovium*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which is the Seat of a Duke, who has here a very ſplendid Caſtle: It ſtands ſeven *German* Miles from *Wiſmar* to the Eaſt, four from *Roſtock* to the South, three from *Dobbertin* to the North, and about ſeven from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The Duke of *Guſtrow* has under him *Roſtock*, and the greateſt part of the Territory of *Walden* alſo; but *Guſtrow* is his principal City.

Gutkow or *Gutzkow*, *Gutkovia*, is a Town of the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the River *Pene*, which a little lower falls into the *Groſs Haff*, and the *Baltick* Sea. It ſtands 14 Miles from *Guſtrow* to the Eaſt, 3 from *Gripſwald* to the South, and 4 from *Wolgaſt* to the South-Weſt. This is the Capital of a Marquiſate, which takes its Name from this Town; and lies between the Dukedom of *Stetin* to the Eaſt and the Dominion of *Barth* to the Weſt, and the *Baltick* Sea to the North: To it belongs *Gripſwald* and *Gutkow*: they are all of them, together with *Stetin*, under the King of *Sweden*, who by a Treaty in 1676. regained them from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had ſeized them in a War a little before.

Guy-Cliff, a very delightful Cliff, amongſt Groves and little Streams, near *Warwick*; ſo called from the Famous *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, who retired hither from his Valiant Actions to a Life of Solitude, and built a Chappel in which he was buried.

Guydil, the *Scotch* and *Iriſh*.

Guzerate, *Gedroſia*, *Guzarata*, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Cape of *Malabar*, to the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Decan*; which had heretofore Kings of its own, but is now under the Great *Mogul*; whoſe *Vice-roy* lives in extraordinary State at *Amadabat*: often alſo called the Kingdom of *Cambaia*, from *Cambaia* its capital City, under which word there is a further Account of it: I ſhall here add, that *Sultan Mamoet* Prince of this Country, dying about 1545. left the Tuition of his Son to one of his great Men; who being envied and hated by his Country-men, and his Prince (though of Age then) not being able to protect him, he in 1565. called in *Ecbar*, the great *Mogul*, who took Poſſeſſion of this Kingdom, and ruined the King and his Tutor together with the diſcontented Party. It is the pleaſanteſt Province in all *Indoſtan*, ever green: Its Sea-Ports are *Surat*, and *Cambaya*, which laſt is the beſt in the *Indies*.

Gwig, *Waga*, a River in *Wales*, which falleth into the *Severn* at *Chepſtow*, after it hath paſſed by *Monmouth*.

Gwidh, *Vectis*, the Iſle of *Wight*.

Gwineth, *Venedocia*, *North-Wales*.

Gyfhorn, *Gyfhornia*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, under the Duke of *Zell*; three Miles from *Brunſwick* to the North, and five from *Zell* to the Eaſt; upon the River *Aller*.

Gyll, *Anſoba*, a River of *Ireland* which falls into the Bay of *Gallway* in *Conaught*.

Gyngiſch, *Genadium*, *Cenadium*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*, called *Chanad* by the *Hungarians*, and *Gyngiſch* by the *Germans*: It is the Head of a County of the ſame Name; and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*: Upon the River *Meriſch*, which paſſing from the *Carpathian* Hills quite through *Tranſylvania*, and by *Lippa*, a little lower than this City falls into the *Teyſſe*, over againſt *Segedin*; from which

which this City ſtands about three Miles to the Eaſt: it was in the hands of the *Turks* till 1676. but is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Emperour.

Gymnoſophiſtæ, the ancient Philoſophers of *India*, whoſe Memory is preſerved in Hiſtory with great honour: they firſt taught us the placing of true felicity in Speculation, Senſe and Vertue, accompanied with a ſolid Contempt of *Fortune*'s favours. The *Greeks* received ſeveral Doctrines from them; and particularly the *Metampſychoſis*, to which, the *Indians* to this day, as formerly, are ſtrictly addicted. Of theſe Philoſophers, the *Brachmanes* made one principal Sect. And ſome applied themſelves to give Counſel to Princes and Magiſtrates, ſome to contemplate the Works of Nature in ſolitary places.

H A.

Habab, that part of *Æthiopia*, which lies next *Egypt*. See *Æthiopia*.

Habes, *Eleutherus*, a River on the Weſt of *Sicily*, which falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, eight Miles from *Palermo*.

Habaynacht, the great River *Indus*.

Hackdar, *Arſenarium*, a Promontory of *Africa*.

Haderſleben, a City in South *Jutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, towards the *Baltick* Sea, and the Iſland of *Fionia*, which has a very large Haven. It lies between *Kolding* and *Apenrad*, about four *German* Miles from either; the ſame diſtance from *Fionia* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Flenſburg* to the North. This City was built by *John* Duke of *Holſtein*; but is now under the King of *Denmark*, though often taken and loſt by the *Swedes*, in their Wars with the *Danes*. *Frederick* III. was born here *March* 28. 1609.

Hadleigh, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk* and the Hundred of *Coſford*, upon the River *Breton*.

Haerlem, *Harlemum*, the Capital of the Territory of *Kennerlande* in *Weſt-Friſeland*, upon the River [*Spara*] *Puttens Vaert*; three Miles from *Amſterdam* to the Weſt, and four from *Alckmar* to the South; between the Lake called *Haarlem-meer*, and the Sea. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *Paul* IV. under the Archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, in 1559. but this See was not long-liv'd, the *Hollanders* revolting ſoon after from *Spain*. As this City was one of the firſt that ejected the *Spaniards*, ſo it was the firſt that felt the heat of their fury: *Frederick* Son of the Duke *de Alva*, being ſent with an Army in 1573. to reduce it: which proved a long and bloody Siege eight Months. This Siege was made the more memorable by a Naval Victory obtained by ſixty *Spaniſh* Ships, over an hundred *Dutch* ones, which forced the City to ſurrender: as alſo by the Cruelty the *Spaniards* uſed after they got the Place; putting two thouſand Perſons to the Sword, under pretence they came from other Towns, though they had given their Oath to bear Arms no more: and having in the Siege defaced the Sacred Images, *therefore they were put to death, not as* Harlemers, *but as Sacrilegious Perſons*. This was the laſt of the Actions of the Duke of *Alva*; being ſoon after recalled. This City was built (as is ſuppoſed) by *Onolem*, a Noble Man, from whom it had its Name. Others ſay, by the *Friſelanders*, about 506. It is ſuppoſed too, that here the *Art of Printing was firſt invented*. But whoever founded, or has ſince improved it, it is now a great, populous, rich, well fortified City, in a healthful Air; which has about it pleaſant Meadows, and an adorning Wood. It was, in the time of *L. Guicciardin*, one of the biggeſt Cities in *Holland*; making yearly ten and twelve thouſand Pieces of Cloth; from which Trade, it may be judged (to have had its greateſt encreaſe.

Hafern, the **Hevern**. See **Hevern**.

Hag, a Town and County in the Empire, in *Bavaria*.

Hague, *Haga Comitis*, the pleaſanteſt and greateſt *Village* in *Chriſtendom*; ſeated within one Mile of the *German* Ocean; between *Leyden* to the North, and the Mouth of the *Maes* to the South; four *German* Miles from *Rotterdam* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Amſterdam* to the South Weſt. The uſual Reſidence of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Counſel of the *United Provinces*; in which the Earls of *Holland* had heretofore a ſtately Palace. The *Dutch* call it **Graven Hague**; the *Engliſh* the *Hague*; the *French La Haye*. The *Hollanders* would never fortifie it, out of a Vanity they have, to be Maſters of the Nobleſt Village in *Chriſtendom*: but they have narrowly eſcaped the paying dear for this Boaſt; the Town having been in danger of being ſurprized both by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The **Hage** or **Hagh**, in the *German*, ſignifies an Houſe.

Hagenaw, *Hagenoia*, *Hageno*, a City in the *Lower Alſatia*, upon the Rivers [*Matra*] *Moterbrun*, and [*Sorna*] *Sorr*, united: firſt walled in 1164. by *Frederick Ænobarbus* the Emperor; who built here an Imperial Palace, and made it a Free and Imperial City. It is now one of the Imperial Villages: and was heretofore under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but by the Peace of *Munſter*, it came under the King of *France*. In 1675. it was in vain beſieged by the *Auſtrian* Forces: yet ſoon after, all its Fortifications were ſlighted by the *French*; and thereupon it ſuffered very much in the laſt *German* War. This City ſtands two Miles Weſt of the *Rhine*, and four from *Strasbourg* to the North: and is now repairing.

Landtvog von Hagenaw, or the *Bailiwick* of *Hagenaw*, is almoſt included in *Alſatia*: alſo called the *Prefecture of the Ten Imperial Cities*; becauſe there are ſo many in it; viz. *Hagenaw*, *Colmar*, *Schelſtrat*, *Wiſſemburg*, *Landaw*, the Upper *Ebenheim*, *Roſheim*, *Munſter* in *Gregorienthal*, *Kaiſersberg*, and *Turcheim*, with their dependents. *Mulhuſen* in *Suntgaw*, belonged alſo once to this *Bailiwick*, which is now one of the *Swiſs* Cantons. This *Bailiwick* was mortgaged to the Elector *Palatine*, by *Sigiſmund* the Emperour, for fifty thouſand *Florens*. *Ferdinand* I. paid the Debt, and united it to the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in 1558. And in 1648. by the Peace of *Munſter*, it was reſigned with all its Dependences to the *French*, who are ſtill poſſeſſed of it.

Hailbzun, or *Hailprun*, *Heilbron*, *Aliſum*, *fons Saluti*, *Hailbruna*, a *German* City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the River *Necker*; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; called by this Name, by reaſon of the great plenty of Medicinal Springs it has. Made a Free Imperial City, by *Frederick* II. in 1240. when it was alſo firſt walled: it is ſtill a Free City, and lies two Miles from *Wimſen* to the South, eight from *Spire* to the Eaſt. Here is a Stone Bridge over the *Necker*.

Haimburg. See *Haynburgh*.

Hainault, *Hannonia*, one of the greateſt Provinces in the *Low-Countries*; called by the *French Haynaut*; by the *Germans* **Henegow**; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Hannonia*; taking its Name from a ſmall River. Heretofore much leſs, than now; containing only the Eaſtern part of this Province; the Weſtern being a diſtinct Earldom, by the Name of *Valenciennes*: but this has for ſome Ages been annexed to *Hainault*, and comprehended in it. This Province has on the Eaſt *Brabant*, *Namur*, and *Liege*; on the North the *Imperial Flanders*, or the County of *Aloſt*; on

on the West *Flandria Gallica*; and on the South *Picardy*. It is watered by the *Schelde* and the *Haisne*. First it ſerved under its own Counts or Earls. The laſt Counteſs of which, was diſpoſſeſſed by force, by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1438. So it became united to the reſt of the Provinces: but the greateſt part of it, is now ſubjected to the *French*; viz. *Valenciennes*, *Maubeuge*, *Landrecies*, *Bouchaine*, *Queſnoy*, *Oſtervant*, and the Territory between the *Maes* and the *Sambre*: the City of *Mones* being *An.* 1691. taken by the *French*.

Hair, a Deſart in *Lybia*, in the Kingdom of *Targa*, on the South ſide towards *Nigritia*; one hundred Miles in length; between the Deſarts of *Igni* to the Eaſt, and the Kingdom of *Zuenzig* to the Weſt.

Haiſne, *Hania*, a very ſmall River in *Hainault*, which gives Name to the whole Province: it ariſeth near *Binche* in this Province; and dividing it into two parts, watereth *Mons*, takes in *Trulla*, and at *Conde* falls into the *Schelde*.

Halapia, *Meſopotamia*.

Halar, *Halara*, a City in *Iſland*, on the North ſide, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Dronthem*: it has no Walls, nor any great number of Inhabitants; but ſtands by the Bay of *Skagafiord*, and is under the King of *Denmark* as King of *Norway*.

Halberſtad, *Pheugarum*, *Halberſtatium*, is a *German* City in the *Lower Saxony*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*; being ſubſtituted in the Head of *Salisſtad*, in 819. The Capital alſo of a Principality, which has its Name from it: it ſtands upon the River *Horbeim*, ſeven Miles from *Magdeburg* to the Weſt, and from *Brunſwick* to the South. Heretofore an Imperial Free Town; but being exempt, it fell under the Dominion of its own Biſhop; till by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* or *Munſter*, this Biſhoprick was changed into a Principality, and given to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion in 1586.

The Principality of Halberſtad, is a ſmall Territory granted by *Charles the Great*, (who founded it) to the Biſhoprick; but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It is bounded on the North by the Dukedoms of *Magdeburg*, and *Brunſwick*; on the South by the Principality of *Anhault*; and lies from Eaſt to Weſt about nine *German* Miles. The Capital of it is *Halberſtad*.

Halifax, a Corporation in the County of *York*, upon the River *Calder*, ſeated upon the ſteep deſcent of an Hill, and extended from Eaſt to Weſt (which of old was called *Horton*.) It is a very populous, rich Town; having in it eleven Chapels, whereof two are Pariſhes; and about twelve thouſand inhabitants. Placed in a barren Soil: but the Inhabitants have by their Induſtry in Clothing, and other Manufactures ſo ſupplied their Defects, that none are richer or better ſupplied, than they. *Charles* II and King *James* II ſucceſſively added to the Honour of this Place, when they created *George Savil* Baron of *Eyland*, Viſcount and Marqueſs of *Halifax*; who is ſtill living.

Halenberg, a part of Mount *Kulenberg*, which begins in the *Lower Auſtria*, at the *Danube*, and runs to the South as far as the *Drave*; whereof this branch parts *Hungary* from *Stiria* and *Carinthia*.

Halep, or *Haleppo*. See *Aleppo*.

Halesworth, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Blything*.

Hali, *Muza*, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, upon the *Red Sea* now called *Gezien*.

Halling, a ſmall Iſland to the Eaſtward of *Portſmouth* with a Town of the ſame Name.

Halitz, *Haliocz*, a Town in *Poland*, in a Territory of the ſame Name, upon the River *Nieſter* (*Tyra*) in *Red Ruſſia*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle. Heretofore a City of great Note, and the Capital of *Red Ruſſia*, then a Kingdom; the Prince of which was often called the King of *Halitz*, and not of *Ruſſia*; becauſe this Kingdom was divided into many Dukedoms, the Principal of which, was the Duke of *Kiovia*. Pope *Gregory* XI. made this an Archbiſhops See: But in 1414. the Archbiſhoprick was removed to *Lemburg*; from which *Halitz* ſtands ſixteen *Poliſh* Miles to the North-Eaſt, and twenty five from *Caminieck* to the Weſt. It is now in a declining State, and inhabited by few.

Hall, *Hala*, *Halla*, a City in the *Upper Saxony*, in *Miſnia*; which though little, is in a good condition, and under the Juriſdiction of its own Duke. It ſtands upon the River [*Sala*] *Saalde*, three *German* Miles from *Mersburg* to the North, ten from *Magdeburg* to the South, and ſeventeen from *Wittemburg* to the South-Weſt. It has near it a Caſtle, called *Mauriceburg*, which was heretofore the Village of *Dobredor*. In 981. it obtained its Character from *Otho* II. and took its preſent Name from four *Salt* Springs which are in it. Once a Free and Imperial City, but now exempted; and ſubject to its Duke, who is of the Electoral Houſe of *Saxony*; therefore called the *Duke of Saxony of Hall*; who beſides the adjacent Country, has almoſt half *Thuringia*, and ſome Places in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*.

Hall Schwabiſche, **Hall en Suabe**, a ſmall Imperial Free City in *Schwaben*, which has been ſuch ever ſince the year 1360. It is placed in the midſt of ſteep Rocks and Mountains; and had both its Name and Being from thoſe Eleven *Salt* Springs which riſe in it. It is divided by the River [*Cochærus*] *Cocher*, into the Upper and Lower Town, which are joined by a Bridge. This City was often taken and retaken in the great *Swediſh* War. It ſtands in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, of which it was once a part; ſix *German* Miles from *Hailbrun* to the Eaſt, nineteen from *Franckfort* on the *Main*, and fifteen from *Spire*: at almoſt an equal diſtance from the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and the *Danube*. Taken by the Mareſchal *de Turene* in 1645.

Hall in Inthall, a *German* Town in *Tyrol*, upon the River *Inthall*, from which it has its Name; two Miles from *Inſpruck* to the Eaſt.

Hall, or *Haut*, a ſmall Town in *Hainault*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; where is a famous Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, much frequented on the account of an Image of hers, that is admired for doing of *Miracles*. The Walls were pulled down in 1677. *Juſtus Lipſius* has wrote a particular Tract of the Miracles of this *Virgo Hallenſis*, or Image of the Virgin *Mary* of *Hall*.

Hall, *Ernolatia*, a Village in the *Upper Auſtria*, upon the River *Kremus*; ſix *German* Miles from *Linetz*. [*Lentia*] to the South.

Hallandt, *Hallandia*, a part of *South Gothland*; which was heretofore a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; but now under the King of *Sweden*, ever ſince 1645. Bounded on the Eaſt and North with *Weſtro-Gothia*; on the Weſt with the *Baltick* Sea; and on the South with *Scania*. The chief Town in it, is *Helmſtad*. This Province is extended from North to South ſixty Miles upon the *Baltick* Sea, but not above fifteen broad; and was once a Dukedom.

Hallaton, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Gartrey*.

Halſted, a Market Town in *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Hinckford*.

Halberſtein, a ſmall Seigniory in *Switzerland*, near *Coire*.

Haldon, or *Haledon*, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tine*; where *Oſwald* King of *Northumberland*, invoking *Jeſus Chriſt*, in 634. over-

overthrew *Edwal* King of the *Britains*, and thereupon embraced Chriſtianity; ſending for *Aidan* the *Scot*, to teach him and his People, and calling the place *Heavenfield*. This Field has been ſince conſecrated to Victory; the *Scots* being beaten here by the *Engliſh* in 1331. and again in 1402. if *Halydown*, and *Haledon* be the ſame places, as I ſuppoſe they are.

Ham, the ſame with *Egypt*.

Ham, *Hamum*, a ſmall, but ſtrong City in *Weſtphalia*, upon the River *Lippe*, in the County of *March*, in the Confines of the Dioceſe of *Munſter*; five *German* Miles from *Munſter* to the South, and fourteen from *Cologn* to the North-Eaſt; between *Dorſten* to Weſt, and *Lippeſtad* to the Eaſt. This City is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, yet a Hanſe-Town: taken by the *French* in 1673. but now return'd under its former Maſter.

Ham, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, in *Vermandois*, upon the River *Some*; four Leagues from S. *Quintin* to the South-Weſt, and ſixteen from *Amiens* to the Eaſt.

Haman, *Hama*, *Emiſa*, *Apamea*, a City of *Syria*, called vulgarly **Hems**. It is an Archbiſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, (now called *Farfar*) between *Arethuſa* to the North, and *Laodicea* to the South; about forty three Miles from *Damaſcus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch*, and thirty from *Aleppo*. Our later Maps make *Haman* and *Hems*, two ſeveral places. *Apamea* and *Emiſa* are by *Baudrand* made ſeveral Cities. *Vid. Hems*.

Hamay, or *Haimage*, a Town and Monaſtery in *Flanders*.

Hamburgh, *Gambrivii*, *Hamburgum*, *Treva*, is one of the moſt celebrated Cities and Sea-Ports of *Germany*: ſeated in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, upon the River *Elbe*: yet an Imperial Free City, not ſubject to any Prince, and one of the Principal **Hanſe-Towns** in *Germany*. Heretofore it was dignified with an Archbiſhops See; but the Chair was removed to *Bremen* in 830. by *Anſgarius* the Biſhop, with the Conſent of *Lewis* the Emperour. This City is placed in the Territory of *Stormaren*; eighteen *German* Miles from the *German* Ocean, which yet Tides up to it; fifteen from *Bremen* to the North, ten from *Lubeck* to the South, and ſeven from *Stade* to the Eaſt. Very ſtrongly fortified, rich, populous, and in a growing condition. It has its Name from one *Hammon* a great Man, its Benefactor. *Charles the Great* erected it againſt the *Danes*, in 809. *Heridagus* was the firſt, *Anſgarius* the ſecond and laſt Archbiſhop of it. Subject to *Albion* Prince of the *North-Elbingers* in the beginning: afterwards to *Herman Billengen*, Son of *Otto* the Firſt, Duke of the *Lower Saxony*: and to his Son *Bennus* after him, in whom this Line ended. *Adolphus* Count of **Schawenburg**, in 1137. governed this City and *Holſtein*, for *Lotharius* Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolphus* III. granted it many and great Privileges for Money; which were confirmed by *Frederick Barbaroſſa* the Emperour. In his abſence in the Eaſt, *Henry the Lion* ruin'd it; but *Adolphus* upon his return recovered and rebuilt it: he did not long ſurvive, being ſlain in Battel in 1203. by *Waldemarus* Duke of *Sleſwick*, Brother of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*. *Canutus* gave this City to *Albertus* Duke of *Orlamund*, who ſold his Right: which Sale was confirmed by *Adolphus* the third Duke of *Holſtein*; and ever ſince the City has been a Free State; though the Dukes of *Holſtein* ſtill pretend a Right and Title to it. *Frederick* II. in 1579. had a Controverſie with it, which was ended by the payment of Money. It embraced the *Lutheran* Confeſſion, at the firſt Publication of it; yet it to'erates the *Calviniſts*, and gave ſhelter to the *Engliſh* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, who in 1554. fled hither. In 1686. the preſent King of *Denmark* ſuddenly ſat down before it with an Army of thirty thouſand Men: but the Winter coming on, and the Neighbour Princes eſpouſing their Cauſe, and ſending them Forces into the City, he was forced to retire: thoſe within, on whom he relied, being diſcovered, and afterwards Tryed, and Executed. They think themſelves obliged hereby to be very jealous of all the motions of that King: to whom they declare their firm Reſolutions to maintain, to the uttermoſt, all their Privileges and Immunities whatſoever. There is hardly in the World a finer City, nor a larger and ſafer Port than this: it is ſaid to have done Homage to *Chriſtian* III. as Duke of *Holſtein*, in 1604.

Hamel, a Town near *Corbie*, upon a River that falls into the *Some* in *Picardy*.

Hamelen, *Hamala*, *Hamelia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*: between *Hildeſheim* to the Eaſt, and *Paderborne* to the Weſt; upon the (*Viſurgis*) **Weſer**, which parts this Dukedom from *Weſtphalia*, and beneath *Bremen* falls into the *German* Ocean. It ſtands twenty Miles from *Bremen* to the South-Eaſt, fourteen from *Brunſwick* to the South-Weſt, twenty ſix from *Hamburgh* to the South, and twenty three from *Fuld* to the North. This City belongs to the Biſhop of *Hildeſheim*, and the Earl of *Lippe*: was heretofore under the Abbot of *Fuld*, before *Albert* Duke of *Brunſwick* received it into his Protection, which in time turned from a Protectory, to a Sovereign Juriſdiction, as is uſual. It is now under the Duke of *Brunſwick Hannover*. Near this Place the *Auſtrians* received a fatal Overthrow from the *Swedes* and *Lunenburgers*, at the Caſtle of *Ottendorp*, in 1633.

Hamiltown, a Caſtle in the County of *Clydſdale*, in *Scotland*, upon the *Cluyd* or *Glotta*, above *Botiwel*; ten *Engliſh* Miles from *Glaſcow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edenburgh* to the Weſt; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the beſt Families in *Scotland*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is.

Hammeren, *Hammaria*, a City of *Norway*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Drontheim*; in the Province of *Aggerhuis*, in the Confines of *Dalecarlia*, (a Province of *Sweden*), very ſmall. It ſtands thirty *Swediſh* Miles from *Bergen* to the Eaſt, and twenty from *Anſlo*, (*Anſloga*) to the North. This Biſhoprick is united to that of *Anſlo*.

Hampton-Court, a Noble Country Houſe, belonging to the King of *England* in *Middleſex*, ten Miles from *London*, on the *Thames*: built by Cardinal *Woolſey*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. who alſo built **White-Hall**, the common Reſidence of our Kings ever ſince.

Hamſa. See *Haman*.

Hanaw, *Hanovia*, a ſtrong Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Kintz*; which a little lower falls into the *Mayne*; between *Franckfort* to the Weſt, and *Aſchaffenburg* to the Eaſt; three Miles from either, and ten from *Marpurg* to the South. This City has ſuffered very much in the late *Swediſh* and *German* Wars.

Hani, *Ecbatana*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, the Capital of the *Medes*; and a Regal City, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be built by *Arphaxad*; now ſuppoſed to be *Tauris*. See *Tauris*.

Hannonia. See *Hainault*.

Hannover, *Hannower*, *Hannovera*, *Hanouer*, a *German* City in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, in the Territory of *Calemberg*, upon the River (*Lehna*) *Leine*;

Leine; which falls into the *Weſer*, beneath *Ferden*, four Miles above *Bremen*; from which laſt, *Hannover* ſtands ſixteen Miles to the South-Weſt, five from *Hildeſheim* to the North-Weſt, and ſix from *Brunſwick* to the Weſt. Once an Imperial and Free City, but afterwards exempted. Its Prince, who is of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, poſſeſſeth one half of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, with the Territory of *Calemberg*, and *Grubenhagen*; and has under him, *Hannover*, *Hamelen*, *Gottingen*, *Newſtad*, and *Limbeck*. This City is very well fortified. The preſent Duke, *John Frederick*, is a *Roman Catholick*, younger Brother to the Duke of *Zell*. But the City of *Hannover*, was one of thoſe which entered the *Smalcaldick* League, as appeareth in *Sleidan*. And therefore I ſuppoſe the People are generally of the Reformed Religion.

Hantſhire, *Hantonia*, a County in the Weſt of *England*; bounded on the South by the *Britiſh* Sea, and the Iſle of *Wight*; on the Weſt by *Dorſetſhire*; on the North by *Berkſhire*; and on the Eaſt by *Surrey* and *Suſſex*. It is a large and fruitful County: the Capital of it, is the City of *Wincheſter*; beſides which, it has alſo *Southampton*, *Portſmouth*, and *Rumſey*, very conſiderable Towns.

Haoaxe, *Haoaxus*, a River of *Africa*, which ſpringeth out of vaſt Mountains in the *Abiſſine* Empire, in the Confines of the Provinces of *Xaoa* and *Ogga*: being augmented with the Streams of *Machi*, it entereth the Kingdom of *Adel*, (called by the *Portugueſe*, *Zeila*;) the Capital of which, *Avoa Gurelé*, ſtands upon this River: it is ſaid to be not much leſs than the *Nile*; and after a courſe of ſix hundred Miles, to diſcharge it ſelf into the *Red Sea*; having fertilized the Kingdom of *Adel*, in the ſame manner, as the other doth that of *Egypt*. See *Jerome Lobo*, a *Portugueſe*, who travelled this Country.

Hapſel, *Hapſelia*, a ſmall City in *Livonia*, in the Province of *Eſtonia*, and the Territory of *Wick*; upon a ſmall Bay of the ſame name, which is part of the *Baltick* Sea. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Riga*; two *Swediſh* Miles from *Leal* to the North, and eleven from *Revel* to the Weſt. It is under the King of *Sweden*.

Harberick Malamboʒita, a Town in *Meſopotamia*.

Harboʒough, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Gartrey*.

Harburg, *Harburgum*, a ſtrong, but ill peopled Town in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the *Elbe*; two *German* Miles from *Hamburgh* to the South, and ſix from *Lunenburgh* to the Weſt. It has a Caſtle.

Harcourt, a ſmall Town and Caſtle in *Normandy*, in the Territory of *Eureux*; ſcarce five Miles from thence to the Weſt, and two from *Belmont* to the North. *Philip* VI. in the year 1338, erected it into an Earldom, which was beſtowed upon the Princes of *Lorain*; ſome of whoſe Family have of late times been famous Commanders in War.

Harda, *Artiſcum*, a River of *Thrace*.

Harderwick, *Hardebones*, *Harderwick*, a ſmall City in *Guelderland*, under the United Provinces, in the County of *Veleuve*; which is a Hanſe Town, and an Univerſity, opened here in 1648. It ſtands upon the Shoar of the *Zuider* Sea, from which it has received great damage; but greater from the *French*, who taking it in 1672, diſmantled, and left it in 1673. It lies ſeven Leagues from *Utrecht* to the South Eaſt, and ſix from *Deventer* to the Weſt. Firſt walled with a Brick Wall in 1229.

Hardts-Walt, *Hartzwald*, *Melibocum*, a Mountain in *Thuringia*: and a Wood, or Foreſt, called *Sylva Herculis*; by *Ptolemy*, *Sylva Semana*; by *Caſar*, *Sylva Bacenn*. It lies in the South Part of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, in the Territory of *Grubenhagen*; between *Halberſtad* to the Eaſt, and *Goſlar* to the Weſt: the top of the Mountain is called by the Inhabitants *Blokes-barch*, between *Oſterwick*, and *Werningerod*, two Towns in theſe parts. The Foreſt covering the Mountain above mentioned, lies between the *Elbe* and *Saal* to the Eaſt, and the *Weſer* to the Weſt. *Mercator* by a miſtake took it for a part of the *Hercinian* Foreſt; and placed it between *Thuringia* and *Bohemia*.

Harfleur, a Caſtle in the *Païs de Caux* in *Normandy* in *France*; upon the North Side of the Outlet of the *Seyne*; within one Mile of *Havre de Grace*, and three of *Honfleur* to the North. Beſieged in 1416, by the *French*; defended by the *Engliſh*, who fruſtrated their Deſigns; and in a Sea Fight near this place defeated both the *French* and *Genoeſe* Fleets. Soon after which followed the taking of *Caen*, *Falais*, *Conqueſt*, and *Roan* it ſelf, by the Victorious *Engliſh*.

Harlegh, a Market Town in the County of *Merioneth* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Ardydury*.

Harleſton, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Earſham*.

Harlingen, *Harlinga*, a City of the United Provinces in *Weſt-Frieſland*; the next to *Leuwarden* in order and greatneſs; ſtrong and hard to be taken, becauſe the adjacent Country may be drowned. It has a very large Haven on the *Zuider* Sea; and ſtands in the Territory of **Weſtergoe**, three Leagues from *Leuwarden* to the Weſt.

Harlow, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Harrie, or *Harnland*, *Harria*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, in the Province of *Eſthon*: the Capital of which is *Revel*, which with this Province is under the Crown of *Sweden*.

Harſan, a Mountain in the *Lower Hungary*, four *German* Miles from the *Drave* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Mohatz* to the Weſt; near which the Dukes of *Lorain* and *Bavaria*, defeated an Army of an hundred thouſand *Turks*, *Auguſt* 12, 1687. See *Mohatz*.

Hartfoꝛdſhire. See **Hertfoꝛdſhire**.

Hartland, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Hartlandpoint, *Herculis Promontorium*, a famous Cape in the Weſtern Part, and Northern Shoar of the County of *Devon*, near the Confines of *Cornwal*; which ſhoots a great way into the *Iriſh* Sea, and makes a ſafe Bay for the Riding of Ships.

Hartle Pool, a Market Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham* in *Stockton Ward*, upon a neck of Land, that on all ſides, except Weſtward, is ſurrounded by the Sea.

Hartzerode, *Hartzeroda*, a Caſtle in the *Upper Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhault*, upon the River *Selka*; twelve Miles from *Northauſen* to the South-Eaſt: where was the Seat or Reſidence of one of the five Princes of *Anhault*.

Harwich, *Harvicum*, a Town in *Eſſex*, at the Mouth of the *Stour*, which has a Large, Safe, and Noble Sea-Port; made famous of old by a Naval Victory, here obtained againſt the *Danes* by the *Engliſh* in 883. This Town is not great (ſaith Mr. *Cambden*,) but well peopled; ſtrong both by Art and Nature, (being almoſt ſurrounded by the Sea;) and much improved by the Care and Charges of Queen *Elizabeth*; only it wants freſh Water. It is alſo a Corporation, and ſends two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Haſbaigne, *Haſbainenſis Pagus*, called by the Inhabitants *Haſpengow*, is a Territory in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*; extended between *Brabant*, the *Maeze*, and the City of *Liege*. The Capital of which is S. *Trevyen*;

S. *Trevyen*; it reached of old as far as *Louvaine*, or *Loeven*, and is frequently mentioned in ancient Hiſtory.

Haſbat, *Haſbata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*: bounded on the North by the Streights of *Gibraltar*; on the Weſt by the *Atlantick* Ocean; by the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Province of *Algaria* to the Eaſt: the principal place of which was *Tangier*, now ruined by the *Engliſh*. See *Tangier*.

Haſcoza, or *Eſcura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*; having *Duccala* to the North, *Morocco* to the South, and *Tedelſa* to the Eaſt: the principal Town of which is *Elmadina*.

Haſel, or *Val-Haſal*, a Valley and Bailiwick in the Canton of *Bearne* in *Switzerland*, abutting Eaſtward upon the Canton of *Underwaldt*, and ſtretching it ſelf from about the Lake of *Brientz* as far as to the Source of the River *Aar*. It yields good Paſturage and Iron-Mines. The Inhabitants hereof about the year 1332. entered into a perpetual Alliance with thoſe of *Bearne*, and have ſince been ſubjected to them.

Haſenburgh, *Didatrium*, a Town in the County of *Burgundy*.

Haſlemere, a Market Town in the County of *Surrey* and the Hundred of *Godalming*, priviledged with the Election of two Parliament men.

Haſlingden, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Blackburn*.

Haſſia, *Heſſen*, called by the *French Heſſe*, is a Province of *Germany*; honored with the Title of a *Landtgrave* or *Marquiſate*, which is a Provincial Earldom. It lies in the Higher Circle of the *Rhine*; between *Weſtphalia* to the North; *Weſterwaldt*, and *Weteraw* to the Weſt; *Franconia* to the South; *Thuringe*, and the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* to the Eaſt. The chief Cities and Towns in it are *Caſſel*, *Hirſchfeldt*, *Marpurgh*, *Smalkalden*, and *Ziegenheim*. Princes of its own have poſſeſſed it ever ſince 1263. It is fruitful in Corn, Paſturage, Woods, Mines, and Game. This Country took its Name from the *Heſſi*, who Conquering the *Chatti*, its old Inhabitants, changed the old Name. From Eaſt to Weſt it extends it ſelf thirty three *German* Miles, in length from North to South twenty three. Converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Winifrid*, or *Boniface*, an *Engliſh Saxon*, about 730.

Haſnon, a Monaſtery in *Artois*.

Haſpaam, *Haſpahamum*, *Aſpahamum*, or *Hiſpaham*, the Royal City of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Hierach*; where the *Sophy* or King of *Perſia*, reſides. Very great, rich, populous, and daily growing greater. The King has here a moſt magnificent Palace: there belong to it three very large Suburbs. Some think the ancient Name was *Hecatompylon*; others, *Aſpa*. The Kings of *Perſia* have reſided here near an hundred years: and that is it that hath given it this great increaſe. It ſtands upon the River *Zenderoud*, or *Zenderu*; which ariſeth from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and divides this City into two parts; and about five Miles beneath, is ſwallowed up by the Sands. It lies ſeventy *German* Miles from *Casbin* to the South; eighty from *Ormus* to the North, and a little more from *Bagdat* to the Eaſt. Seated in a Plain, ſurrounded on all ſides, at the diſtance of about three or four Leagues, with an high Mountain, like an Amphitheatre. Long. 86. 40. Lat. 32. 26. The Province of *Hierach*, in which it ſtands, was the ancient *Parthia*. This City with the Suburbs, is about eight *German* Miles in compaſs; and has twelve Gates: whereof there are but nine conſtantly open; it has about eighteen thouſand Houſes, and five hundred thouſand Inhabitants. The Walls and Baſtions are of Brick; but ill built, ill kept, and out of repair; ſo that they are of no uſe, to ſecure the City. Upon the River there is a lovely Stone Bridge. This City was taken and deſtroyed twice by *Tamerlane*; and about 1450. ſuffered much from one of its own Princes. The Moſques, the *Bazar*, (or Market Place,) the Baths, great Mens Houſes and Gardens, are the great Ornaments of it. Some of the great Houſes with their Gardens, take up twenty Acres of Ground: theſe Gardens they adorn with Fountains, Flowers, fine Walks, and delicate Rows of Trees, both for Shades and Fruits. So that the far greateſt part of this vaſt City is taken up by Gardens; and not peopled like ours. I have taken this ſhort Account out of *Olearius*, (who in 1637. was in this City;) and *Thevenot*, who travelled this Kingdom ſince.

Haſbengow. See *Hasbaigne*.

Haſſio Bozto, *Heraclea*, a Town in the *Leſſer Aſia* in *Caria*; between *Miletum*, and the Mouth of the *Mæander*, (now *Madre*;) thirty Miles from *Epheſus* to the South.

Haſtings, *Othona*, the firſt of the *Cinque* Ports, in the County of *Suſſex*; conſiſting of two Streets, extended in length from North to South; having in each of them a Pariſh Church: ſeated between a high Clift to the Seaward, and an Hill to the Land, upon a ſmall Brook on the South ſide of it; five Miles Weſt of *Winchelſey*, and near the Eaſtern Borders of this County. It hath had a great Caſtle upon the Hill, which commanded it; but this is now ruined, and inſtead of it ſtands a Light-Houſe to guide the Seamen. This and the other *Cinque* Ports, its Members, was to ſend the King twenty one Ships: each of which to have twenty one tall Men in it; who were bound to appear upon forty days Summons, and to ſerve fifteen days at their own Charge: but if the King deſired them longer, he was to pay to the Maſter and Conſtable Six-pence the Day, and to each Mariner three pence. The Harbor here was made by a Pere of Timber; which being deſtroyed by the raging Seas in 1578, Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Contribution for the Repairing of it: but the Money was miſimployed, and the Work neglected; ſo that the Trade and Fiſhery of this place is ſince that time much decayed. The Honorable *Theophilus Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, is Baron of *Haſtings*. This Title being given to Sir *William Haſtings*, his Predeceſſor, by *Edward* the Fourth, in the ſecond year of his Reign. This Corporation Elects two Members of Parliament.

Hatfield Biſhops, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire* in the Hundred of *Broadwater*, upon the River *Lea*. Adorn'd with a ſtately Palace, call'd *Hatfield Houſe*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Salisbury*, but heretofore belonging to the King.

Hatfield Broadoke, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, and the Hundred of *Harlow*, upon the River *Touridge*.

Havage. See *Mercë*.

La Havana, or *S. Chriſtoval de la Havana*, a famous Sea-Port in the Iſle of *Cuba*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, in the *Weſt-Indies*; very great, and fortified to the utmoſt that Art and Expence can arife to: ſeated at the North End of the Iſland, over againſt the Cape of *Florida*: being the Harbor to which all the Fleets from *Spain* direct their Courſe. Here they unlade their *European* Merchandiſes; here they take in the Plate, and other Riches of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, in order to their Tranſportation into *Europe*: ſo that it is one of the moſt frequented Ports in the *Weſt-Indies*. Whilſt all this Wealth paſſeth and repaſſeth through it, much of it muſt ſtick: ſo that it is become very rich and populous. The *Spaniards* have built a ſtrong Caſtle, and ſetled here a Governor, and a good Garriſon of *Spaniards*. Yet notwithſtanding all this Care and Charge, the *Buccaneers* a few

years ſince, with a ſmall number of Ships under *Spaniſh* Colours, ſurprized and plundered this place; and made the Inhabitants pay a vaſt Ranſome to preſerve it from being burnt. It lies in Long. 292 10. Lat. 20 00.

Havant, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton* and the Hundred of *Boſmere*.

Havaſpeude, *Dacia Alpeſtris*.

Havelburgh, *Havelburgum*, *Havelberga*, a ſmall City in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburgh*: it ſtands in *Prignitz*, a Territory in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, which one Mile lower falls into the *Elbe*; ten Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, and twelve from *Berlin* to the Weſt. The Biſhops of this Dioceſe have imbraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion ever ſince 1556.

Haverford Weſt, a Market Town and Corporation in *Pembrokeſhire* in *Wales*, which elects one Parliament man.

Haverill, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Risbridg*, not far from the head of the River *Stower*.

Havellen, *Cimmeriorum Populi*, a Province in *Georgia*, upon the *Caſpian* Sea, as *Ortelius* conjectures from the Deſcription of *Haiton* the *Armenian*. But not being called by this Name by our later Travellers, it can be no further deſcribed here.

Havre de Grace, *Portus Gratiæ*, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a well fortified Caſtle, and an excellent Haven. Seated at the Mouth of the *Seyne*, in the *Pais de Caux*; eighteen Leagues beneath *Roan* to the Weſt, fifteen from *Caudebec*, and almoſt twenty from *Dieppe* to the South; upon the Shoars of the *Britiſh* Sea, over againſt *Shorham* in *Suſſex*. This Town was in 1563 put into the hands of Q. *Elizabeth*, by the Proteſtants of *France*, (then ingaged in War againſt their King,) as a Cautionary Place: a Peace was ſoon after concluded, without any regard taken of that Princeſs, or her Intereſt, by thoſe ſhe ſuccoured. And not contented with this, both Parties joyning againſt the *Engliſh*, then commanded by the Earl of *Warwick*, beſieged the Town; which being ſurrounded with Enemies without, and waſted by the Plague within, was forced in a ſhort time to ſurrender to the *French*. It is now one of the Keys of that Kingdom.

Haut-Combe, a Village in the Principality of *Savoy*, one League diſtant from *Bella*; where there is an Abbey of *Ciſtercians*, and a remarkable Fountain, which twice in an hour ebbs and flows.

Haut-Riue, *Alta-Ripa*, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Auriege* [*Alburacis*;] which ariſeth in *de Foix*, from the *Pyrenean* Hills, and falls into the *Garonne*, four Miles from *Toloufe* to the South.

Haux, *Halia*. See *Hall* in *Hainault*.

Hawkeshead, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire* and the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, in a hilly and wooddy Country.

Hay, a Market Town in the County of *Brecknock* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Talgarth*.

La Haye, *Haga Com.* See *Hague*.

Haye du Routoi, *Haga Brotona*, a Village in the Foreſt of *Routal* in *France*.

La Haye en Touraine, *Haga Turonica*, a Town in *Touraine*, upon the River [*Craufia*] *Creuſe*; ten Leagues from *Tours* to the South, in the Confines of *Poictou*; three Miles from *Noyers* to the Eaſt; where the *Creuſe* falls into the *Vienne*. This Town gave Birth to *des Cartes*, the famous modern Philoſopher, who died at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, in 1650. And it is beſides remark'd with the Title of a *Barony*.

Haylſham, A Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire* in the Hundred of *Bulmer*.

Haynan or *Hainan*, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Quangtung* in *China*, abounding with fine Woods, Foreſts, and Fruits, and Mines of Gold and Silver. Its capital City is *Kiunchen*, which with twelve other Cities lying upon the Sea Coaſt belongs to the Emperor of *China*, whilſt the inland parts remain under the poſſeſſion of the Natives. Upon the Northern Coaſt of this Iſland they find much Pearl.

Hayne. See *Haſne*.

Haynburgh, by corruption *Hamburgh*, *Comagenum*, a ſmall Town in the *Lower Auſtria*, on the Confines of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; ſix *German* Miles from *Vienna* to the Eaſt, and three from *Preſburg* Weſt: near which are the Mountains of *Kumberg*, called heretofore *Comagenus Mons*. This Town is remarkable for nothing but its Antiquity, having been a *Roman* Town.

Hea, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*, bounded by the River *Ecifelmeli* to the Eaſt, the Mountain *Atlas* to the South, and the Ocean to the North and Weſt.

Headon or *Heydon*, an antient Borough Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Holdernefs*, upon a ſmall River near its fall into the *Humber*, and a few Miles Eaſt of *Hull*, whoſe riſe has occaſioned the decay of this place. It has the Election of two Parliament Men.

Hebal or *Ebal*, a Mountain of *Paleſtine* in the Tribe of *Ephraim*, from whence *Joſhua* pronounced a multitude of Curſes upon the Violaters of the *Jewiſh* Law: Some make it to be but a part of Mount *Gerizim*.

Hebriden, the ſame with the *Ebudæ*.

Hebron, an antient and famous City of the *Holy Land*, in the Tribe of *Juda*, near to which the Patriarch *Abraham* did abide. It was the Capital of the Country of the *Philiſtines*: and afterwards taken by *Joſhua* and given to *Caleb* his General. *David*, retiring to it after the death of *Saul*, came to be elected King here and made it his reſidence ſeven years, till the taking of *Jeruſalem*. It had the honour to be advanced to an Epiſcopal See, when Chriſtianity was reeſtabliſhed in *Paleſtine*; but now almoſt ruined.

Hecatompylis, a Name antiently given to the Cities *Thebes*, *Hiſtaam*, &c. from their having 100 *Gates*.

Hecla, a burning Mountain in *Iſland*, near the City *Schalholt*, in the South part of the Iſle. The Natives call it, *one of the mouths of Hell*. It vomits Floods and Rivers of Fire like *Ætna* and *Veſuvius*, notwithſtanding its nearneſs to the *Polar* Circle.

Hegow, *Hegovia*, a ſmall Territory in the Circle of *Schwaben*; between the Lake of *Zell*, or the *Zeller* Sea to the Eaſt; and *Schwarzwald*, or the *Black Wood* to the Weſt: not above ſix *German* Miles in length. In part under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and in part under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

Heidelburgh, *Edelberga*, *Budoris*, *Heidelberga*. The chief City of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; ſeated in a Plain at the foot of an Hill upon the River *Necker*, which is covered here with a woodden Bridge. This is a great, well peopled place; and the uſual Reſidence of the Elector Palatine, who has here a noble and magnificent Caſtle, built upon an Hill. It ſtands three Miles from *Spires* to the North-Eaſt, ten from *Franckfort* upon the *Main* to the South, and twenty from *Ulm* to the North-Weſt. Said to be a Fee of the Biſhoprick of *Worms*; and that it was granted to *Lewis* Count Palatine, in 1225. by *Henry* Biſhop of *Worms*. *Robert* Count Palatine, afterwards Emperor in 1392. (as *Marquardus Freherus* ſaith) much enlarged it; and joined the Village of *Bergheimb* to it, as a Suburb. *Rupertus* Count Palatine, in 1346. opened here an Univerſity, and endowed it with great Privileges. In 1622 this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, and plundered: and the Noble Library, which the Princes Palatine had collected, was ſent to *Rome*. In the long *Swediſh* War, it was taken, and retaken ſeveral times; till at laſt in 1649. by the Treaty of *Munſter*, it was reſtored to its former Maſter. In 1688. *October* 25. both

both the City and Caſtle were ſurrendred to the *French*. This City is ſuppoſed to be the *Budoris* of *Ptolemy*; and was in ancient times the Seat of the *Vangiones*.

Helden, *Heida*, a Town in *Holſtein*.

Heldenhelm, *Ara Flavia*, a Town in *Schwaben*.

Helia, *Hela*, a Town in *Pruſſia Polonica*, upon the Bay of *Pautzkerwick*, almoſt encompaſſed by the *Baltick* Sea: It ſtands four *German* Miles from *Dantzick* to the North; burnt in 1572. by an accidental Fire, but ſince rebuilt.

Hellichlandt, *Actania*, *Saxonum Inſula*, a ſmall Iſland belonging to the Duke of *Holſtein*; ſix Miles from the Shoars of *Ditmarſh* to the Weſt. Heretofore four *German* Miles in Compaſs: but in 800. a great part of it periſhed by a Tempeſt; and in 1300. another part of what was left before, was ſwallowed up by the Ocean, which in its Rage ſometimes caſts away Iſlands like common Veſſels. It conſiſts now but of one ſingle Pariſh.

Hellsberg, a Town in the *Regal Pruſſia*, upon the River *Alle*; which has a Caſtle: Seated in the Territory of *Ermelande*, or *Warmerland*: The Biſhop of which Province reſides in it: eight *German* Miles from *Regenſperg* to the South. Built in 1240.

Helt, *Hericus*, *Herue*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Poitou*, near the Confines of *Bretagne*.

Hetterſheim, or *Haiterſheim*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Briſgow* in *Germany*, in which the *Grand Prior* of the *Order* of *Malta* for *Germany* (who is a Prince of the Empire) ordinarily reſides.

The Iſland of S. Helen, is ſeated in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 16 deg. of Southern Lat. Diſcover'd by *Joannes de Nova*, a *Portugueſe*, in 1502 on S. *Helen's* Day. It is thirteen Miles in Compaſs, and lies at a vaſt diſtance from all other Lands; between *Africa* to the Eaſt, and *Braſil* to the Weſt, nearer the former. It is mountainous, but fruitful, and abounds with what is uſeful for the Life of Man, except Wheat. It has four Valleys, and as many Springs towards its North end. For a long time it lay open to the Benefit of all Mankind; but about twenty years ſince, the *Engliſh* ſettled a Colony here, which is become exceeding numerous.

Helicona, *Helicon*, a Mountain in *Beotia*, (now called *Stramulipa*,) near *Parnaſſus*, if not a Part of it: Sacred to the *Muſes* of old, thence entituled *Heliconides*, and much celebrated by the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets. In it was the Sepulchre of *Orpheus*, the Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*: Near it were the Cities of *Theſpia*, *Aſcra*, and *Niſſa*, now *Zagaya*. There was alſo a River in *Sicily* ſo called, which is now the *Oliveto* on the North ſide of that Iſland: And another in *Macedonia*, now the *Faribo*.

Heliopolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, near *Cairo*, to the Eaſt. It received this Name from a ſtately Temple there, that was dedicated to the *Sun*. The *Arabians* called it, *Ain Schemes*, i. e. *the Eye of the Sun*. Now nothing but the Ruines is extant of it. § There were two other Cities of the ſame Name in the days of Antiquity; one in *Phœnicia*, and one in *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; both of them Epiſcopal Sees: The firſt under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; the ſecond, *Aleppo*. § Alſo a City of the *Upper Saxony* in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* in *Germany*; built by *Charles M.* and now called *Sotwedel*, i. e. *the Valley of the Sun*. There had been a Statue dedicated to the *Sun*, and venerated here, in the *Pagan* Times.

Hellſpont, the Famous Streights betwixt *Europe* and *Aſia*, now called the *Streights of Gallipoli*, or the *Dardanelles*, and the *Arm of S. George*. It was here that *Xerxes* whipt the Sea, and after his Loſs of the Battle of *Thermopyla*, eſcaped to *Abydos*, out of a Storm, in a Fiſhermans Skiff.

Helmechtmentich, *Gedroſia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

Helmeſley, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ridal*, upon a ſmall River which afterwards falls into the *Derwent*.

Helmont, *Helmontium*, a Town of *Brabant*, which has a very ancient Caſtle; and is the Capital of *Kemperland* under the *United Provinces*: It lies in the middle between *Boiſleduc* to the Weſt, and *Roermond* to the Eaſt; ſix Miles from the latter, and ſix from *Nimeguen* to the South.

Helmſtad, *Helmeſtadium*, *Hemopolis*, a ſmall and inconſiderable Town in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Brunſwick Wolffenbuttel*, ever ſince 1490. having before that been ſubject to its Abbot. It ſtands in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*; between *Brunſwick* to the Weſt, and *Magdeburg* to the Eaſt; upon the River *Aller*: ſix *German* Miles from *Wolffenbuttel* to the Eaſt, eleven from *Hildeſheime* to the North-Eaſt, and five from *Halberſtad* to the North. *Julius* Duke of *Brunſwick* opened here an Univerſity in 1576. which from him is called *Academia Julia*.

Helmſtad, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Hallande*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Borders of *Scannia*; which by a Treaty in 1645. was yielded to the *Swedes*.

Helſingfors, *Helſingfordia*, a ſmall City of *Nyland* (a part of *Finland*) upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Finland*; where it receives the River *Wanda*, over againſt *Revel*, in Long. 43. 45 Lat. 60. 10.

Helſingland, *Helſinga*, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Dalecarl* to the Weſt, *Jemplandt* and *Middepad* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea to the Eaſt: the principal Town of which is *Hadſwickwalt*.

Helſon, a Borough Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Kerryer*, which elects two Parliament Men.

Hemia, *Amiſus*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; called *Amid* and *Hemid* by the *Turks*, and *Simiſo* by the *Greeks*: It is an Archbiſhop's See, built on the Shoars of the *Euxine*, an hundred Miles from *Sinope* to the Eaſt; upon the Outlet of the River *Caſalmach*, which comes from *Amaſia*; twenty *German* Miles South of *Hemid*, or *Simiſo*, as it is called in the Maps.

Hemid, or *Cara-Hemid*, *Amida*, a City of *Meſopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, it being the Capital of it, and is called *Diarbeck* from this City. It is a great and populous City, the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governor, and of a Chriſtian Archbiſhop. It ſtands from *Arziri*, a City of the *Leſſer Armenia* to the South-Eaſt, an hundred and twenty Miles; from *Aleppo* to the Eaſt, ſixty. See *Caraemit*. Long. 78. 15. Lat. 39. 30.

Hempſted, a Market-Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*.

Hems, *Emiſa*, *Emeſſa*, a City of *Syria*, called *Hamian* by the *Turks*, *Kemps* by *Poſtellus*; which is an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, (which paſſeth by *Antioch*,) forty three Miles from *Damaſcus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch* to the Eaſt, and about ſixty from *Palmyria* to the Weſt. It is a pretty Town, walled with black and white Stone half a Pike high: it had formerly a Dike, now filled with Rubbiſh: It has twenty five Towers, ſix Gates, and five Churches. The chief Church was built by S. *Helen*; and was in the Hands of the Chriſtians till about 160 years agone. On the South it has a Caſtle, not taken from the Chriſtians without much Bloodſhed, and therefore left to be ruined. See *M. Thevenot*, part 1. pag. 223. and *Haman*.

Henley, a Market-Town in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Binfield*, upon the River *Thames*, over

which it has a fair Bridge. This Town drives a great Trade of Malt. § There is another *Henly* in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Barlickway*, upon the River *Alne*, called *Henley* in *Arden* for Diſtinction from the Precedent.

Henneberg, an ancient Caſtle in the Circle of *Franconia* in *Germany*, ſeven Leagues from *Schweinfurt*, and eight from *Fuld*, upon a Rock, at the Foot whereof paſſes the River *Strew*. This Caſtle gives Name to one of the moſt conſiderable Counties in *Germany*: which is bounded on the Eaſt and North by *Thuringia*, on the Weſt by *Haſſia*, and on the South by the Dioceſe of *Wurtzburgh*; being in length from Eaſt to Weſt almoſt two days Journey. The Emperor *Maximilian* II. erected it into a Principality, which Title, in 1583. paſſed into the Houſe of *Saxony*.

Hennebont, *Hannebon*, *Hannebontum*, a ancient Town upon the River *Blavet*, (which falls into the Sea near *Port Louis*,) in the South of *Bretagne* in *France*; four Leagues from the Shoars of the Sea, and three from the ſaid Port; thirty two Miles from *Rennes* to the South-Weſt, and ten from *Vennes* to the North Weſt. Heretofore very ſtrongly fortified, but now neglected. It has a very fair Church.

Henſterberg, *Cetius*, a Mountain of *Auſtria*; which begins in the *Lower Auſtria* at the *Danube*, three Miles from *Vienna* to the Weſt, and running South through *Stiria* and *Carinthia*, ends at the *Drave*; being called in different Countries by various Names.

Heppen, *Apianum*, a Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Trent*.

Heraz, *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deſerta*, called *Rabath* in the Scriptures. It was in the latter times an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, having before been under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. It ſtands in the Confines of *Paleſtine*, upon the Brook *Zareth*. Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Heracaian, the ſame with *Kherman*.

Herachia, *Heratia*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Archipelago*, Eaſt of *Scinuſa*, and not far from *Heraclea* in *Thrace*.

Heraclia, *Heraclea*, a City in *Thrace*, called *Urbs Herculea* in *Claudian*, *Perinthus* by *Ptolemy*, and before *Mygdonia*, now frequently *Araclea*. It is an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; at the firſt its Superior, and the Metropolis of *Thrace* it ſelf; ſo that the Biſhop of *Byzantium*, was a Suffragan to the Biſhop of *Heraclea*. *Severus* the Emperor finding the City of *Byzantium*, (now *Conſtantinople*,) in the Hands of *Peſcennius Niger*, his Rival, in 194. beſieged it; and having taken it after a Siege of three Years, diſmantled, burnt and ruin'd it; and gave all its Lands to the City of *Heraclea*, which from thenceforth was advanced above *Byzantium*; and continued ſo, till *Conſtantine* built *Conſtantinople*, in the beginning of the IV. Century. The Biſhop of *Heraclea* became by this means ſuperior to the Biſhop of *Byzantium*. But *Heraclea* is now in a decaying Condition, thus deſcribed by Mr. *Wheeler*. *This Town hath a good Harbour, whoſe Mouth lieth Eaſt of it, turning about ſo, that it maketh a Peninſula. The Town lieth in the Neck of this, having the Sea on one ſide and the Port on the other; which Port is five Miles in Circumference. There appeared great plenty of Marble Antiquities, broken and ſcattered about by the unregarding* Turks. *Amongſt the reſt, I found one Inſcription dedicated to* Severus *their great Benefactor. A poor Place it is, but an Archbiſhops See for all that; and the Cathedral one of the beſt now ſtanding in* Turky. *In it, Sir* Edward Guitts, *one of the Embaſſadors of* England, *lies buried; who died here before his Return; upon whoſe Tomb is a* Greek *Inſcription*. This City lies 52 Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Weſt, and ſeventy from *Gallipoli* to the North-Weſt. Heretofre a great many Cities in *Greece*, *Aſia*, *Egypt*, and *Italy*, have born the ſame Name of *Heraclea*; but they are all ruined or changed into ſuch diſtant Names, as that this Place belongs no no wto them.

Herbauges, *Herbadilia*, an old ruined City not far from *Nantes*, in the Confines of *Bretagne* and *Poitou*; mentioned in the Lives of the Saints.

Herberſtein, a Barony in the Province of *Carinthia* in *Germany*.

Herbipoli. See *Wurtzburg*.

Herborne, *Herborna*, a ſmall Town in *Weſtermalt*, in the County of *Dillemburgh*; which is an Univerſity, or rather has a College founded in it, by *John* Count of *Dillemburgh*, in 1585. It ſtands four *German* Miles from *Marpurg* to the Weſt, and three from *Giſſen*, or *Gieſſen*.

Herch, *Archa*, a Town or Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, in the Confines of *Brabant*; in the middle between *Maeſtricht* to the Eaſt, and *Lovain* to the Weſt. § There is alſo a River called the *Herck*, which flowing by *Tongren*, or *Tongres*, and this Caſtle of *Herck*, falls into the *Demer* [*Demera*] one Mile above *Bardieſt*.

Herkleus, *Herculis Caſtra*, a Town of *Guelderland*.

Hereford, *Herefordia*, *Ariconium*, a City and Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, upon the River *Wye*, on the Borders of *South Wales*, beyond the *Severn*; which grew up out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, an old *Roman* Town not far from it. *Camden* ſaith, of old it was called *Ferulega* or *the Foreſt*. S. *Ethelbert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* was ſlain here by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who invited him to his Court to Marry his Daughter; and by the malicious Inſtigation of *Quenred* his Queen, did this baſe Act, about 749. After which the *Eaſt-Angles* continued under the *Mercians* ſeventy ſeven Years. The Prince being eſteemed a Martyr, there was a Church built to his Honour, and a Biſhoprick eſtabliſhed in it. In 1055. it was burnt by the *Welſh*, but ſoon after rebuilt and fortified: Yet it was very ſmall at the time of the Conqueſt, not having above an hundred Men within and without. The *Normans* built here a very ſtrong Caſtle, (now ruined,) and walled the City. *Reinelm* the Biſhop built part of the Cathedral, in the Reign of *Henry* I. whoſe Succeſſors built the reſt, and the Cloſe. Its Long. is 20. 24. Lat. 52. 06. The firſt Biſhop was *Putta*, placed here in 680. *Reinelm* the XXX. in Order, ſucceeded in 1107. and ſat eight Years. In the year 673. *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* held a Council here. There are ſix Gates for Entrance into it, and fifteen Watch-Towers.

Herefordſhire, *Silures*, by the *Welſh* called *Erinuck*, is of an Oval Form. Bounded on the Eaſt with *Worceſterſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*, on the South with *Monmouthſhire*, on the Weſt with *Radnorſhire* and *Brecknock*, and on the North with *Shropſhire*. It is a pleaſant fruitful County, abounding with all things neceſſary for the Life of Man: They have a Proverb; that as to the three *W*'s, that is, *VVheat*, *VVool*, and *VVater*, it is equal to any County in *England*. The *VVye*, *Lug*, and *Munow*, after they have fertilized the various Parts of this County, meet below *Monmouth*; and paſs in one Channel into the *Severn*, near *Cheſtow*. *William Fitz-Osborn* was created Earl of *Hereford* by *William the Conqueror*, in the firſt year of his Reign, *Anno Chriſti* 1066. *Henry de Bohun* (deſcended from the former Earls, in 1199) his Poſterity in ſeven Deſcents enjoyed it till 1371. *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* ſucceeded (as Duke of *Hereford*) in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Humfrey de Bohun* the laſt Earl of that Family.

in 1398. In 1547. *Walter* d' *Eureux*, deſcended from the *Bouchiers* and *Bohuns*, was created Viſcount of this County. *Leiceſter* d' *Eureux* the preſent Poſſeſſour is the eighth in this Line; and a *Minor*.

Heren, *Carrhæ*, a City in *Meſopotamia*, called *Haren*, or *Harran* by the *Turks*: It was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Edeſſa* at firſt; but afterwards it became the Metropolis it ſelf: Seated in the Province of *Dio beck*, near the River *Chabor*; forty Miles from *Edeſſa*, ſixty from *Euphrates* to the Eaſt. The *Tartars* under *Tamberlane*, treated this City with great Cruelty: ſince that it has been in a declining condition, and now not much inhabited. It is mentioned ſeveral times in the Holy Scriptures upon the account of *Abraham*'s ſojourning, and burying his Father *Terah* here, before he went into the Land of *Canaan*, (*Gen.* 11. 31. *Acts* 7. 4) in which laſt place it is called *Charran* in *Meſopotamia*. And by *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*, *Charræ*. Its Long. is 73. 20. Lat. 36. 10.

Herenbach, a Town in the Dioceſe of *Cleves* in *Germany*.

Heri, *Aria*, a Province in *Perſia*, in *Aſia*; more commonly called *Hera* or *Herat*; it has a City and a River of the ſame Name. This River, in the later Maps called *Pulimoſon*, riſeth out of the Mountains of *Caſſubi*; and waſhing the Walls of this City on all ſides (it ſtanding in an Iſland) falls into the Lake of *Burgian*. The City is called *Ser-heri*; in Long. 100. 13. and Lat 36. 20. Ninety *German* Miles Weſt of *Candahar*, one hundred and twenty South-Eaſt of the *Caſpian*. The Roſes of this Province are thought the beſt in the World. The Province of *Heri* is a part of that of *Choraſan*; which is one of the moſt rich, fertile and populous Provinces in all *Perſia*. In the City of *Heri* are made the beſt *Perſian* Tapeſtries: on which, and other accounts, it is much frequented by the *Indians*, who muſt paſs through it in their way to *Perſia*. See *Olearius* his Travels.

Herit, *Adramitæ*, a Province in *Arabia the happy*.

Herma, or *Erma*, a City of *Galatia*, called *Germa*, or *Therma*, by the ancient *Geographers*; and now ſometimes *Germaſte*. It ſtands in the Confines of *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*; upon the River [*Sagaris ſus*] *Sacrio*; where it falls into the *Caſtli-mach*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea at *Cagans*, twenty one *German* Miles Eaſt of *Scutari*. This City is placed thirty ſix *German* Miles Eaſt of *Buſſia*. Now an Archbiſhop's See. Long. 60. 10. Lat. 42. 25.

Hermanſtad, *Cibinium*, a City in *Tranſylvania*, commonly by the Inhabitants called *Seben* and *Zeben*; by the *Italians Cibinio*; by the *Germans Hermanſtad*. The Capital of that Dukedom; the Seat of the Prince: a great, populous, ſtrong, well-built City; ſeated in a Plain upon the River [*Cibinium*] *Cibin*, which a little lower falls into the *Aluta*. The Inhabitants are *Saxons*: it ſtands fifteen Miles from *Clauſemberg* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Alba Julia*. A Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*; though there is now no Biſhop of it. The late Duke of *Lorrain*, of famous Memory, in *November* 1687. put into this place a Garriſon of three thouſand *Imperialiſts*, by the agreement of Prince *Abafi*, (then Prince of *Tranſylvania*,) to enjoy the ſame for their Winter Quarters.

Hermanſtein, or *Erenbreitſtein*, *Eremberti lapis*, a Caſtle in the Biſhoprick of *Triet* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, near its Confluence with the *Moſelle*, ſtanding on a Rock that is on all ſides inacceſſible: which makes it one of the ſtrongeſt in *Germany*. It ſuſtained a long Siege in the year 1637. and could only at laſt be taken by Famine.

Hermanville, a place near *Calais* in *France*.

Herndall, *Herndalia*, a part of *Norway* on this ſide the Mountains of *Norway*; by the Province of *Jemplands*; on which depends *Nomedale*, *Hellegelande*, *Froſtein*, *Inder*, *Heroa*, and ſome others; which, together with it, were yielded to the *Swedes* in 1645. by the *Danes*.

Heron, *Heropolis*, a City of *Egypt*, near the bottom of the *Red Sea*; ninety miles from *Damiata* to the South-Eaſt, about thirty five *Engliſh* Miles from *Sues* to the Weſt, and ſixty from the next Shoar of the *Mediterranean* to the South. Mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. Its Long. 63 30. Lat. 29. 50.

Herſtal, *Heriſtel* or *Heriſtal*, a Town upon the *Maes*, near *Liege* in *Weſtphalia*, adorned heretofore with a magnificent Palace, built by *Pepin* King of *France*, who reſided ſo frequently at it, that in the *French* Hiſtory he is ſirnamed *Pepin* of *Heriſtel*. This Palace was afterwards deſtroyed by the *Normans*.

Herſtelt, a City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Weſer*, belonging to the Biſhops of *Paderborne* ſince the year 1608. The People of *Paderborne* conſpiring once againſt their Biſhop, the Epiſcopal See was removed from *Paderborne* hither, which was re-eſtabliſhed at *Paderborne* again in 799. *Charles the Great* alſo reſided here ſome conſiderable time.

Hertford, *Durocobriva*, a Town in a County of the ſame name, in the South of *England*, upon the River *Lea* or *Ligean*, as the *Saxons* called it, which runs through it: In 607. here was a Synod. Now (ſaith Mr. *Cambden*) it is not very populous, yet for its Antiquity it deſerves regard. It has given Name to this County, and is reputed the Shire-Town. It has a Caſtle, built (as ſome think) by *Edward* the Elder; enlarged by the Family *De Clare*, to whom it belonged, as Earls of *Hertford*, in the times of *Henry* II. and King *Stephen*. Afterwards it belonged to the Crown: *Edward* III. granted it to *John of Gaunt* his Son, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after Duke of *Lancaſter*.

Hertfordſhire, *Herfordiæ Comitatus*, *Catticuchlani*, hath on the North *Cambridgeſhire*; on the Weſt *Bedfordſhire*, and *Buckinghamſhire*; on the South *Middleſex*, and on the Eaſt *Eſſex*: it is very fruitful as to Corn and Paſture; has plenty of Woods, and Groves; and for great Towns and Rivers, it may vye with moſt Counties in *England*, conſidering its bigneſs. This County had firſt for Earls or Marqueſſes, the Family *De Clare*; who for ſeven Deſcents between 1139. and 1314. enjoyed this Title. Being extinguiſhed, *Henry* VIII. in 1537. created *Edward Seymour*, Viſcount *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Hertford*; who afterward in 1551. was made Duke of *Sommerſet*, being the fourteenth Earl, and ſeventh of his Family, who hath born this amongſt other Titles of Honour.

Hertogenraſad, *Rodia Ducis*, a Town in *Holland*.

Hertzogthumb, in the *High Dutch* ſignifies a Dukedom, and is frequently uſed by them. So **Hertzogthumb Bremen**, is the *Dukedom of Bremen*. **Hertzogthumb Ferden**, is the *Dukedom of Ferden*.

Heruli, an ancient People of the Country now called the Dukedom of *Meckleburg*, in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*, towards the *Baltick* Sea; who eſtabliſhed themſelves in *Italy* in the fifth Century, and were of the number of thoſe *Barbarians* that formed their States upon the ruin of the *Roman* Empire. *Odoacer* their King diſpoſſeſſed *Auguſtulus* in the year 476. and having reigned about ſeventeen years, he was ſlain by *Theodorick* King of the *Oſtrogoths*. The Emperor *Juſtinian* granted them Lands

to cultivate: whereupon they not only gave themselves entirely to him, but became Christians: and *Gethesius* their King was baptized in 328. Till this Conversion, their Customs were to offer *Men* in Sacrifices to their Gods, to kill the sick and aged, to oblige Wives not to survive their Husbands, and to indulge themselves in every voluptuousness.

Hervorden, *Hervordia*, a City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*; once an Imperial and Free City, governed by its own Magistrates: but in 1647. taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg*, as Count of *Ravensberg*, of which this was pretended to be a Member. In 1673. it was retaken by the *French*; and soon after deserted, and restored to that Duke. It stands ten *German* Miles from *Munster* to the East, five from *Minden*. There is in it a Nunnery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire.

Herzegovina, *Arcegovina, Chulmia, Zachulmia, Ducatus S. Sabæ*, a Province in *Servia*; called by the *Turks Caratzo-dag-ili*, that is, the *Black Wood*; by the Inhabitants, *Herzegovina*; by the *French Le Duché de Saint Saba*. It is the upper part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*; lying upon *Dalmatia* towards the West and South; the principal Town in it, is S. *Saba*. This was heretofore under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Cossa* in *Venice*.

Hesdin, or *Hesdin-Fert, Hesdinum, Hedena*, a fortified Town in the Borders of *Artois*; upon the River *Chanche* [*Quantia,*] which falls into the *British* Sea below *Staple* to the North. Built by the *Spaniards* in 1554. in the place where the Village of *Mesuil* formerly stood, as a Fort against the *French*; who have several times since taken it; till in 1659. by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was yielded to them. It is seated in a Morass, eight Miles from *Abbeville* to the North.

Hesterwaldt, a Foreſt in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Hesperia, the Name of *Spain* and *Italy* amongst some ancient Geographers.

Hessen. See *Hassia*.

Hessi, the People of *Hessen*, or *Hassia*; which drove out the *Chatti*, and possessed their Land.

Helzgang, the Cataracts of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Lentz*.

Hethy, *Oceris*, one of the Isles of *Orkney*; called also *Hoy*.

Hetland, the same with *Shetland*, another of those Isles.

Hetruria, a large Country in the ancient division of *Italy*: lying betwixt the *Tyber*, the *Apennine* Mountains, the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; and separated from *Liguria* by the River *Macra*, now *Magra*. It was likewise called *Thuscia*: The present *Toscana*, or Province of *Tuscany*, containing the greatest part of it.

Heu, *Itis*, the same with *Aisn*, a small River in *Ross*, in the North-West part of *Scotland*.

Hexamili, *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, that Neck of Land which joins the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece*; called thus, because it is six Miles over. This Passage has been attempted to be cut through, to make the *Morea* an Island, by *Demetrius, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, Nero*; and after, by *Herodes Atticus*, a private Person. These all failing, it was walled against the *Turks* by a *Grecian* Emperour in 1413. By the *Venetians* in 1224. *Amurath* II. threw down this Wall in 1463. *Mahomet* II. in 1465. intirely ruined it, though the *Venetians* had spared neither labour nor charge, to fortifie and strengthen it; making to the Wall one hundred and thirty six Towers, and three Castles. In 1687. the *Venetians* cast out the *Turks* again, and are possessed of it. See *Morea*.

Hexham, a Market Town in the County of *Northumberland*, in *Tindale* Ward, upon the River *Tyne*, and the South side of the River *Trent*. This has been anciently a place of great account. For in the Infancy of the *Saxon* Church, we read in *Bede*, it was an Episcopal See, with the Title of *Episcopus Hagulstadiensis*, in the Person of S. *Eata* (the fifth Bishop of *Landisfarne*, and the first of *Hexham*); to whom afterwards succeeded nine others, till the fury of the *Danes* discontinued it, and the Jurisdiction was annexed to the See of *York*. King *Henry* VIII. removed it from that See, to the County of *Northumberland*, whereby it became annexed to the Bishoprick of *Durham*. The Church here was scarce inferiour to any in *England*, before the *Scots* pulled a great part of it down. It is fourteen Miles from *Newcastle* to the East, and hath claimed the privilege of being a *County Palatine*.

Heyden. See *Heuden*.

Heyllant, an Island upon the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Hiamtien, a strong Town in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, in a near adjacent Island, to the South of *Ganhay*; from whence the Merchandises of *China* are transported into the *Indies* and the *Philippine* Islands. It is a considerable Place, as well for its Buildings, as its Commerce; yet the *Chinese* give it but the Name of a *Fort*, because it is a Garrison.

Hichan, the same with *Chios*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*.

Hickling, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Happing*.

Hieto, a Mountain in *Ossrania* in *Italy*.

Hielmeer, a Lake in *Sweden*, between the Provinces of *Suderman*, and *Neritia*.

Hierapolis, an ancient Archiepiscopal City of *Syria*. The See was subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*. Also called *Bambyce*. ¶ There was a Second in the Province now called *Germian*, or *Phrygia Major*, in the *Lesser Asia*: which was likewise an Archiepiscopal See under the same *Patriarch*. The Turks call the Ruins of this latter (yet extant) *Bambookale*.

Hieres, *Olbia, Area*, a small Town upon the Coast of *Provence* in *France*, two Leagues from *Toulon*; which communicates its Name to those Islands in the *Mediterranean*, over against it, called the *Hieres*. This was an ancient Colony of the People of *Marseilles*, who then gave it the Name of *Olbia*, from the *Happiness* of the Soil it stands in; and being afterwards changed to *Area*, it thence came to be called *Hieres*. *Charles* I. King of *Jerusalem* and Earl of *Provence*, purchased it of the Viscounts of *Marseilles*; being heretofore one of the strongest Garrisons on the Coast of *Provence*, and the ordinary place of embarquation for the *Pilgrims* to the *Holy Land*. It has been adorned with a Collegiate Church ever since 1372.

Hiera-Cæsarea, an ancient City of *Doris* in the *Lesser Asia*, so called in honour of *Cæsar*; before, *Hierapolis*. *Tacitus* reckons it amongst the twelve Towns, to which being in a great part all ruined by an Earthquake in one night, *Cæsar* remitted their Tribute, for five years, to recompence their loss. There stood a celebrated Temple here, dedicated by *Cyrus* to *Diana*.

L'Hiesmois, *Oximensis Pagus*, a Territory in *Normandy*, which takes its Name from *Hiesmes*, a Town in *Normandy*; sixteen Miles from *Caen* to the South-East, and eighteen from *Mans* to the North.

Higham-Ferris, a Corporation in the County of *Northampton*, which has the Election of two Parliament-men. The Capital of its Hundred. It stands upon the Eastern banks of the River *Nen*, with a Bridge over the same, a Free-School, an Alms-house, and anciently a Castle, whose Ruins yet are visible.

Highworth,

Highworth, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Hind, *Indus*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Hildesheim, *Ascalingium*, *Hildesia*, *Hildesheimum*, *Brennopolis*, a City in the *Lower Saxony*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, erected by S. *Lewis* the Emperour: it is seated upon the River *Innerste*, not above two Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, seven from *Zell* to the South, and six from *Hamelen* to the East. The Bishop being the only *Roman Catholick* Bishop in all *Saxony*, is the Protector of it; which is otherwise a Free Imperial City. ¶ The Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* makes a particular District of it self, about ten or twelve Leagues long, between the Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourgh*, and the Principality of *Halberstad*. In which extent, there are divers Towns following the same Religion.

Himera, an ancient City of the Island of *Sicily*, so called from its situation at the Mouth of the River *Himera*, or the modern *fiume di Termine*. *Hannibal* destroyed it about six hundred forty eight years before the coming of *Christ*: two years after which, the *Carthaginians* near its Ruins built another, named *Thermæ Himeræ* or *Thermæ Himerenses*, from the Hot Baths that were in the place. This is now called *Termine*. The Poet *Stesichorus* was a Native of the ancient *Himera*.

Hinckley, a Market Town in *Leicestershire*, in the Hundred of *Sparkingho*.

Hindon, a Corporation in *Wiltshire*, in the Hundred of *Mere*, which elects two Members of the *Lower House*.

Hingham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Forehoe*.

Hinghoa, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*. The Capital of a Territory of the same Name, commanding one other old City, and divers Towns and Villages. It is beautified with Magnificent Buildings, and many Triumphant Arches, and Sepulchres.

Hippocrene, a celebrated Fountain in *Bœotia* in *Greece*, sacred to the *Muses* amongst the ancient Poets.

Hippone, *Hippo Regius*. See *Bonne*.

Hippopodes, an ancient People, mentioned by *Mela*, that dwelt about the *Scythian* Sea; and were fabulously reported to have Horses feet, from nothing but their agility and swiftness in running.

Hirpini, an ancient People of *Italy* amongst the *Samnites*, so called from their Capital City *Hirpinum*, which is now a Village, says *Leander*, by the Name of *l'Arpaia*. The *farther Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples* was the Seat and Country of this People.

Hirschfeld, *Herofelda*, a small Town in *Hassia*, upon the River *Fuld*; which had heretofore a celebrated Abbey; and was an Imperial Free-Town, under the Jurisdiction of its own Abbot, together with the Territory in which it stands: but is now under the *Land-Grave* of *Hessen-Cassel*, with the Title of a Principality, by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands five *German* Miles from *Fuld* to the North, and seven from *Cassel* to the South.

Hispahan. See *Hispaam*.

Hispantola. *San Domingo* and S. *Dominique*, a great Island belonging to the *North America*, called by its Natives *Ayti*. First discovered by *Christopher Columbus* in 1492. The *Spaniards* afterwards gave it this Name; though it is also commonly called *La Saint Domingue*, from its principal Town. It is seated in the Bay of *Mexico*; with *Cuba* and *Jamaica* to the West; *Porto Rico*, and the *Caribbe Isles* to the East; the *Atlantick* Ocean on the North; and the Bay of *Mexico* on the South. It extends from 299. to 307. deg. of Long. being one hundred and forty *Spanish* Leagues from East to West; sixty in breadth; and four hundred in compass; between eighteen and twenty degrees of Northern Latitude. The *Spaniards* have some Colonies at the East end; the *French* others at the North-West end towards *Cuba*. The Air is extreme hot in the Morning; but cooler in the Afternoon, by reason of a constant Sea Brize, which then riseth. The Country is always green; affords most excellent Pasture; the Cattle grow wild for want of Owners, they encrease so prodigiously: Herbs, and Carrots in sixteen days become fit to Eat. It affords Ginger and Suger-Canes in vast abundance, and Corn an hundred fold. It has also Mines of Brass, and Iron; some say, of Silver or Gold. When first discovered, extreamly populous; but the *Spaniards* in a few years destroyed three Millions of Natives; so that now there are very few left. The prinpal Town is *St. Domingo*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in 1494. and removed in 1502. to the opposite Shoar of the River *Ozama*. Whilst the *Natives* were Masters of this Island, it stood divided into divers petty Provinces, each under the obedience of a distinct *Cacique* or Prince of their own. The *Spaniards* have cast it into five Cantons; viz. *Bainora*, *Cubaho*, *Cajaba*, *Cassimu* and *Guacayatima*. *San Domingo* stands in *Cassimu*. In 1586. Sir *Francis Drake* made a Descent here, took *Domingo*, and kept it a Month, till the *Spaniards* redeemed it with their money again.

Histria, *Hystereich*, *Istria*, is a County in *Italy*; which on the East, West, and South, has the *Adriatick* Sea; and on the North *Friuli*. It is full of Woods and Quarries; affords *Venice* (under which it is) Materials, both for Ships and Houses; but otherwise not comparable to the rest of *Italy* in point of Fertility; the Air is besides sickly and unwholsom. The compass of it is about two hundred Miles. This Country was conquered by the *Venetians* first in 938. and finally subdued in 1190. ever since which, they have been under this State; though they have made several attempts to shake off their Yoak, and regain their ancient Liberty.

Hitchin, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Hoaiching, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Honan* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Hodn, the *Persian* Gulph.

Hoddesdon, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*, upon the River *Lea*.

Hoeichen, a City of the Province of *Nanquin*, in the South part of it, towards *Chekiam*; which stands in a Mountainous Country, and has five small Cities under it.

Hoencourt, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Cambray*, near which the *French* were defeated in 1642. It lies three *German* Miles from *Cambray* to the North-West, and a little less from *Arras* to the South-West.

Hoentwiel, a Fortress in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; belonging to the Duke of *Wirtembergh*; seated upon a Rock between the Rivers *Schlechaim* and *Breym*, which both fall into the *Necker*, one above, the other beneath *Rotweil*. This Castle is seated less than two *German* Miles from the *Danube* to the North; and two Miles and an half from the Fountains of the *Necker* to the East. It stood seven or eight Sieges against the *Imperialists*; who in one of these (*viz.* that in 1641.) spent a whole Summer upon it, and at last could not take it.

Hog-Wagog-Hills, a ridge of Hills, two Miles South-Eastward of *Cambridge*: on the top whereof is seen a *Rampier*, formerly so strengthened with three Ditches, as to be esteemed almost impregnable.

The

The ſame was a *Daniſh Station*.

Hohenloe, or *Holach*, *Holachius*, an Earldom in *Franconia*, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, by the River *Cochar*; between the Marquiſate of *Anſpach*, and the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*; under its own Count or Earl.

Holbech, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ellow*.

Holland, one of the three parts in the diviſion of the County of *Lincoln*, which contains the Southern Towns from *Lindſey*, towards the Sea. Adorned with the Title of an *Earldom* ſince the year 1624. When King *James* I. created *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*: whoſe Grandſon *Edward Rich*, is the preſent Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*.

Holland, *Batavia*, *Hollandia*, the principal Province of the *United Netherlands*; called by the *Spaniards la Olandia*; and by all others *Holland*; becauſe it is a low, Marſhy, or *Hollow* Soil; and much over-ſpread with Waters. It is great too, and very fruitful: having on the North the *Zuider* Sea, on the Weſt the *German* Ocean; on the South *Zealand* and *Brabant*; and on the Eaſt *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, and a part of the *Zuider*. About ſixty Leagues in Circuit, therein containing twenty nine walled Towns (beſides others heretofore walled, which enjoy the ſame privileges with thoſe that are) and four hundred Villages: eighteen of the principal Towns have Seats in the Aſſemblies of the *States General*: to wit, *Dort*, *Haerlem*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Amſterdam*, *Goude*, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Schoonhoven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Hoorne*, *Enchuyſen*, *Edam*, *Monnikendam*, *Medenblik*, and *Purmerend*. Yet the diameter of this Province may be traverſed in ſix hours. In former times it was more extended towards the Eaſt of *Nimeguen*; its Diſtrict being then a part of *Holland*. The *Batavi* a Warlike Nation poſſeſſed the greateſt part of this Country, in the times of the *Roman* Empire: who were conquered by *Julius Cæſar*, with the reſt of the *Galls*, of whom this was then thought a part. After the *Roman* Empire was overthrown in the Weſt, this Province being almoſt diſpeopled by the Inroads of the *Norman* Pyrats, was given by *Charles the Bald* to *Thierrie* or *Theodorick*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, Son of *Sigebert*, about 863. with the Title of a Count or Earl; his Poſterity enjoyed it till 1206. in ſeventeen Deſcents; when it paſſed to the Earls of *Hainault*; in which Family it continued till 1417. and then it paſſed by the Surrender of *Jaqueline*, (Counteſs of *Hainault* and *Holland*,) to *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and ſo to the *Spaniards*. When *Philip* II. treated this Free People ill, they revolted; and in 1572. ſubmitted to *William* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*; and in 1581. declared King *Philip* to have forfeited all his Sovereignty: and having leagued themſelves with their Neighbour States, they defended themſelves ſo well againſt that Prince, by the aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth*, that at laſt they forced the *Spaniards* to acknowledge them a Free State. And though the *French* King, *Lewis* XIV. by a ſudden Surprize, brought them very low in the year 1672. yet the next year they forced him to withdraw his Garriſons, and recovered every inch of Ground from him. The Prince of *Orange*, though a Child in Age, out-doing by the bleſſing of Heaven, the oldeſt States-men, and the moſt experienced Generals. In the *Eaſt-Indies* the *Hollanders* are the Sovereign Governours of the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, the Iſlands of *Amboine*, *Banda*, *Ternate*, *Ceylon*, and the City of *Malaca*; part of the Iſlands of *Sumatra* and *Celebes*, and divers places upon the Coaſt of *Malabar*. § They have alſo given the Name of *New Holland* to a Region of the *Terra Auſtralis*, by them diſcovered in 1644. to the South of *New Guiney* and the *Moluccaes*. To a Territory of *Moſcovia*, near the *Streights of VVeigats*, by them named the *Streights of Naſſaw*, upon the *North* Sea. And laſtly to a Country in the *North America*, upon the *Canadian* Ocean, betwixt *Virginia* and *New France*, South-Weſt of *New England* and Eaſt of the *Iroquois* in *Canada*. But this latter has been [illegible] in the hands of the *Engliſh* ſince 1665.

Holdenby, a Caſtle belonging to the Crown in *Northamptonſhire*; where King *Charles the Martyr* was kept a Priſoner by the Parliamentarians, from *Feb.* 17. 1646. to *June* 4. 1647. when by Cornet *Joyce*, one of the Officers of the Rebels, he was carried to *Childerſley*, and thence to *Newmarket*. Here that afflicted Prince had leiſure to compoſe that excellent Piece, after his death Printed under the Title of Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ; which contributed more to the Re-eſtabliſhment of his Children, and the Reviving his oppreſſed Honour, than all the Armies and Forces in the World could have done.

Holderneſs, the moſt South-Eaſtern Promontory or Cape in *Yorkſhire*, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolemy*. It lies North of *Saltfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, and ſhoots it ſelf forth into the Sea a great way: There are divers Towns in it. King *James* I. created *John Ramſey*, Viſcount *Hardington* in *Scotland*, Earl of this Place, and Baron of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, *Anno* 1620. The late Prince *Rupert* bore the ſame Title, by the Creation of King *Charles* I. in 1643. which is now enjoyed by *Conyers D' Arcie*, the preſent Earl of *Holderneſs*, of the Creation of King *Charles* II.

La Heugſt Haſt, or *Port de la Hogue*, *Oga*, or *Ogaſti*, *Vedaſti*, a Haven, or Sea-Port-Town in the Territory of *Coutances* in *Normandy*; ten Miles from *Bayeux* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Caen* to the ſame.

Holſtein, *Holſatia*, that is, as the Name ſignifies in the *German* Tongue, the *Hollow Stone*, or *Rock*, or rather, a Country overgrown with Woods and Foreſts, (as Holt ſignifies in the *German* Tongue,) is a Dukedom of great extent in the *Lower Saxony*, in *Germany*; though often comprehended in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, becauſe a part of it is ſubject to that Crown. It was anciently a part of the *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*: bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, or *South-Jutland*; on the Weſt with the *German* Ocean; on the Eaſt with the *Baltick* Sea; and on the South with the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburgh*; ſeparated from it by the *Elbe*. It is divided into four parts; *Dithmarſen*, *Holſtein*, *Stormaren*, and *VVageron*. The principal Cities in it, are *Lubeck*, and *Hamburgh*; which are Hanſe-Towns, or Imperial Free Cities: beſides which, there are *Kiel*, and *Rensburg* in *Holſtein*; *Kyempend*, and *Glucſtad* in *Stormaren*. Part of this Dukedom is under the King of *Denmark*, and part of it under the Duke of *Holſtein*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Saxons*, our Anceſtors, who about 449. began the Conqueſt of *Britain*, which perhaps were but ſome Tribes of the *Cimbrians*. The reſt which remained in *Germany*, were conquered with the *Saxons*, by *Charles the Great*; and continued under the Empire till 1114. when *Lotharius* the Emperour gave Holſt, (or *Holſtein*, properly ſo called,) to *Adolf* of *Schaumburgh*, with the Title of Earl of *Holſtein*: whoſe Poſterity enjoyed it till 1459. in eleven Deſcents; when *Chriſtiern* of *Oldenburgh*, King of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, Son of *Theodorick* Earl of *Oldenburgh*, and of *Hedvigis*, (Siſter of *Henry* and *Adolph*, the two laſt Earls of *Holſtein*,) ſucceeded in the Earldom of *Holſtein*. The preſent Dukes of *Holſtein* are deſcended from *Chriſtiern* II. King of *Denmark*; who died in 1533.

From

From *Chriſtian* III. one of his Sons, are deſcended the Dukes of *Holſtein Regali*; from *Adolph*, another Son, are derived the Dukes of *Holſtein Gottorp*. But this Work will not permit me to purſue theſe Lines any further.

Holt, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*. The Capital of its hundred.

Holy Iſland, a ſmall Iſland upon the Coaſt of the County of *Northumberland*, not far from *Berwick*: in which there is one Town, with a Church and Caſtle, and a good haven defended by a Block-houſe. The Air and Soil not very grateful; yet well accommodated with Fiſh and Fowl. Its ancient Name was *Lindiſarne*, a famous Epiſcopal See made by S. *Aidan* (one of the firſt Apoſtles of theſe parts) in the beginning of Chriſtianity here: which See continued from the Year 637. to 990. under two and twenty Biſhops, called the Biſhops of *Lindiſarne*, till the inſolencies of the *Danes* on theſe Coaſts compell'd the religious to remove to *Durham*. It got the Name of *Holy Iſland* from the Sanctity of the Biſhops, Monks, and others that retired hither, to enjoy the benefit of its ſolitude and privacy.

Homano, *Vomanus*, a River of *Italy* in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which ſpringing from the *Apennine*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea; between the *Peſcara*, [*Aternus*] and the *Tronto*, [*Truentus*,] which laſt falls into the ſame Sea, near *Aſcoli*, North of *Homano*.

Homburgh, a very ſtrong Town in the Territory of *Waſgow*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*; which has a Caſtle built on a ſteep Hill; not above two *French* Leagues from *Bipont* to the North. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1679. and is ſtill in their Hands. There is another Town of this Name in *Haſſia*; and a Caſtle in the Dominion or Territory belonging to the City of *Baſil*.

Honan, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*, towards the North-Eaſt part: bounded on the North with *Xani* and *Pekim*; on the Weſt with *Xenſi*, on the South with *Huquam*, and on the Eaſt with *Xantum*. The Capital City is *Caifung*; the other are *Queite*, *Changie*, *Gueihoei*, *Hoaiching*, *Nanyang*, and *Fungying*. This Province contains eight great Cities, an hundred ſmaller Cities or great Towns, and 589296 Families. There is a City of the ſame Name with this Province, in the North-Weſt part of it, near the River *Croceus*; which cuts through the N. of this Province. The *Chineſe* call it, their Garden of pleaſure, from its fertility; and ſay, it lies in the middle of the World.

Honduras, a Province of new *Spain*, of great extent: bounded on the North and Eaſt with the *Mar del Zur*, and Bay of *Honduras*; on the South with *Nicaragua*, and on the Weſt *Guatimala*. It lies two hundred Miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and an hundred in breadth from North to South; under the Government of the Prefect of *Guatimala*. The principal Cities and Towns in it, are *Valladolid*, *Commaiagua*, (made a Biſhop's See in 1558.) *Gracias à Dios*, and *Truxillo*, &c. A very fruitful Province in Maze, Corn, Paſturage, Fruits, and Mines. The Bay of *Honduras* is a part of the North Sea, with the Province of its own Name to the South, and *Incatan* to the North. There are divers Iſlands in it.

Honfleur, *Juhabena*, *Honfloria*, *Honfleville*, a City of *Normandy*, upon the Shoars of the *Britiſh* Sea, upon the Mouth of the *Seyne*, over againſt *Harfleu*, three Leagues from *Havre de Grace* to the South.

Honiton or **Honiton**, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Devon*, and the hundred of *Axminſter*, upon the River *Otter*. It has the honour of electing two Parliament men.

Honneau, *Hon*, a River in *Artois*.

Honnecourt. See *Hoencourt*.

S. Honore de Lerin, *Lerium*, *Lerina*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Provence*, in which is a very famous Monaſtery: it lies two Leagues from *Antibe*, [*Antipoli*,] to the South, and five from *Freius* to the Eaſt, towards the Confines of *Piedmont*.

Hoofden, the Streights between *Calais* and *Dover*.

Hoorne, *Horna*, a City in North *Holland*, not great, but very well fortified; it ſtands in the Confines of *Weſt-Frieſland*, upon the *Zuyder* Sea, (upon which it has a large and a ſafe Harbor;) four Leagues from *Alcmaer* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Amſterdam* to the North. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempted, and under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*. Firſt walled in the Year 1426. It had heretofore divers fine Churches and Monaſteries in it: And now the privilege of a Voice in the Aſſemblies of the States General.

Hoornens, *Hoornſche*, *Eylandt*, an Iſland in the *Mar del Zur*, diſcovered by *James le Maire*, an Inhabitant of *Hoorn*, in 1616. It lies twelve hundred *German* Miles from the Coaſt of *Peru*, towards *Aſia*, in Long. 228. Southern Lat. 12. Little, but very fruitful.

Hoxburgh, *Argensuaria*, a Caſtle near the City of *Colmar*, in the Upper *Alſatia*. See *Colmar*.

Hozbogna, a ruined City of *Puglia*, called by the *Romans Erdonia* or *Ardonia*.

Horeb, *Melani*, a Mountain in *Arabia Petræa*; near which *Moſes* fed the Flocks of *Jethro*, (his Father-in-Law,) and received the Command from the Angel in the burning Buſh, to fetch up the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*: here alſo *Elijah*, the Reſtorer of the Law, heard the *Still ſmall Voice*, 1. *Kings* 19. 12. And if this be the ſame with *Sinai*, (as S. *Jerome* aſſerts,) here was the Promulgation of the Law of Nature, or the Ten Commandments, given to the *Iſraelites*. It is thought by ſome to extend from *Petra*, a City of *Arabia*, to *Ælan* upon the *Red Sea*; at the diſtance of one hundred and eighty Miles from *Jeruſalem* to the South. The *Arabians* call it *Gibel-Mouſa*, *the Mountain of Moſes*; the *Europeans*, *Sinai*. Monſieur *Thevenot*, who ſome years ſince viſited all theſe Places, in his Travels, gives a large Account of theſe Mountains; and of a great number of Monaſteries, Chappels, Hermitages, and Cells poſſeſſed at this day by Greek and Latin Monks: who have here many very delicate Gardens, which beſides what is eaten by them, afford a good Revenue; moſt of the good Fruit that is ſold at *Grand Cairo*, being carried thither from theſe Gardens, as he obſerveth.

Horiguela, *Orcelis*, *Oriola*, a City of *Valencia*, more commonly called *Gribuella*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Valencia*: it is ſmall, and not much inhabited, tho ſeated in a pleaſant Valley, at the foot of an Hill; having over it a Caſtle, built on a Rock, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom: it ſtands upon the River *Tader*, (now *Segura*,) which falls into the Bay of *Alicante*; ſix *Spaniſh* Leagues South of that City, and three Leagues Eaſt of *Murcia*.

Horitis, *Saocora*, a River of *Meſopotamia*, which falls into the *Euphrates*; others call it *Set*.

Horn, heretofore *Heurn*, *Horna*, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, which has a beautiful Caſtle: about one League from the *Maes* and *Roermond* to the Weſt; ſix from *Maeſtricht* to the North: alſo the Capital of the Earldom of *Horn*, within this Diocele; which lies between *Guelderland* to the Eaſt, *Buſleduc* to the North, and the County of *Looz* to the South and Weſt. This was heretofore under Earls of its own; but they being Extinct in the laſt Century, it returned to the Biſhops of *Leige*.

Hoyne or *Cap d' Hoorn*, a Cape of the *Terra del Fuego* in the South *America*, towards the Streights of *Magellan*: discovered in 1616 by *Le Maire*, a Native of *Hoorne* in *Holland*: Some *Spaniards* call it the Cape of S. *Salvador*.

Hornby, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the hundred of *Lonſdale*, upon the River *Lon*: Noted for a Caſtle, call'd *Hornby-Caſtle*, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

Horn Caſtle, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*. The Capital of its hundred; upon the River *Bane*, and in the diviſion of *Landſey*.

Horndiep, *Arnapa*, a ſmall River of *Holland*; which ariſeth in *Drent*, a Territory of *Over Iſſel*; and flowing through *Groningen*, a little beneath *Hunſen*, falls into the River *Reit Diep*, after it has watered the City of *Groningen*.

Horndon on the Hill, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the hundred of *Barſtable*.

Horomeli, one of the Names of *Greece*.

Horſham, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Bramber* Rape. It is a large Borough Town, having the Election of 2 Parliament-men, ſituated near S. *Leonards* Foreſt.

Horti, *Hortanum*. See *Orta*.

Houdain, *Hodanum*, a ſmall *French* City in *la Beauſſe*, (or in the Government of the *Iſle of France*, according to others) near *Chartres*; two Leagues from *Dreux* to the North-Eaſt, and eight from *Paris* to the Weſt, upon the River *Vegre*.

La Houlme, *Holmeſia*, a ſmall Diſtrict in *Normandy*, between the River *Orne*, (*Olina*,) and the Territory of *le Maus*; in which there is no Town of note.

Howden, a Market Town in the E. riding of *Yorkſhire*, giving Name to a ſmall Territory call'd *Howdenſhire*, near the confluence of the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Derwent*.

Hoy, *Dumna*, an Iſland of *Scotland*, which is one of the *Orcades*, three Miles from the Iſland of *Mainland*; call'd alſo *Hethy*.

Hoya, *Hoya*, a ſmall Town in *Weſtphalia*, upon the River *Weſer*; two *German* Miles from *Verden* to the South, and from *Newburg* to the North; the Capital of the Earldom *von Hoye*, in *weſtphalia*; which was under Earls of its own, till 1582. when upon the Death of *Otto*, the laſt of them, it fell to the Duke of *Brunſwick Zell*.

Hudſons Bay, an Arm of the Sea, North of *Eſtotiſeland*, in the North *America*; diſcovered by one *Hudſon* an *Engliſhman*, in 1612.

Hudwickſwall, a City or Town in the Province of *Helſing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Province of *Middelpad*.

Huecar, *Vero*, a River of *Spain*.

Hued, or *Hued-il-Barbar*, *Iaer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Africa*; which derives its head from the *Atlas*, and takes ſo many turnings and returnings amongſt the Mountains, that betwixt *Bouno* and *Tunis* it comes to be paſſed twenty five times. At length falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea. They Fiſh for *Coral* upon its Banks.

Huen Maiar, *Niger*, a River of *Africa* in *Æthiopia*.

Huen el Mathet, *Naſabath*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Huerca, *Fiventia*, *Calitula*, *Veſci*, *Oſca*, *Eſcus*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*. See *Heriguela*, which is the ſame City. ¶ There is another Town of the ſame Name, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Iſuela*; fourteen Miles from *Saragoſa* to the North-Eaſt, and twenty from *Lerida* to the North-Weſt. This is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Saragoſſa*, and call'd by the ancients *Oſca Ilergetum*. A Council was celebrated at it in 598.

Huetos, a Dutchy in *New Caſtile*, upon the Confines of the Kingdoms of *Granada* and *Murcia*.

Hull, *Petuaria*, *Hullum*, a Town and River in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The Town is ſeated upon the Weſt Bank of the River, where it entereth the *Humber*; twenty ſix Miles from *York* to the South-Eaſt, and eleven from the *Spurn* Head, or *Britiſh* Sea to the North-Weſt. Of no great Antiquity; *Edward* I. purchaſing the Ground of the Abbat of *Meaux*, and built the Town, which thereupon was called *Kings-Town*. He made the Haven alſo; granted the Town a Charter, and divers Liberties; by which means it grew to that it now is; being for ſtately Houſes, ſtrong Forts, well furniſhed Ships, Merchandize, and plenty of all things, the beſt in this part of *England*. The Inhabitants aſcribe much alſo to *Michael de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolke*; who procured them many Privileges, after he was by *Richard* II. made Duke of *Suffolk*. Their gainful Fiſheries on the Coaſt of *Iſeland*, had its ſhare in this growth. Being grown Rich, they Walled the Town, Paved their Streets, raiſed their chief Magiſtrates from a Warden to Bailiffs; at laſt in the Reign of *Henry* VI. got the Honor of a Mayor, and that the Town ſhould be a County. *Charles* the Martyr Treaſured up here a goodly Magazine for the benefit of his Subjects: but when he came to uſe it *April* 23. 1642. he was moſt unworthily and undutifully excluded by Sir *John Hotham*; which on the twenty fifth of the ſame Month was by the Parliament juſtified: being upon the matter the firſt act of Hoſtility againſt that Holy Prince. *Hotham*, the Son, was routed *April* 11. 1643. at *Ancaſter*, by Colonel *Cavendiſh*. And both Father and Son came to be Beheaded by their Fellows Rebels: the firſt in 1644. and the other in 1645. for intending to return to their Allegiance. The River of **Hull**, riſeth by *Kilham* in the ſame County; and paſſing on the Eaſt of *Beverley*, at the diſtance of a Mile, falls into the *Humber*; between *Hull* and *Dripole*; being Navigable up to *Beverley*, and perhaps higher.

Hulſt, *Hulſtum*, a City in the Low-Countries in *Flanders*, near *Gaunt*: ſmall, but very well fortified: the Capital of the Territory of *Waes*: taken by the *Dutch* in 1645. and kept by them ever ſince. It ſtands five Leagues from *Antwerp* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Gaunt* to the North-Weſt.

Humago, *Ciſſa*, an Iſland near *Iſtria*.

Humain, *Siga*, a City of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

Humana, a ruined City in the *Marca Ancontana*.

Humber, *Abus*, one of the principal Rivers of *England*; or rather an Arm of the Sea, into which many of the Rivers of this part of *England* empty themſelves: on the North it hath *Yorkſhire*, on the South *Lincolnſhire*: out of the firſt of theſe it receives the River of *Hull*; then the *Ouſe*, (which bringeth with it *Derwent*, the *Swale*, the *Iour*, the *Wharf*, the *Are*, *Calder*, and the *Dun*;) then the *Trent* which divides *Nottingham* from *Lincolnſhire*; and brings many other with it, as the *Darwen*, the *Manefold*, the *Stoure*, and many others: above *Barton* it receives the *Ankam*, out of *Lincolnſhire*: the Mouth by which theſe Streams enter the *German* Ocean being almoſt ſeven Miles wide.

Humble, *Homelia*, a ſmall River of *Hantſhire*; which riſing by *Buſhwalcham* and watering *Boreley*, forms an Haven, called *Humble* Haven, on the Eaſt of St. *Andrew's* Caſtle, over againſt the Iſle of *Wight*, where it entereth the *Britiſh* Sea.

Hungaria, *Pannonia inferior*, is one of the Nobleſt, but moſt unfortunate Kingdoms, next to *Greece*, in *Europe*. The Natives call it *Magiar*; the *Poles*, *Wegierſke*; the *Germans*, *Ungarn*; and the *French*, *Hungary*: On the North it is bounded with the *Upper Poland*, and *Red Ruſſia*; the *Carpathian* Mountains

Mountains interposing between it and them: on the East with *Transylvania* and *Moldavia*; on the West with *Stiria*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*; and on the South with *Sclavonia*, and *Servia*. *Baudrand* (including *Sclavonia*) bounds it on the South with *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*. It extends in length from *Presburgh*, along the *Danube*, to the Borders of *Transylvania*, the space of three hundred *English* Miles: and one hundred and ninety of the same in breadth: it takes in all that Tract of Land, that was possessed heretofore by the *Jazyges Metanastæ*, a *Sarmatian* People; and part of *Pannonia Superior*, and *Inferior*. Wonderfully fruitful; yielding Corn and Grass in abundance; the latter exceeding (when at its greatest length) the height of a Man; it abounds so in Cattle, that it is thought alone to be able to serve all *Europe* with Flesh; and they certainly send yearly into *Germany* eighty thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridges, and Pheasants in such abundance, that any body that will may kill them. They have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron and Copper; store of River, or Fresh-water Fish; and Wines equal in goodness to those of *Candia*. The People are Hardy, Covetous, Warlike; but Slothful and Lazy, not much unlike the *Irish*. Their best Scholar was St. *Jerome*. Their best Soldiers, *Johannes Huniades*, and *Matthias Corvinus*. The principal Rivers are the *Danube*, (which divides this Kingdom from end to end,) the *Savus*, the *Dravus*, and the *Tibiscus*: they have one famous Lake, called the *Balaton*, which is forty *Italian* Miles in length. The principal Cities are *Buda* or *Offen*, *Presburgh*, *Alba-Regalis*, and *Caschaw*. The *Hungarians* are a Tribe of the *Scythians* or *Tartars*, which in the times of *Arnulphus*, Emperour of *Germany*, possessed themselves of *Transylvania*, and the *Upper Hungary*; under *Lewis* IV. Successor to *Arnulphus*, they passed the *Danube*; wasted all *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Sclavonia*, and *Dacia*; till broken by the Forces of *Germany*, and sweetned by the Christian Religion, (first taught them under King *Stephen*, about 1016. by *Albert*, Archbishop of *Prague*,) they became more quiet, and better civilized. This *Stephen* began his Reign in 1000. This Race of Kings continued to 1302. in twenty three Descents: when *Charles Martel*, (Son of *Charles* King of *Naples*, and *Mary* Daughter to *Stephen* IV. King of *Hungary*,) partly by Election, partly by Inheritance and Conquest succeeded to this Crown: to him succeeded *Lewis* his Nephew, in 1343. *Charles* II. (another of his Descendents) in 1383. *Sigismund* Emperour, King of *Bohemia*, in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, (Eldest Daughter of *Lewis*) in 1387. *Albert* of *Austria*, in the Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, (Daughter of *Sigismond*) in 1438. *Uladislaus*, Son of *Albert* and *Elizabeth*, in 1444. *Matthias Corvinus*, Son of *Johannes Huniades*, by Election in 1458. *Uladislaus* II. Son of *Cassimir* IV. King of *Poland* and of *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *Albert*) in 1491. *Lewis* II. slain in the Battel of *Mohatz*, succeeded in 1517. and was slain in 1527. *John Sepusio*, Vaiwode of *Transylvania*, chosen upon his Death, succeeded that year; but was outed by *Ferdinand*, restored by *Solyman* the *Turk*, and at last died in 1540. The *Hungarians* Crowned *Stephen* his Son, an Infant, in the Cradle: but *Solyman*, seized the best part of his Kingdom, (under pretence of defending it against *Ferdinand* of *Austria*) and *Ferdinand* the rest; so that ever since this wretched Kingdom has been a Stage of War, between the *Austrian* and the *Ottoman* Families. The former at this time having recovered from the latter, all the *Lower Hungary*; and all *Tameswaer*, in the *Upper*. The Reader may be pleased to know, that all that part of *Hungary*, which lies on the West and North of the *Danube*, is called the *Lower Hungary*: what lies on the East and South, the *Upper*. This Kingdom is divided into fifty five Counties; three and twenty of which in the beginning of this last War, were in the Hands of the *Turks*, and the rest in the Emperor's. It has also two Archbishops Sees, *Gran* [*Strigonium*.] and *Colocza*; thirteen Bishopricks; six under the first, and seven under the latter.

Hungerford, a Market Town in *Berkshire*, in the hundred of *Kentbury*, upon the River *Kennet*.

Hunni, the ancient Inhabitants of the Marshes of the *Mæotis*; who for the sake of a better Country to live in, invaded *Pannonia* in great numbers, and thence under *Attila* their King, who stiled himself the *Scourge of God*, marched victoriously into *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*; till *Aetius* General of the *Romans* and *Meroveus* King of *France* slew 200000 of them in one Battel in 450. Then they retired into *Pannonia* again, and maintain'd themselves in divers Wars. At length the *Hungarians*, a *Scythian* race, appeared about the end of the Reign of *Charles the Great*, and expelled them.

Huntingdonshire, is bounded on the North by the River *Avon*, or *Afon*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*; on the West by *Northamptonshire*, on the South by *Bedfordshire*, and on the East by *Cambridgeshire*. The North-East parts of it are Fenny; but yield plenty of Grass for feeding of Cattle. The rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, rising into Hills, and shady Groves. The whole indeed was one Forest, till *Henry* II. in the beginning of his Reign disforested it.

The Town of **Huntingdon**, which gives Name to the County, is seated upon the North side of the River *Ouse*, somewhat high; and stretcheth out it self in length to the Northward: it has four Churches in it, a fair Bridge of Stone over the River, and near it is the Mount or Plot of an ancient Castle, (now ruined,) built by *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917. Which King *David* of *Scotland*, (who had this County with the Title of an Earl, from King *Stephen* of *England*, for an Augmentation of his Estate,) in the Year 1135. enlarged with new Buildings, and Bulwarks: but *Henry* II. finding great Inconveniences from it, razed it to the Ground. This was a very considerable Town in the times of *Edward* the Confessor, and perhaps greater than now. The first Earl of *Huntingdon* was *Waltheof*, Created in 1068. two years after the Conquest: he being beheaded, *Simon de Lyze*, (who Married *Maud* the Daughter of *Waltheof*) was made Earl in 1075. *David* Prince of *Scotland*, her second Husband, was the next Earl in 1108. It continued in this Family of *Scotland*, till 1219. but it is now in the Family of the *Hastings*: *George* Lord *Hastings* and *Hungerford*, being by *Henry* VIII. Created Earl of *Huntingdon*, in the Year 1529. *Theophilus Hastings*, the present Earl, succeeded his Father in the Year 1655. and is the seventh Earl of this Noble Family.

Huquang, a very large Province in the middle of the Kingdom of *China*; counted the seventh in number, but in extent one of the greatest; its greatest length is from North to South: being bounded on the North by *Honan*; on the East by *Nankim*, and *Kiamsi*; on the South by *Quamtum*; and on the West by *Queychen*, and *Suchen*. It contains fifteen Cities, an hundred and eighteen great Towns, five hundred thirty one thousand six hundred eighty six Families. The greatest City is *Vuchang*. The great River of *Kiam* crosseth it, and divides it; and in the middle of this Province it receiveth two other great Rivers, one from the North, and the other from the South; whose Names I cannot assign. And these three Rivers form at their meeting a very considerable Lake, between the Cities of *Kinchen* and *Tochen*.

The *Chineſe* call it alſo *Jumiehiri*, and the *Granary of China* for its abundance: As to which they have a *Proverb*, that the *Province of Kiangſi may furniſh all China with a Breakfaſt; but Huquang is able entirely to maintain it.*

Hurepoiſ, *Hurepoſium*, a Diſtrict in the Iſle of *France*; between *la Beauſe* to the Weſt, *la Brie* to the Eaſt, (from which it is parted by the *Seine*,) and *la Gaſtinois* to the South. This heretofore was a part of *la Beauſe*. The Cities in it are *Corbeil*, *Caſtres*, and *la Ferté Alais*.

The **Hurons** are a People of North *America*, in the Northern parts of New *France*, towards a Lake of the ſame Name. The River *Des Hurons* ariſeth in the Weſt of New *France*, called alſo the River of the *Outawacks*, a People bordering on the *Hurons*; and runs a great way towards the North Eaſt, till at laſt it falls into the River of St. *Laurence*. The Lake *des Hurons* is very great, and in its extent reſembles a Sea; but the Waters are freſh: it is ſeven hundred Leagues in Compaſs, as the Inhabitants about it pretend: the Lake of *Illinia*, and the Upper Lake do both fall into it.

Hus, the Country of *Job*, between *Syria* and *Arabia*; now *Omps*.

Huſum, a City of *Denmark* in *Jutland*; in the South part of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, near the Shoars of the *German* Ocean, and *Nort Strand*, (an Iſland ſo called.) It has a moſt noble Caſtle, built by the Duke of *Holſtein Gothorp*, in 1581. under whom it now is. It ſtands a *German* Mile and an half from *Frederickſtad* to the North, four from *Sleſwick* to the Weſt. Some few years ſince, it was fortified; but the King of *Denmark* has ſlighted its Outworks.

Huy, and *Hu*, *Humn*, *Huyum*, *Huyonum*, a Town of the Low-Countries in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, in the Territory of *Condroez*; between *Liege*, and *Namur*; which has a Caſtle, and a Stone Bridge over the *Maez*, (which here receives the River *Huy*, which latter gives Name to it) but ruined. This place was taken by the *French* in 1675, and its Fortifications ruined. It ſtands five *French* Leagues from *Liege* to the South-Weſt, and thirteen from *Bruſſels* to the North-Eaſt; adorn'd with a Collegiate Church, and divers others.

Hyeres. See *Hieſmois*.

Hyeres, a Knot of ſmall Iſlands on the Coaſt of *Narbonne*, or *Provence*, in the Mediterranean Sea. See *Hieres*.

Hymburgh. See *Haynburgh*.

Hymettus, a Mountain of *Achaia* in *Greece*, within a League of *Athens*, and about ſeven or eight in circumference, yielding plenty of odoriferous Herbs for the making of Honey, which has been always in great eſteem. Some call it, *Monte-Matto*, by a corruption. There are ſix Convents of *Caloyers* or *Religious Greeks* planted upon the ſides of it. The chief of which, call'd by the *Turks Cosbachi*, by the *Greeks Cyriani*, ſince the Year 1455. (when *Mahomet* II. took *Athens* and the *Abbot* of this Houſe brought the Keys to him) is exempt from all Taxes to the *Port*, paying a *ſequine* by way of homage.

Hythe, one of the *Cinqueport* Towns in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath: which Elects two Members of Parliament.

Hyrcath, *Hyrcania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; heretofore bounded on the North by the *Hyrcanian* Sea, on the Eaſt by *Margiana*, on the Weſt by *Media*, and on the South by *Parthia*, properly ſo called: Now divided into two Provinces, called *Taberiſtan*, *Mazenderan*.

The **Hyrcanian** Sea, *Mare Hyrcanium*, takes this ancient well known Name from this Province: but it is no leſs frequently called, both in Ancient and Modern Geographers and Hiſtorians, the *Caſpian* Sea: This Sea is called by various Names according to the Countries which do border upon it. It was anciently called the Sea of *Choſar*, from the eldeſt Son of *Thorgarma*, a Great Grand-child of *Noah*, by *Japhet*. *Nubius*, in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Tavoiſthan*; the *Arabians Baharcorſum*; the *Perſians Kulſum*; (as they do alſo the *Perſian Gulph*.) The *Greek* and *Latin* Authors, *Mare Hyrcanium*, or *Mare Caſpium*; the *Perſians* call it alſo the Sea of *Baku*; the *Muſcovites*, *Gualenskoi-More*. The Ancients generally thought it had a communication with the *Indian Ocean*; which is not true: for it has no communication with any other Sea in the World known; and therefore may moſt properly be called the *Mediterranean* Sea: this was known to *Ariſtotle*, and *Herodotus* of old. Its greateſt extent is from North to South, (that is, from *Aſtrachan*, to *Ferabath*,) eight deg. of the *Equator*; or one hundred and twenty *German* Miles, or four hundred and eighty *Engliſh* Miles: its Breadth from the Province of *Chuareſm*, to the Mountains of *Circaſſia* (or *Shirwan*,) is ſix deg. or ninety *German* Miles, or three hundred and ſixty *Engliſh* Miles. The Waters are in the middle as ſalt as thoſe of any other Sea whatſoever; but it neither Ebbs nor Flows, as all the reſt do, which have any Intercourſe with the Ocean. It hath in a manner never a ſafe Harbor upon it: the beſt is *Minkſchlak*, or *Manguſlave*, on the ſide of the *Grand Tartary*. The Water is of the ſame colour with that of other Seas: it has but one Iſland in it, and that lies towards *Perſia*, called *Enſil*, which has never an Houſe in it. Thus far *Olearius*, who Travelled over it in 1636. It is generally very ſhallow, and flat; therefore in Tempeſts dangerous to thoſe that Sail upon it: the *Perſians* never truſt to it, and rarely go out of ſight of the Shoar. This Sea has on the North the Kingdom of *Aſtrachan*, and *Negaia*; on the Eaſt *Chuareſm*; on the South, the Kingdom of *Perſia*; and on the Weſt *Georgia*: it receives there above an hundred Rivers which fall into it, many of which are very great; as the *Wolga*, the *Araxis* or *Cyrus*, the *Keſiloſein*, the *Buſtrow*, the *Akſay*, and the *Koſſa*: towards the North, are the Rivers of *Jaika*, and *Jems*; towards the South and Eaſt the *Nias*, *Oxus*, and the *Oxenites*, which *Curtius* calls *Tanais*: *Olearius* aſſures us, that in twenty days Travel between *Roſchot* and *Schamakap*, he croſſed above fourſcore Rivers great and ſmall.

Hyth, a Port in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway Lath*, which has a Caſtle for its Defence; upon the Streights of *Calais*, between *Dover* to the North, and *Rie* to the South; two Miles from the firſt, and five from the latter. It elects two Members of Parliament.

J A.

Jabeſh-Gilead, an antient Town of *Judea*, in the Territory of *Gilead*, belonging to the Tribes of *Iſrael*. All whoſe Inhabitants, ſaving four hundred Young Virgins, were by the *Iſraelites* put to the Sword, for not aſſiſting in the War againſt the *Benjamites*, *Judg.* 21. 11. 12. In the Year of the World 2963. *Nahaſh*, King of the *Ammonites*, beſieg'd it, and refuſed to accept of its ſurrender, otherwiſe, than upon the condition of putting out the right eye of every one. In the mean time *Saul*, coming to their relief, engaged *Nahaſh*, defeated him, and raiſed the Siege. *1 Sam.* 11.

Jacatra,

Jacatra, a City and Kingdom in the Iſland of *Java* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The latter, is ſubject to the King of *Bantam*; the other, the ſame with *Batavia*; the *Hollanders*, under whom it is, having ſo new-named it. See *Batavia*.

Jacca, an ancient City belonging to the *Vaſcones*, now in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; ſuppoſed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, but certainly called by this very Name by *Ptolemy*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Saragoza*; and ſtands upon the River *Aragona*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills; twenty one (*Bondrand* ſaith ſixteen) *Spaniſh* Miles from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Hueſca* in *Arragon* to the North-Weſt. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

The **Jacobites**. Under this Name, ſays *P. Simon*, in general we may comprehend all the *Monophyſites* of the Eaſt, *i.e.* ſuch as acknowledge one only Nature (the *Humane*) in *Jeſus Chriſt*; in which Latitude the *Armenians*, *Cophtites* and *Abyſſines* will be included. But it more particularly denotes a ſeparate Church of Chriſtians in *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*, conſiſting of about forty or forty five thouſand Families, under a Patriarch of their own, who keeps his Reſidence at *Caramit*, and aſſumes the title of the Patriarch of *Antioch*, having divers Metropolitans under him. *Jacobus Zanzalus*, a *Syrian*, of the ſixth Century, dreſſing up a particular Creed out of the opinions of *Eutyches* and *Dioſcorus*, was the Founder of this Church, which therefore retains his Chriſtian Name. Amongſt other cuſtoms and tenents, they deny the Trinity; they circumciſe their Children firſt, then baptize them upon their forehead with a hot Iron; becauſe of the words, *Matth.* 3. 11. *He ſhall baptize you with the Holy Spirit and with fire.* And no endeavours of the *Roman* See (whoſe Supremacy they diſown) have hitherto been ſufficient to alter their Principles.

Jacamcury, a City of the *Hither Eaſt Indies*, called of old *Soficura*, as *Caſtaldus* conjectures.

Jacuby, a River of *Tartary*, which falls into the *Caſpian* Sea, on the Confines of *Bochar*.

Jada, *Lade*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*.

Jader, or *Jada*, *Jadera*, *Gottalus*, a River of *Germany*, more commonly called the *Oder*. It falls in the *Baltick* Sea near *Stetin*; having watered *Sileſia*, *Marchia*, and *Pomerania*. *Hoffman* placeth it in Eaſt *Friſeland*. Others, in the County of *Oldemburg* in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. See *Oder*. It gives Name to a Town at its fall.

Jadog, a River in *Africa*; called *Rubricatus*, *Armua*, and *Ardalia* of old: *Ladeg*, and *Guadilbarber*, as well as *Jadog*, in later Writers. It falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

Jaen, *Giennium*, *Gienna*, *Aurigi*, *Iliturgis*, *Aurinx*, *Oringe*, *Onyrgis*, is a City and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, ever ſince 1249, having been three years before recovered by *Ferdinando* out of the Hands of the *Moors*. It is a great and populous City, in the Kingdom of *Andaluſia*, upon the River *Guadalbollon*, where it receives that of *Suſanna*; twelve Miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*; and eighteen from *Alcala* to the South-Eaſt. This City has been heretofore ſo conſiderable, as to bear the title of a Kingdom.

Jafanapatan, *Jaffanapatan*, a City on the North of the Iſland of *Ceylan*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*: in the Hands of the *Dutch*, (who have built it a good Fortreſs) and the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. It lies in Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 07.

Jaffo, or *Jaffa*, *Joppe*, a Maritime City of *Paleſtine*, in the Tribe of *Dan*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, twenty four Miles from *Jeruſalem*; thought to be one of the ancienteſt in the World, as having been built and ſo named by *Japhet* the Son of *Noah*: Famous in all ages for the convenience of its Port; at which particularly *Hiram* King of *Tyre* his Fleet, laden with Cedar and Marble for the building of *K. Solomon's* Temple, diſcharg'd; and *Jonas* the Prophet took Ship for *Tharſis*. St. *Peter* alſo here raiſed *Tabitha* from the dead, and ſaw the Viſion of the Beaſts. This City was ruined by *Judas Macchabeus*, and afterwards by the Emperor *Titus*. Next the *Arabians* eſtabliſhed themſelves in it; from whom the *Chriſtians* under *Godfrey of Bovillon* recovered it, rebuilt the Caſtle, and made it a ſtrong Garriſon; adorning it likewiſe with the title of an Earldom, and an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Ceſarea*. In the Year 1188. *Saladine* overcame and diſmantled it. But *Richard* I. King of *England*, and S. *Lewis* King of *France* ſucceſſively repair'd it again, till it fell finally into the hands of the *Saracens* in 1252. Now it conſiſts of ſome poor Houſes, with a ſmall Fort, garriſoned for the *Baſſa* of *Gaza*; nothing of its ancient Buildings appearing but in their ruins.

Jagerndorff, *Carnovia*, or *Karnow*, a Town in *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*, the Capital of a Diſtrict of the ſame Name, and heretofore under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. It ſtands upon the River *Oppa*, which near *Huſchin* falls into the *Oder*; four *German* Miles from *Ratibor*, a City of *Bohemia*, towards the Weſt; and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*: there is in it a very ſplendid and magnificent Caſtle.

S. **Jago-Caballero**, a ſmall Town in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* in *America*, twenty Leagues from S. *Domingo* to the Eaſt, near a Mountain from whence the rains bring down little pieces of Gold. The Inhabitants trade to *San Domingo* in Hides and Tallow.

Jagos, a vagabond *Barbarian* People of *Africa*, abounding more eſpecially in the Kingdom of *Anſico* in the *Lower Æthiopia*, or according to others, in *Congo*; without a certain abode, living by robbery and carnage. Parents and Children, 'tis ſaid, have no horrour amongſt them, to eat the fleſh of one another.

Jagel, one of the Heads of *Dwina*. See *Dwina*.

Jagnievo, a City of *Servia*, built on a Plain amongſt the Hills; not above half a Days Journey from *Monte-Novo*, another City of the ſame Province. It is pretty conſiderable, and has ſome Chriſtians reſiding in it, though under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Jaitza, or *Jaicz*, *Jaitia*, *Gaitia*, *Jayeza*, a City of *Boſnia*, towards the Confines of *Croatia*, upon the River *Plena*; defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, which is in the Hands of the *Turks*, as *Calchondylas* ſaith. The Kings or *Deſpotes* of *Boſnia* did heretofore reſide here.

Jakovyn, a ſmall Town in the *Ukrain*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle. It ſtands upon the River *Supoi*, eleven Miles from *Kiovia* to the Eaſt, and about thirteen from the *Nieper*, into which the *Supoi* falls, ſix Miles above *Czyrkaſſy*. This Town belongs to the *Muſcovites* now.

Jala, a Kingdom in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland of *Ceylan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, with a City of the ſame Name; little inhabited, by reaſon the Air is very contagious.

Jalea, *Elis*, a City in the *Morea*.

Jalina, *Acheruſia*, a Lake in *Epirus*.

Jalines, *Macaria*, a Town in *Cyprus*, towards its North End.

Jalofes, the People of the Kingdom of *Senega*, in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, lying betwixt those two branches of the *Niger*, the Rivers *Senega* and *Gambay*. Their Emperour is called the *Grand Jalof*, and takes the Style of the Soveraign of thirteen or fourteen Kingdoms. The Capital, where he keeps his Court, is *Tubacatum*: There are no Towns or Cities walled in all this Empire; Tobacco, Hides, Ivory, Gum-arabick, Ambergreafe, Wax, Dates, and Maze, are its principal Commodities. See *Senega*.

La Jelle, *Gala*, a ſmall River of *France*, which falls into the *Guaronne*.

Jamagorod, *Jama*, a ſtrong Caſtle anciently belonging to the *Ruſs*, and accounted the Key of that Kingdom; but in 1617, reſigned to the *Swedes*. It is ſeated on a River called *Jamiſche Reck*; three *German* Miles from *Narva*, in *Livonia*. See *Narva*.

Jamaica, a very great Iſland in North *America*, firſt diſcovered by *Columbus*, and called thus in Honor of S. *James*. It was found out by him in his ſecond Voyage to *America*, whilſt he ſailed about *Cuba*. In his third Voyage he ſuffered Shipwrack upon it; and the *Spaniards* ungratefully deſigned to have ſuffered him to periſh, out of pure envy; but he found the Natives more kind than they. Whereupon he landed, and fell to Plant it; building the Town of *Metilla*; which they deſerted ſoon after, and built *Sevil*, ten Leagues more Weſt. In 1509, the Natives rebelled againſt *Didacus*, the Son of *Columbus*, but were ſubdued. *In* 1590, the *Spaniards* built S. *Jago*, and deſerted *Sevil*. *In* 1638, one *Jackſon*, an *Engliſh* Man, with a Fleet of *Engliſh* Privateers, ſurprized and plundered S. *Jago*; then left it to the *Spaniards* again. The time being come when the *Spaniards* were to pay for their Ingratitude to *Columbus*, and their Cruelty to the Natives, (ſome Millions of which they had barbarouſly murdered;) the *Engliſh*, under *Penn* and *Venables*, Landed here, about twenty thouſand ſtrong, being moſtly neceſſitous Perſons, who had been undone by our then Tyrant, and the Times, *May* 3, 1655. The *Spaniards* unable to reſiſt ſo great a force, retired into the Woods, and Faſtneſſes; hoping to retrieve what they thus left, by a Treaty; but it proved otherwiſe. For part of the *Engliſh* fell to Plant; the reſt to Privateer upon the *Spaniards*, by which they got Wealth: and the Fame of this ſo increaſed, that many going over to them, it became in a few years a very powerful Colony; now able alone to manage a War againſt all the Forces the *Spaniards* have in the *Weſt-Indies*. This Iſland is ſituate between ſeventeen and eighteen degrees of North Lat. within the *Tropicks*, in the *Mare del Nort*; one hundred and forty Leagues North of the Main Continent of *America*, fifteen South from *Cuba*, twenty Weſt from *Hiſpaniola*, and one hundred and forty from *Carthagena Nova*. It is of an Oval Form; one hundred and ſeventy Miles long; ſeventy in breadth; and contains four or five Millions of Acres; Nine hundred thouſand of which were Planted in 1675. In the middle there is a lofty Chain of Mountains, which run the whole length of the Iſle, from Eaſt to Weſt; from which ſpring plenty of pleaſant and uſeful Rivers, to the great refreſhment and convenience of the Inhabitants. It has a very rich fat Soil, black and mixed with Clay, except in the South-Weſt Parts, where it is generally a more looſe Earth; it every where anſwers the Planter's Care and Coſt. The Air is always ſerene and clear; the Earth in her Summer Livery; here being a perpetual Spring. It has frequent Showers of Rain, conſtant cooling *Breezes* of Wind from the Eaſt; the *Dews* in the Night quicken the Growth of what is Planted; ſo that it is the moſt delightful, temperate, healthful, pleaſant Iſland of all thoſe in the *Weſt-Indies*: and will be extremely conſiderable, when it comes to be thorowly Peop'led The principal Towns in it are *Port Royal*, (built by the *Engliſh*) S. *Jago*, and *Sevilla*. The Earl of *Inchequin*, and the Duke of *Albemarle*, two late Governours, both of them here died.

Jamaiſtero, or *Jamaiſoit*, a very large County in the Weſt Part of the Iſland of *Nivon*, or *Niphonia*, belonging to *Japan*; under which are ordinarily computed twelve Provinces, or Kingdoms.

Jamama, a City of *Arabia Felix*, upon the River *Aſtan*; which falls into the Mouth of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, about thirty *German* Miles South of *Balſera*. *Jamama* ſtands towards the Borders of *Arabia deſerta*; two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Perſian Gulph* to the Weſt, and ſeventy *German* Miles from *Balſera* to the South-Weſt. Long. 77. 30. Lat. 27. 00.

Jamba, a Province under the Great *Mogul*, towards the River *Ganges*; between *Patna* to the Eaſt, *Naugracut* to the North, *Labor* to the Weſt, and *Bikar* to the South; the City of *Jamba*, from which it takes its Name, ſtands eighty Miles from *Ganges* to the Eaſt, towards *Labor*.

Jambv, or *Jambu*, a Sea-Port Town, and a Kingdom of no great extent, in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, towards the Eaſtern Part of it. The Town ſtands towards *Palimban*, within five or ſix Miles of the Sea, driving a notable Commerce.

Jambol, *Joannipoli*, a City in *Bulgaria*.

Jamboli, *Chalen*, *Chalcidica Regio*, a Province in the North of *Macedonia*; between *Theſſalonica*, the Arm of the Sea which runs up to it, the *Archipelago*, and *Thrace*. The chief Towns of which are, *Theſſalonica*, *Amphipoli*, and *Conteſſa*.

James Bay, a Bay in *Virginia*.

James Town, *Jacobipoli*, the principal City or Town in *Virginia*, upon the River *Pawhatan*, near its fall into the North Sea: begun by the *Engliſh* about 1607, and honoured with this Name from King *James* I. § Another in the Country of *Letrim*, in the Province of *Connaught* in *Ireland*; ſo called from King *James* I. its Founder, upon the *Shannon*; well Walled, but almoſt wholly ruined as to its Buildings, in the Wars againſt King *Charles* the Firſt, and Second.

Jam-ſuqueam, or *Nanquin*, a River of *China*.

Jametz, a ſtrong place in *Loram*, yielded to the *French* King in 1632. It ſtands upon a little River in the Confines of the Province of *Luxemburgh*; between *Monmedy* to the North, and *Damvillers* to the South; thirteen Miles from *Metz* to the Weſt: now diſmantled.

Jancoma, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*, under the King of *Pegu*: it ſtands between the Rivers *Mecon* to the Eaſt, and *Menan* to the Weſt.

Janeiro, or *Rio de Janaira*, a River, the ſame with *Ganabara* in *Braſil*; ſee *Ganabara*. It gives its Name to a Province, under the *Portugueſe*, in that Country, whereof S. *Sebaſtian* is the Capital.

Janiculus mons, a Hill or Mountain beyond the *Tiber*, in the vicinage of *Rome*, yielding by its eminence an excellent proſpect of that City; and famous in Hiſtory for the Sepulchre of King *Numa Pompilius*, the encampment of *Porſenna* King of *Etruria* upon it, whil'ſt he beſieg'd *Rome*; and for the Martyrdom of S. *Peter*. Now call'd *Montorio*, becauſe its earth is of the colour of Gold.

Janna, a part of *Greece*; ſome ſay *Epirus*, others *Theſſalia*.

Jannnina, *Caſſiope*, a City of *Epirus*.

Jannizari, *Promontorium Sigeum*, a Cape at the entrance of the *Streights* of *Gallipoli*, or the *Helleſpont*

pont, in *Aſia*, within half a League whereof the Rivers *Scamander* and *Simois* in an United Stream diſcharge themſelves into the Ocean. The *Greeks* wholly inhabit a plentiful Village upon it, call'd by them, *Troyaſis* or *Little Troy*; but by the *Turks*, *Giaour-kioy*, or the Village of Infidels; this being the beſt Name the *Turks* give to *Chriſtian* places, where there are no *Moſques*. The delightful Country of *Troas* is moſtly diſcovered from this Cape; and the Iſland of *Tenedos*, in the *Ægean* Sea, ſtands at the diſtance of a League from it.

Janowitz, a ſmall Town in *Bohemia*; where the *Swedes* in 1645. gained a great Victory over the Imperialiſts: ſix *German* Miles from *Prague* to the North-Weſt, towards the Confines of *Moravia*.

Jaochen, a great City in the Province of *Kiangſi* in *China*, with a Territory of the ſame Name whereof it is the Capital, extending its juriſdiction over ſix other great Towns; and particularly remark'd for good *Porcelain* Ware.

Jantra. *See Iſchar.*

Japan, *Japonia*, a vaſt Country in the Eaſtern Ocean, called by the Inhabitants *Niphon*; by the *Chineans*, *Gepuen*, that is, the *Eaſt*; and from thence by the *Europeans Japan*. On the Weſt it is bounded b the Sea of *China*, (which divides it from *China*,) and the Iſland or Promontory of *Corea*. It is ſuppoſed to be an Iſland, one hundred and fifty *German* Miles in length; ſeventy in breadth: The Inhabitants are all under one Prince, Heathens, and ſworn Enemies of Chriſtianity: which begun to take rooting amongſt them by the Preaching of the *Portugueſe*; but was extirpated by Fire, Sword, and the bloodieſt Perſecution that ever was practiſed amongſt Men. The *Dutch*, (who Trade here) are ſecured with the utmoſt Caution, that they may not ſurprize any part of the Shoar, or build any Fort, or do any other Act whereby they may ſettle themſelves: nor will they permit them to ſee more of the Country than one ſmall Peninſula; or of the Inhabitants, than thoſe they Trade with; and for a long time they would not permit them to Land, Buy, or Sell, till they had renounced their Chriſtianity. This Iſland lies ſixty Leagues from *Canton*, a Province of *China* to the Eaſt; and about three hundred from *New Spain*, in *America*: mountainous, and generally barren; but it maintains a vaſt number of Cattle; yet the Inhabitants do not know how to make either Butter or Cheeſe. This Iſland, totally unknown to the Ancients, was firſt diſcovered by *Antonio Mota*, a *Portugueſe*, in 1542. The *Jeſuits* in 1556. ſent *S. Francis Xavier* to Preach here, who is called therefore the *Apoſtle of Japan*: at firſt they had great ſucceſs, inſomuch that in the Year 1587. they pretended to have gained two hundred thouſand Converts. But this laſted not long; for about the Year 1622. there began ſo dreadful a Perſecution, as is no where to be met with; and theſe new Converts having never been well grounded in their new Religion, Apoſtatized ſo faſt, that in ſeven years there were very few Chriſtians to be found, and perhaps at this time, none. This Country lies in 35 degrees of Lat. in Long. betwixt 171. and 188. The air very healthful and generally cold. The Earth affords Gold, Silver, and Pearl; watered by divers Rivers, and Lakes, with good Ports. Some deſcribe it to be a Maſs of many Iſlands, going altogether under the Name of *Japan*; and that the three moſt conſiderable, are *Niphonia*, *Xima*, and *Nicoco*. The *Japoneſe* are jealous, fierce, pompous in their habits and language, ſincere in Commerce, and ingenious imitators of the Characters and *Hyeroglyphicks* of the *Chineſe*, from whom they deſcend. The principal City is *Meaco*, tho the Emperor of late has reſided at *Jendo*.

Japara, a Kingdom in the North of the Iſland of *Java*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, with a City of the ſame Name, which has a good Port.

Jappenaw, *Japodes*, a ſmall Diſtrict in *Carniola*, under the Emperor.

Jarncayes, *Canea*, two Rocks at the entrance of the *Euxine* Sea, in the *Propontis*.

Jaretta, *Twias*, *Simethus*, the greateſt River in the Iſland of *Sicily*; it falls into the Sea, three Miles from *Catania* to the South-Weſt.

Jarnac, *Jarnacum*, a ſmall Town in *Angoulmois*, upon the River *Charente*, dignified with the Title of an Earldom: between *Angouleſme* to the Eaſt, and *Saintes* to the Weſt, eight Miles from either; memorable for a Battel here fought in the Year 1569. betwixt the *Roman Catholicks* and *Huguenots*; in which the old Prince of *Condy*, who commanded the latter, was ſlain, by one *Monteſque* (a Captain under the Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards K. *Henry* III. the head of the *Catholicks*) tho he offered one hundred thouſand Crowns for his Ranſom; and the *Hugenots* defeated, after a bloody Fight of ten hours continuance.

Jaromitz, a ſmall Town in *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the Eaſt.

Jaroſlaw, a pleaſant Town in *Red Ruſſia*, belonging to the *Poles*, upon the River *Sane*, with a Caſtle; forty five *Poliſh* Miles from *Warſaw* to the South, thirty five from *Caſſovia* to the North-Eaſt, and twenty from *Lemburg* to the North-Weſt: near this place the *Swedes* gave the *Poles* a fatal overthrow in 1656. In 1625. it ſuffered much by Fire.

Jaroſlaw, a great City in *Muſcovy*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, and has in it a Timber Caſtle; it is ſeated upon the *Wolga*, thirty *German* Miles South of *Wolgda*, thirty ſeven North of *Moſcho*. The Dukedom of *Jaroſlaw* is very great; and lies between that of *Wologda* to the North, *Roſtow* to the South, and the River *Wolga* to the Eaſt. Governed by a Prince of its own, till *John Baſilovits*, Duke of *Ruſſia*, Conquered it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. Since that, it has been given to the eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Muſcovy*, as his Title and Reſidence.

Jarrow, a Town in the *Biſhoprick of Durham*, in *Cheſter* Ward; deſerving a remark, for being the Birth place of the Venerable *Bede*.

Jarſey, *Cæſarea*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, and part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*; but now annexed to the County of *Southampton*. This, and *Guernſey*, being all that is left to the Kings of *England*, of their great Dominions in *France*: from the Shoars of which it lies about five Miles to the Weſt, and thirty from thoſe of *England* to the South. The Inhabitants ſpeak a *Norman* kind of *French*. There are in it twelve Pariſhes; and two Caſtles, *Montorgueil*, and *Elizabeth*. This Iſland was one of the laſt that yielded to the prevailing Rebels, not without force, in *October* 1651. after the Kings return to *France* from the Battel of *Worceſter*. The ſame Prince in 1663. ſent them a Silver Mace to be born before their Chief Magiſtrate, as a remembrance of this their fidelity to him in his greateſt diſtreſs.

Jaſque, a Principality of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, upon the Borders of the Province of *Kherman*, extended along the Sea Coaſt from thence betwixt the *Cape Jaſque* and *Cape Guadel* (which two are the moſt Southern points of *Perſia*) and poſſeſſed by three petty Princes, of whom the chief takes the Style of the Prince of *Jaſque*. This Prince after the Conqueſt of *Ormus* by *Cha-Abas* I. K. of *Perſia* paid a yearly tribute to that Crown: which being remitted in the Reign of *Cha-Sephi*, his Succeſſor *Cha-Abas* II. endeavoured by War to compel the Prince of *Jaſque* again to pay the ſame, but in his attempts was beaten.

Jazy, or *Yassi*, *Jassium*, a City of *Walachia*, called by the *French Jas*, upon the River *Pruth*; thirty Miles from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Poland* to the South, fifty from *Soczow* to the East, and a hundred and twenty from *Caminiock* to the North-East. It is not improbable, this is the *Augusta Daciæ*: but the later Geographers are very much mistaken in placing it in *Moldavia*, when it belongs to *Walachia*. The *Vaivode*, or Prince of these Countries, for the moſt part reſides here; having ſuffered much from the *Coſſacks* of later times, the *Turks* maintained a ſtrong Garriſon in it. The preſent King of *Poland* in 1686. marching this way againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*, poſſeſſed himſelf of it, leaving a Garriſon: but before his return, there happened ſo great a Fire, that when he came, he was forced to withdraw his Forces, and leave it to the *Walachians* to be repaired.

Iati, *Batbe*, a River on the Weſt of *Sicily*, which falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Amar* on the North ſide, twenty five Miles South of *Palermo*.

Iava, a great Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indian* Sea, two hundred Leagues in length, and near fifty in breadth. On the Weſt it has *Sumatra*; on the Eaſt, ſome other ſmall Iſles; on the South the vaſt Ocean plays full upon it; and on the North it has the Iſland of *Borneo*, at the diſtance of forty five *German* Miles. It is divided into nine Kingdoms; the greateſt of which is the Kingdom of *Bantam*, and next the Kingdom of *Materan*. The whole Iſland produceth great quantities of Spice, and is on that account much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. The *Dutch* had heretofore the Fort or City of *Batavia* in this Iſland: not contented with this, about 1684. joining with a Son of the King of *Bantam*, (then in Rebellion againſt his Father) upon pretence of aſſiſting him, they ſeized the City of *Bantam*, took Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Factory, and all the Goods belonging to the *Engliſh*, and kept the old King a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Bantam*. But finding there were ſeveral Attempts to reſtore him to his former Poſſeſſion, in 1686. the young King (by the Advice of the *Dutch*) removed his Captive Father to *Batavia*. See *Batavia*. The principal Cities of this Iſland are, *Balambuan*, *Bantam*, *Batavia* or *Jacatra*, *Japara*, *Jortan*, *Materam*, (once the Capital of the whole) *Panarucan*, *Paſſarvan*, *Saraboy*, and *Tuban*. The Southern parts were never yet much fought into, and ſo not much known. It lies between 130 and 140 Long. and 5 and 10 of Southern Lat. § There is another Iſland near this, called the *Leſſer Java*.

Jaur, *Jaurus*, a ſmall River in *Languedoc*; which riſeth near S. *Pontheis*, and falls into the *Orba*, near the Caſtle of *Pujols*.

Jaurin, [*Jaurinum*.] See *Gewer*, and *Raab*.

Jawer, *Jauria*, a City of *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*; ſmall, but indifferently populous, and the Capital of a Dukedom; and has alſo an ancient Caſtle: it lies not two Miles from *Liguitz* to the South, and about nine from *Breſlaw* to the Weſt. The Dukedom of *Jawer* lies between *Luſatia* to the Weſt, *Bohemia* (properly ſo called) to the South, the Dukedom of *Liguitz* to the North, and that of *Swedhitz* to the Eaſt.

Jayck, *Rhymnus*, a River of the *Aſian Tartary*, which falls into the *Caſpian* Sea, between the *Rha* and *Jaxartes*: *Oladrim* placeth it in the middle of the North end of that Sea.

Jazigæ, by *Ovid* ſtyled *Jazyges acres*, and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Jazyges Metanaſtæ*, were an antient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*; who being almoſt entirely exterminated thence by *Boleſlaus* the *Chaſt*, King of *Poland*, and *Leſcus*, in the years 1264. and 1282. retired in great numbers into the *Upper Hungary*.

Jazyge. See *Laiazzo*.

Iberia, an antient Name of the Kingdom of *Spain* in *Pliny* and *Strabo*, taken from the River *Iberus* (*Ebro*.) § Likewiſe of a part of *Georgia* in *Aſia*, now called *Gagheti*. See *Georgia*.

Icaria, a Mountain of *Attica* in *Greece*, in the antient Tribe of *Ægeis*.

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas* in *Aſia Minor*, at the foot of which ſtood the famous City *Troy*. *Athenæus* ſays, nine Rivers derived their Springs from it. Therefore *Horace* ſtiles it, *Ida undoſa*. And *Diodorus* makes it to be the higheſt in the Neighbourhood of the *Helleſpont*. Hence the *Idæus ſinus* took its Name, which was otherwiſe called *Andramyttenus ſinus* and now *le Golfe Andramyti*. § A Mountain alſo of the Iſland of *Candia*, environed with Foreſts, and inhabited heretofore by the People, *Dactyli Idæi*.

Idanha, *Igæpta*, a ruined City in *Portugal*.

Idle or *Idel*, a River in the County of *Nottingham*, upon which *Redford* is ſituated, emptying it ſelf Northward into the River *Dun*.

Idaſa, a Branch of Mount *Imaus*.

Idria, a Town in the County of *Goritia*; incompaſſed with Hills on all ſides; and ſeated upon a River of the ſame name. Remarkable for the Quick-Silver Mines in it. See Dr. *Brown's* Travels, p. 82. 83. It ſtands ten Miles from *Goritia* to the North-Weſt.

Iducal, *Atlas Major*, a vaſt Mountain on the South of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Idumæa, *Edom*, the Country of the *Edomites*, mentioned frequently in *Scripture*, was a Kingdom of the antient *Canaan*, betwixt *Judæa* properly ſo called, the *Stony Arabia*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea. Its principal Cities, *Dinhabah*, *Avith*, *Pai*, *Rehoboth*. 1 Chron. 1. 43. *&c.* where ſee the liſt of the *Kings* and *Dukes* of *Edom*, before the time of the beginning of the *Iſraeliſh* Monarchy. *David* afterwards conquered and garriſoned it. 2 *Sam.* 8. 14. But in the Reign of *Jehoram* King of *Judah*, the *Edomites* revolted, and *made themſelves a King*, 2 Chron. 21. 8. 10. and joyned with the *Chaldeans* under *Nebuchadnezzar* in the Siege of *Jeruſalem*. *Hyrcanus* in the Ages following made War againſt them ſo effectually, that he cauſed them to turn *Jews*. They were of the Deſcendants of *Eſau*.

Idumæa, *Capernaum*, a City in *Paleſtine*.

Idzan-Abab. See *Delly*.

Iemſterlandt, *Iemptia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which has *Angermon* to the Eaſt, *Middlepad* to the South, *Helſing* to the Weſt, and *Norway* to the North. It belonged to the King of *Denmark* till 1645, and then by the Treaty of *Bromſbroo*, was reſigned to the *Swedes*. There are three Caſtles, but never a City in it.

Iena, a ſmall City in *Haſſia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saal*, over which it has a Bridge, under the Duke of *Saxon Weimar*; two *German* Miles from *Weimar* to the Eaſt, nine from *Leipſick* to the North-Eaſt, and three from *Naumburg* to the South. It has a ſmall Univerſity opened here in 1555, by the Dukes of *Saxony*, and a Monaſtery of the *Dominicans* founded in 1286. The Valley about it yields plenty of Wine.

Iende, or *Pajende*, *Jendus*, a Lake in the Province of *Tavaſthia*, in *Finland*.

Iendo, *Jedo* or *Tendo*, the capital City of the Empire of *Japan*, in the Iſland of *Niphonia*, at which the Emperor, ſince his leaving *Meaco*, keeps his Court. A vaſt and magnificent City, upon the Banks of the River *Tonkaw* or *Toukyn*, and near a great Gulph yielding variety of Fiſh. The Palace Royal is a work of ſtate; the Temples and the Palaces of the Nobility attract the admiration of Strangers. There is one Street in it almoſt four Leagues in length. In 1658.

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it ſuffered by fire to the value, they ſay, of forty eight millions of Gold.

Jengan, a City in *Xenſy*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*. It ſtands in a Mountainous Country near the Lake of *Lieu*, and has eighteen ſmaller Cities depending on it.

Jeniſcey, *Jeniſcea*, a River in the North of *Muſcovy*, which runs more Eaſt than that of *Obb*, and ſaid to be greater: on the Eaſt it has a Chain of vaſt high Mountains, (ſome of them burn like *Ætna*;) on the Weſt a fruitful Plain or Level, which it overflows every Spring for ſeven *German* Miles together, as the *Nile* does *Egypt*. This River having watered the *Tingooſians* and *Samoieds*, falls into the Sea of *Zemla*, or *Weigats* Streight.

Jenitza, or *Jenizza*, a ſmall City in *Macedonia*, built by the *Turks* out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birthplace of *Alexander* the Great: it ſtands upon the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, between the Outlets of *Benoda* and *Caſtora*, (two Rivers,) twenty eight Miles from *Ædeſſa* to the Eaſt, and the ſame from *Theſſalonica* to the South. The Inhabitants finding here great Ruins, and much Marble, believe it to have been the Palace of *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

Jenkoping, *Jencoping*, or *Jonekoping*, *Jenekopia*, a ſmall City in *Smaland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; it lies between the Lake of *Wether* to the Weſt, and the *Baltick* Sea to the Eaſt; ſixteen Miles from the Latter: built all of Wood.

Jenupar, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, which is a part of the Hither *India*, on this ſide the *Ganges*: ſeated upon the River *Coul*; a hundred and thirty Miles from *Delly* to the South, and *Labor* to the North.

Jepes, a Town in the Territory of *Toledo* in *Spain*.

Jerby, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the Diviſion of *Allerdale*.

Jere, *Eara*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Jerne, *Jerna*, a River in *Gallicia*.

Jero, *Giaros*, a ſmall Iſland, or rather Rock, in the *Archipelago*. See *Joura*.

Jerico, *Hierico*, a celebrated City in *Paleſtine*; built by the *Jebuſites*, whilſt the Children of *Iſrael* were in Bondage in the Land of *Egypt*, with Walls and other Defences to a wonder; all which fell down before the Ark of God, as is recorded in *Joſhua* 6. After this it lay deſolate 531 years; and was rebuilt in the Reign of *Ahab* King of *Iſrael*, by *Hiel* the *Bethelite*, with the loſs of his Eldeſt and Youngeſt Sons, according to the Prediction of *Joſhua*, in the year of the World 3117. It ſtood not above 335 years, before it was ruined by the *Chaldeans* under *Nebuchadnezzar*. After the Captivity it recovered again. *Herod* the Great made it his reſidence for ſome time, it having a noble Palace, an *Hippodrome*, an Amphitheatre, and other ſtately Buildings. Our Saviour honored it with his Preſence and Miracles. About the year of Chriſt 68. it was taken by the *Romans* under *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*. It became after this a Biſhops See, and was in ſome eſteem till it fell to the *Saracens*. In the times of the Holy War, it was again in the hands of Chriſtians, and of great fame; but falling the ſecond time to the *Saracens*, they entirely ruined it: ſo that it is now only inhabited by the *Arabians*, who have here thirty or forty Brick Houſes, as M. *Thevenot* aſſures us. It is ſeated in a pleaſant and fruitful Plain; twelve Miles Weſt from *Jordan*, and the ſame from *Jeruſalem* to the North-Eaſt. The *Arabians* at this day call it *Rih-ha*. Mr. *Fuller*, in his *Piſgah Sight*, is of opinion, it was well inhabited between the days of *Joſhua* and *Ahab*, though not walled: he makes the City of *Palm Trees* where *Ehud* ſtabbed *Eglon* King of *Moab*, to have been *Jerico*. The Plain it ſtands in abounds in *Palm-Trees*, and is about nine Leagues long, and five broad.

Jeroſlaw. See *Jaroſlaw*.

Jerſey. See *Jarſey*.

Jeruſalem, *Hieroſolyma*, the capital City of *Paleſtine*, and for a long time of the whole Earth; taken notice of by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and many of the Ancients. Called, when the Children of *Iſrael* entered *Canaan*, *Jebus*; and by that name aſſigned to the Tribe of *Benjamin* by *Joſhua*. It was in the hands of the *Jebuſites* till the Reign of *David*, who took it from them, *Anno Mun.* 2898, and gave it the name of the *City of David*. *Abſolom* his Son diſpoſſeſs'd him again for ſome time, in 2920. *Solomon* his Son conſecrated here the nobleſt Temple the Sun ever ſaw, in 2939. *Sheſhack*, King of *Egypt*, came up againſt *Reboboam* Son of *Solomon*, and took and plundered *Jeruſalem* in 2973. In 3117. it was taken by *Joas*, one of the Kings of *Iſrael*, and plundered the ſecond time. Again taken by *Pharaoh Necho* King of *Egypt*, in 3339. By *Nebuchadnezzar* the firſt time in 3350. The ſecond time in 3360. when the Temple was burnt, and the City totally razed, and deſtroyed. It lay deſolate thus, till the firſt year of *Cyrus*; when the *Jews* returned and began to rebuild it in 3420. About 3500. *Nehemiah* finiſhed this Work. In 3619. *Alexander* the Great came up againſt *Jeruſalem*; and it was delivered to him without reſiſtance, by *Jaddus* the High Prieſt. In 3629. *Pto'emaus Lagus* took *Jeruſalem* by ſurprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. In 3780. *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, took *Jeruſalem*; ſlew vaſt numbers of the Inhabitants, prophaned the Temple; and endeavoured to extirpate the *Jewiſh* Religion by a Perſecution. In 3805. the *Jews*, under *Jonathan*, totally expelled the *Syrians*; and regained the intire Poſſeſſion of *Jeruſalem*. In 3880. *Pompey* the Great entered *Jeruſalem*, ſaw the Temple, and made *Jeruſalem* Tributary. In 3896. *Craſſus* entred and plundred the Temple, contrary to his Faith given. In 3909. *Pacorus* King of *Parthia* took and plundered *Jeruſalem*. The next year, *Herod* began his Reign over the *Jews*, by the appointment of *Antonius*: in the latter end of his Reign, and in 3950. our Saviour was born: in 3983. he ſuffered Death for us, being thirty three years old. In the year of our Lord 69. *Titus*, after a dreadful Siege, put an end to the *Jewiſh* Government; deſtroyed *Jeruſalem* and the Temple; which lay deſolate till 132. when *Adrian* rebuilt it, and called it *Ælia Capitolina*; permitting the Chriſtians to live here, and prohibiting the *Jews*. In this interval, the Biſhop of *Cæſarea* got the Superiority over the Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*. In 361. *Julian* the Apoſtate, to contradict our Saviour's Prophecy, ſent the *Jews* to repair the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; wherein they and he were diſappointed by miraculous Earthquakes, Tempeſts, and Balls of Fire iſſuing out of the Foundation. In 636. *Omar* the *Saracen* took it after a Siege of two years. In 1099. the Chriſtian Armies under *Godfrey* retook it from the *Saracens*, when it had been four hundred ſixty three years in their hands. In 1187. *Saladine* the *Saracen* recovered it out of the hands of the Chriſtians. In 1228. *Frederick* the Emperor recovered *Jeruſalem* by a Treaty, without blows; and was crowned at *Jeruſalem*. But in 1234. the Templars having perfidiouſly broken the Peace, the *Saracens* retook and defaced it, abuſing the *Sepulchre*, which till then had been reverenced by all Men but *Jews*. Ever ſince this, it has been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Mahometans*, as they at times prevailed one upon another. It continued under the *Sultans* of *Egypt* till 1517, when *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*, took it from them; and un-

der this Family it is at this day; called by the *Turks Elkods*; that is, the *Holy City*. It is at this day the principal Place in *Palestine*; seated (saith Mr. *Sandys*) on a rocky Mountain, every way to be ascended (except a little on the North) with steep Descents, and deep Valleys about it, which do naturally fortifie it: for the most part it is environed with other (not far removed) Mountains, as if placed in the midst of an Amphitheatre. On the East is Mount *Olivet*, separated from the City by the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, which also circleth a part of the North, and affords a passage to the Brook of *Kedron*: on the South is the Mountain of *Scandal*, with the Valley of *Gehinnon*: on the West formerly it was fenced with the Valley and Mountain of *Gihon*. Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which stood upon the South side of it: on the East side of this Mountain stood the famous Temple; and between the City and the Temple, the King's Palace. Mount *Calvary* (which formerly lay without the City to the North-West,) is now well nigh the heart of it; the visiting the Holy Sepulchre being the almost only reason why *Jerusalem* at this day has any being. The Inhabitants of it are not many; for the most part *Monks*, and Religious Persons of all Nations; miserably oppressed by the *Turks*, who seek all opportunities to impoverish and injure them. This City stands forty Miles from *Joppe*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; a hundred and sixty from *Damascus* to the South, three hundred from *Grand Cairo* to the North-East, and four hundred from *Alexandria*; commonly believed to have been built by *Melchisedech*, and called *Salem* from him. It had divers Names of old, expressed in this Distich;

Solyma, Lusa, Bethel, Hierosolyma, Jebus, Elia,
Urbs sacra, Jerusalem, dicitur, atque Salem.

For above eleven hundred years together, this City was the *Queen of the East*. None ever so sacred, yet none ever hath suffered greater Profanations than it. The Emperor *Titus* erected a Temple here to *Jupiter Capitolinus*; and *Adrian* in derision both of Judaism and Christianity, engraved a *Swine* upon the Gate of *Bethlehem*; dedicated a Chappel to *Venus* upon *Mount Calvary*, another to *Jupiter* in the place of our *Saviour's* Sepulchre, and a third to *Adonis* in *Bethlehem*: all which continued till the Reign of *Constantine* the Great. See *Bethlehem* and *Calvary*. The *Church* of *Jerusalem* is the Mother of *Christendom*; sanctified by the Death of *Christ*, the Descent of the *Holy Spirit*, the Preachings of the *Apostles*, a General Council of the *Apostles* in the year 49 or 50, and the Martyrdom of S. *James* its first Bishop. The Council of *Nice* allowed this Church the style and dignity of a *Patriarchate*, tho at the same time subjecting it in point of Jurisdiction to the Bishops of *Cæsarea*. But in 553. in the fifth *General* Council, or the second of *Constantinople*, that Subjection was reversed; and not only the See of *Cæsarea*, but *Scythopolis* and *Berytus*, were made subject to this Church. After *Christianity* received its Restauration by the Arms of *Godfrey* of *Boullon*, *Jerusalem* bore the Title of a Kingdom; which continued from the year 1099 to 1187. in the Persons of about eight Christian *Kings* from the said *Godfrey*, with possession of the Lands and Rights of a Crown. But *Frederick* II. and others after, who enjoy'd the Title of *Kings* of *Jerusalem* possessed no Land in *Palestine*. It lies in Long. 69. 30. Lat. 31. 20. according to Mr. *Fuller*. Others say Long. 69. 00 Lat. 32. 44.

Jerbas, *Margiana*, a part of the Province *Chorasan*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Jesi, *Æsium*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church; which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope: it is but small; and stands upon an Hill, by the River *Jesi*; six Miles from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twenty three from *Ancona* to the West.

Jesselmeer, or *Gisselmere*, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, on this side the *Ganges*: the City is great; a hundred and twenty Miles from the River *Indus* to the East, and the same from *Guzarat* to the North. The Kingdom lies amongst the Mountains.

Terra de Jesso, or *Tezo*, *Essonis Terra*, a large Country towards *China* and *Japan*; discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1643. It is joyned by some to the North parts of *Japan*; by others, separated from it by a Streight of fifteen Miles broad. All agree it is of a great extent from East to West. The chiefest City is *Matzumay*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same name; but no *European* having yet settled here, it is very little known. The later *Voyagers* have discovered a Streight betwixt *Tartary* and this Country, which they call the *Streights of Jesso*.

Jesual, another Kingdom belonging to the *Great Mogul* in the *East-Indies*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Patna* with the River *Ganges* to the West, and that of *Udessa* with the Mountains to the East. The chief City is *Rajapour*.

Jesupol, a very strong Town and Castle in *Podolia* in *Poland*; on the Confines of *Pocuock*, upon the River *Bistris*.

Jeter, *Jacrus*, a River of *Mysia*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Jetsegen, and **Jesten**, or *Jetsengo*, two considerable Territories or Provinces in *Japan*, in the Island of *Niphon*, subdivided into divers other Provinces. *Jetsegen* has the Region of *Quanto* to the East, and *Jetson* to the West. The latter is bounded by *Famasoit* to the West.

Jer, and *Jexdi*, *Hecatompylos*, a City of *Persia*.

Jf, *Hypæa*, one of the *Hyeres*.

Iglaw, *Iglova*, *Iglavia*, *Giblova*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, but in *Moravia*, upon the River *Iglaw*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*; twenty four *German* Miles from *Prague*, and ten from *Lentz*. This City is reasonably well peopled.

Igliaco, *Peneius*, a River on the West of the *Morea*.

Ibor, a City and Kingdom at the most Southern Point of the Promontory of *Malacca*, in the *East-Indies*, over against the Isle of *Sumatra*; distant little more than one degree and a half from the Line, in Long 129. 31. The King is a potent Prince in these parts. The City *Ibor* is situated upon a River, which falls into the Ocean near the Promontory of *Sincapura*, where it has a good Port.

Ikworth, or *Ickworth*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Thingo*; retaining in its Name, says Mr. *Cambden*, the memory of the antient *Iceni*, who dwelt in a part of this County. The remains of a Priory, founded by *Gilbert Blunt* (sometime Lord of the Town), and of a *Guildhall*, are yet extant. A Pot of *Roman* Coyns, bearing the Inscriptions of divers *Roman* Emperors, was digged up here not many years since.

Ila, *Ila*, *Epidia*, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, over against *Canyr*, in 56 *deg.* of Lat. twenty four Miles long, and sixteen broad; plentiful in Wheat, Cattle, and Herds of Deer. The principal Towns in it are *Kilmany*, *Dunweg*, and *Crome*; besides which it hath divers Villages.

Ilchester, a Market and Borough Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Tintinhull*, which returns two *Burgesses* to the *House of Commons*. It stands upon the River *Ill* or *Yeovel*, having heretofore sixteen Parish-Churches, as a place of great Note, Strength, and Antiquity: now reduced to two. The County-Goal is kept here.

Iler,

Iller, *Hilarus*, *Ilarus*, a River of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which riseth in *Tirol*; and running Northward, watereth *Kempten*; then falls into the *Danube* over against *Ulm*.

Illerda, *Lerida*, *Athanagia*, a fortified and strong City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*: seated upon the River *Segre* [*Sicoris*,] three Leagues above its fall into the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Arragon*. This City is mentioned in *Livy* as taken by *Scipio*; and rendred famous for an Encounter near it, between a General of *Sertoris* and *Manilius* Proconful of *Gallia*; where the latter was defeated with the loss of three Legions of Foot, and 1500 Horse.

Illon. See *Troja*.

Illsdcomb, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Braneon*.

Ill, *Illus*, *Hellus*, *Hellelus*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in *Sunigaw*, and passing through *Alsatia*, watereth *Mulhausen*, *Basilocum*, *Colmar*, and *Strasburg*; below which it falls into the *Rhine*.

Illyricum, *Illyris*, *Illyria*. In the antient Geography of *Europe*, this Country lay betwixt *Pannonia* to the North and the *Adriatick* Sea to the South; divided into two parts, *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*: whereof the first was subjected to the *Romans* a little before the second *Punick* War, the other (the Eastern part) not till the Reign of *Augustus*. It is now nigh wholly comprehended under *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*, under the respective Dominion either of the *Venetians* or the *Turks*, except the Republick of *Ragusa* and some Places more. The *Illyricus Sinus* is now call'd the *Bay of Drin* and the *Gulph of Venice*.

Ilmen, a considerable Lake in *Russia*, towards *Livonia*, on the South of the City *Novogorod*; which disburthens it self into the Lake of *Lagoda*, by a River which passeth on the East of that City called the *Wolga*.

Ilment, *Arabius*, one of the most considerable Rivers in the Kingdom of *Persia*: it ariseth from the Mountains of *Sibocoran*, in the Province of *Sigistan*; and watering *Mut*, *Gilechi*, *Racagi*, beneath *Sistan*, it takes in the *Sal*; beneath *Sereng*, the *Ghir*; beneath *Chicheran*, the *Ilmentel*; and beneath *Pasir*, falls into the *Arabick* Ocean, in Long. 106. 30. near *Macran* to the West.

Ilsk, or *Ilzik*, *Ilza*, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in the Lesser *Poland*, with a Castle, which belongs to the Bishop of *Cracow*.

Ilminster, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Abdick*.

Imaus, is one of the greatest Mountains, in the Greater *Asia*: it begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian* Sea; and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Asia*, it divides the *Asian Tartary* into two parts and ends, at the rise of the River *Ganges*; where it again spreads it self East and West; and becomes a Northern Boundary to the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, (or *Indostan*;) having performed a Course of 450 *German* Miles, and taking various names from the Nations it passeth, as *Althai*, *Belgan*, *Dalanguer*, &c.

Imiretta, or *Imaretza*, a Kingdom in *Gurgistan* in *Asia*, stiled by the *Turks Pacha Kontchouc*, or a *Little Principality*, is inclosed betwixt the Mountain *Caucasus*, *Mengrelia*, the *Black Sea*, *Guriel*, and *Georgia* properly so called. About 120 Miles in length, in breadth 60. Wooddy and mountainous; yet not without its agreeable Valleys and Plains, Mines of Iron, and the Necessaries of Life. Under a Prince of its own, to whom heretofore *Mengrelia* and *Guriel*, after their shaking off of the Yoke of the Emperors of *Constantinople* and *Trebizond*, own'd Subjection: but now together with them, tributary to the *Turk*, who obliges the King of *Imiretta* every year to send him eighty Children, as a Tribute. There are three Fortresses in this Kingdom; *Scander* towards the South, and *Regia* and *Scorgia* towards the North, near the River *Phasis*; besides scattered Villages. Its most valuable Commodities are *Wine* and *Swine*, which makes it difficult here to observe the Laws of *Mahometanism*. The *Kings* pretend to be descended of the race of King *David*.

Imsagos, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Styria*.

Immitrenti, an antient People towards the South of the Kingdom of *Persia*: of which History relates, that they embraced *Christianity* in the Reign of the Emperor *Anastasius*, about the year 500; and at their request had a *Bishop* sent amongst them.

Imola, *Cornelia*, *Forum Cornelii*, *Imola*, a City in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandiola*, upon the River *Santerno*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; of which *Alexander* VII. was Bishop, when in 1655. he was chosen Pope. It is a fine and a populous City; twenty Miles from *Bononia* to the East, and twenty five from *Ravenna*. *Narses* is said to have ruined, and the *Lombards* to have repair'd it. *Cæsar Borgia* made himself Master of it in the Pontificate of *Alexander* the Sixth; from which time it became subject to the *Church*.

Imperiali, a small City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in *America*, near a River of the same Name, four Leagues from the South Sea; said to be an Episcopal See, under the *Spaniards*.

Inacho, *Apheas*, a small River of *Epirus*; which watereth *Larta* on the South, and falls into the Bay called the *Gulph* of *Larta*.

Inder. Vid. *Indus*.

India, is taken for a considerable part of *Asia*, commonly called the *East-Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, which is called the *West-Indies*. It is thought to be the *Havilah* in the Holy Scriptures: by the Natives, *Indostan*. Bounded on the North with the *Asiatick Tartary*, the Mountains of *Imaus*, and *Emodus*; on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, on the South with the *Indian* Ocean, and on the West with the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Country consists partly in a vastly extended Continent, partly in Islands, some of which are very great. That upon the Continent, is divided into three Parts. 1. The Empire of the Great *Mogul*, or North *India*; which is a part of *India intra Gangem & Indum*; and more peculiarly called *Indosthan*; in this there are thirty five Kingdoms. 2. The Peninsula of *Malabar*. 3. The *India extra Gangem*. In the *India extra Gangem*, are four more considerable Kingdoms; *Pegu* to the West, *Ava* to the *North*, *Siam* to the South, and *Cochinchina* to the East; each of which contains many particular or lesser Kingdoms in it. The principal of the Islands are *Borneo*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Celebes*, *Mindano*, *Luconia*, *Hainan*, *Pakan*, *Gilolo*, the *Moluccas*, and *Philippine* Isles. Many of these are so great, as to be divided in many Kingdoms: some of them have never been throughly discovered by the *European* Nations. This Country extendeth in length from deg. 106. to 139. of Long. and from deg. 10. of Southern Latitude, to 44. of Northern. It abounds with Gold and Silver Mines, and all other sorts of Metals, but Copper and Lead; with all sorts of Cattel, but Horses; with all sorts of Corn, but Wheat. So that these and Wines are almost the only things they need from other Nations, towards the Convenience, or indeed Luxury of humane Life; for this is the Store-house of Spice and Jewels, to the whole World. *Alexander* the Great was the first of the *Grecians*, who Discovered and Conquered a part of this vast Region; which soon after revolted from his Successors. The

Romans never went ſo far; but were honoured with ſome Embaſſies from them, when they had Potent Princes, as *Auguſtus*, *Antoninus*, and *Conſtantine*. After-times wrapped them up in the Clouds again. There was a Trade driven by the way of the *Red Sea*, between the *Perſian*, *Turkiſh*, and *Indian* Merchants for Spice; yet there was little known of them, till the *Portugueſe* diſcovered the way by the *Cape of Good Hope*, in 1499. and the firſt Voyages were made hither by them in 1500. and 1502. The principal Rivers are *Indus* and the *Ganges*. Amongſt the ancient Inhabitants, the *Brachmanes* and *Gymnoſophiſtæ* for Philoſophy, the *Gangarides* for War, were the moſt conſiderable. *Alexander the Great* carried his Victorious Arms hither in the year of *Rome* 426. and 427. (where he defeated *Porus* King of *India*). And before him, ſome write, *Semiramis*. There is a Tradition, that *St. Thomas* preached Chriſtianity here, (whence comes the Church of the *Chriſtians of St. Thomas*); and that his Body, firſt found at *Meliapour*, now lyes interred at *Goa* in a ſtately Church built for the purpoſe by the Order of *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*. In the third Century, the Philoſopher *Pantænus* was ſent by *Demetrius* Biſhop of *Alexandria* to preach to the *Indians*. *Ædeſius* and *Frumentius* in the Reign of *Conſtantine the Great*, two Laicks travelling into *India*, voluntarily did the ſame. The latter of which, was afterwards by *Athanaſius* conſecrated Biſhop of *India*. See *Brachmanes*, *Banjans*, *Gymnoſophiſtæ*, and *Benares*.

India extra Gangem, is bounded on the Weſt by the furtheſt, or moſt Eaſtern Branch of the River *Ganges*; (which is called *Antiboli* from its ſpring unto its fall into the Ocean;) on the North, with unknown Countries; on the Eaſt with the Kingdom of *China*, and the Eaſtern Ocean; and on the South with the ſame Ocean. In this there are four great Kingdoms, which do not depend on the *Great Mogul*. See the general Diviſion.

The **Weſt-Indies**, are all thoſe Countries more commonly called *America*; and the *Indies*, only by reaſon of their Wealth and diſtance.

Indigetes. Beſides the *deified Heroes* of the Ancients, underſtood by this Name, they uſed it to denote the mixt people of *Ampurdan*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, in *Spain*. See *Ampurdan*.

Indoſtan, or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, is bounded on the North by the *Aſian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*; on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Perſia*; on the Eaſt by the River *Coſmin*, or *Coſmite*, (by which it is divided from the reſt of *India*;) on the South with the Bay of *Bengala*, and the Promontory of *Malabar*. There are, beſides what lies within theſe bounds, ſome Kingdoms under this Prince beyond the *Ganges* towards *China*: in all he has under him thirty five Kingdoms. His Capital City is *Agra*. He is of the Race of *Tamerlan*, the Great *Scythian* Conquerour; and has been poſſeſſed of this Country ever ſince the year 1473. It is abundantly rich in Gold, Silver, Precious Stones, and Merchandizes. The propriety of almoſt all the Lands belongs to the *Great Mogul*: who beſides, is heir to the great Lords of his Court and all Officers within his pay.

Indre, *Ingeris*, *Ander*, *Andri*, a River of *France*, which ariſeth in the Province of *Berry*; and watering *la Chaſter*, *Château roux*, *Loches*, and taking in the *Cher*, falls with it into the *Leyre*; eight Miles beneath *Tours* to the Weſt. This River in the Writers of the middle Age is called *Anger*.

Indus, one of the greateſt, firſt, and beſt known Rivers of the *Eaſt-Indies*; called by the Natives *Sinde*. It ſpringeth out of the higheſt part of *Imaus*, (by ſome called *Taurus*,) in the Kingdom of *Caſſimer*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, towards the Confines of the *Aſian Tartary*: and turning Southward, watering many Provinces or Kingdoms, and taking in the Rivers of *Behat*, *Nilab*, *Ravée*, *Coule*, and many others, it at laſt falls into the *Arabian* or *Indian* Ocean, by four great Mouths, in the Kingdom of *Tatta*, between the Kingdoms of *Guzarat* and *Perſia*. The Name of that Mountain, out of which it ſpringeth, is called *Paropaſin*. It receives between its Head and its Fall one and twenty Rivers. It had of old ſeven Mouths; three of which are now ſtopped.

Ingelheim, *Ingelenheinum*, *Ingelhemium*, a ſmall Town in the *Lower Palatinate*, in *Germany*, two *German* Miles from *Mentz* to the Weſt. *Charles the Great* was born in this place in 792. After this, it was an Imperial and Free-City; but exempted in 1402. by *Lewis* the Emperour, and now under the *Elector Palatine*. Near this place S. *Lewis*, King of *France*, died in 840. Called **Nyder Ingelheim**, the *Lower* or *Nether Ingelheim*, to diſtinguiſh it from another called **Over** or *Upper* **Ingelheim**. In the years 788, 948. and 972. there were great Councils held here.

Ingermanlandt, and *Ingrie*, *Ingria*, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Moſcovy* to the Eaſt, *Livonia* to the Weſt, the Lake of *Ladoga*, and the Bay of *Finland*: betwixt which two laſt, the River *Nerva* ſerves as a Canal. Heretofore ſubject to the *Ruſs*, (who call it *Iſera*,) before the *Sueedes* took it from them by Conqueſt. The chief Town is *Notteburgh*, upon the Lake.

Ingolſtad, *Ingoldſtadium*, *Aureapolis*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which has a Bridge over the *Danube*. It was at firſt a Village; but exalted to the dignity and magnitude of a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Emperour of *Germany*. In 1546. the *Proteſtant* Arms proved unſucceſsful before it. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the Victorious King of *Sweden*, was not able to take it, when he attempted it in 1632. In 1410. here was an Univerſity opened, which has obtained many Privileges and good Endowments from *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and Pope *Pius* II. It is now under the Duke of *Bavaria*. This City lies three Miles from *Newburgh* to the Eaſt, and ſeven from *Ratisbone* to the Weſt. The houſes are almoſt all of Wood.

Inhambane, a Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia*, between *Monomotapa* to the North, and *Caferia* to the South. The chief place of which is *Tonge*.

Inhamior, another ſmall Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia*, towards the River *Cuama*, and the Confines of *Monomotapa*.

Iniſa, one of the Names of Mount *Imaus*.

Inneken, *Aguntum*, a Town in *Carinthia*.

Innernels, a Town in *Scotland*.

Inn, *Inn*, *Oenus*, *Æmus*, a River in *Germany*, which ariſeth in *Switzerland*, from Mount *Moloia* (one of the *Alpes*,) from two Springs, on the Borders of the *Valtoline*; and flowing through the Earldom of *Tyrol* by *Inſpruck* (the Capital of it,) *Hall*, *Schwatz*, and *Kufſtain*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; where being augmented by ſeveral other Rivers, it falls into the *Danube* at *Paſſaw*, over againſt *Iſtat*.

Inſpruck, or *Inſprug*, *Oenipons*, is the Capital City of the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*: little, but neat and populous; built in a fruitful Valley upon the River *In*, (or *Inns*,) over which it has a Bridge, and from whence it has its Name; at the foot of the *Alpes*. It has a neat ſtrong Caſtle, in which the Dukes of *Auſtria* have ſometimes reſided. Walled by *Otho the Great*, in 1234. but thoſe Walls are not now main-

maintained: it is under the Emperour. This City ſtands twenty Miles from *Saltzburgh* to the South-Weſt, and eighteen from *Trent* to the North. Moſt memorable for the ſhameful Flight of *Charles* V. in 1552. when *Maurice*, (Duke of *Saxony*,) *Albert*, (Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*,) and *William* (Landtgrave of *Heſſen*,) joining their Forces ſuddenly, took *Auſpurg* (twenty Miles from hence to the North-Weſt) in four days; thence marching directly for *Inſpruck*, they took in their paſſage *Eresburgh*, (which was thought Impregnable;) and put that Prince, with *Ferdinando* his Brother, (then at *Inſpruck*,) into ſuch a fright, that they were forced to croſs the *Alpes* in the dead of the night by Torch-light: many of the Nobility not having ſo much as an Horſe to ride on. The next day theſe Confederate Princes took the Town, plundered all they found belonging to the Emperour, and *Spaniards*; but ſpared the Towns Mens Goods and Houſes. This Action put an end to all the Projects of that Prince in *Germany*; and has eſtabliſhed the *German* Liberty, then in great danger of ruin. In 1689. about *January*, this City ſuffered much by the repeated ſhocks of an Earthquake.

Inſtad, *Oenoſtadium*, a Suburb of the City of *Paſſaw*, upon the Eaſtern Bank of the River *Inn*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

Joannipolt, *Jambol*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is a Biſhops See.

Jocelin, *Joſſelinum*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Ouſte*; which coming from S. *Quintin*, falls into the River *Vilaine*, near *Redon*. It ſtands ſixteen Miles from *Rennes* to the Weſt, and as many from S. *Brieux* to the North-Weſt.

Joden, *Judæi*, the *Jews*.

Jogues, *Gymnoſophiſtæ*, a Heathen Sect of Philoſophers, of great Antiquity in the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſtill extant.

Joigny, *Jeviniacum*, a City in *France*, upon the River *Yonne*, [*Icauna*,] in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Sens*; which is built at the foot of an Hill, and has a ſplendid Caſtle belonging to it: written by ſome *Joiniacum*.

Joinville, *Joanvilla*, a ſmall Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne* [*Matrona*;] eight Leagues from *Chaumont* to the North, eighteen from *Chalons* to the South-Eaſt. Ennobled with the Title of a Principality by *Henry* II. of *France*, in 1552. in favour of *Francis* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Guiſe*.

Jolcos, an ancient Maritime Town in *Theſſalia*, upon the *Archipelago*, at the foot of the Mountain *Pelion*, and near the Cities *Demetrias* and *Pagaſæ*. The famous *Argonauts* were ſaid to embarque here. It has been ſince called *Iaco*.

Jona, *Iona Hii*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Scotland*: famous for the Sepulchres of the old *Scotch* Kings. The chief Town is *Sodore*, a Biſhops See in time paſt; who had in his Juriſdiction all theſe Weſtern Iſles, and the *Iſle of Man*. This See was erected in 840. This is the ſame with **Cholmkil**, and lies five Miles from *Dunſtafag* to the North-Weſt.

Jonia, a fruitful Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, betwixt *Caria* and *Æolia*, now called by the *Turks Quiſcon*. Famous in ancient times for many conſiderable Cities, and Noble Temples ſtanding in it: as alſo for a *Sect* of *Philoſophers*, called the *Ionian Sect*, who were of the Diſciples of *Thales* of *Miletus*. The Sea betwixt *Greece* and *Sicily*, towards *Macedonia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, and the *Peloponneſus*, anciently bore the Name of the *Ionian* Sea: which Name ſome derive from *Javan* the Son of *Japhet*.

Jonne, *Joanna*, a River, written alſo *Yonne*: it ariſeth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, from the Mountain called *Morvant*, near the Caſtle of *Chinone*; and viſiteth the City of *Clameſy* in *Nivergne*, and *Cretian*, where it takes in the *Cure*; after which, paſſing on the Eaſt of *Auxerre*, it becomes ſufficient for the paſſage of Boats of ſome Bulk; and admits the *Serine*, and *Armancione*: then paſſing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seyne* at *Montreau fur Yonne*, ſeventeen Leagues above *Paris*.

Jonquera, *Juncaria*, an old *Roman* Town mentioned by *Antoninus* and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, near the Paſſage called *Col de Pertus*, in the Confines of *Rouſſilon*, and *France*; three Leagues Weſt from the *Mediterranean* Sea, five from *Perpignan* to the South, and ſeven from *Girona* to the North-Eaſt.

Jonquieres, *Juncariæ*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; five Leagues from *Marſeille* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Avignon* to the South.

Jortan, *Jortanum*, a City and Kingdom on the North ſide of the Iſland of *Java*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*. The City has a good frequented Port, betwixt the Streights of *Palambuam* and *Paſſarvan*. Alſo a River of the ſame Name.

Jos, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, to the North of *Candia*; one of the ancient *Sporades*. Famous heretofore for the Tomb of *Homer*, according to *Pliny*.

Jotapata, an ancient City of *Paleſtine*: beſieged, taken, and ruined by the Emperour *Veſpaſian*, at the ſame time that *Joſephus* the *Jewiſh* Hiſtorian aſſiſted in its defence; who deſcribes the Siege. *Ant. Jud. l.* 3.

Jouare, or **Jouars**, *Jotrum*, an Abbey of the *Benedictines*, in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Meaux*: where a Council was celebrated in 1130.

Jour, *Jura*, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*.

Joura or *Jero*, *Gyarus*, *Giaros*, *Giara*, a ſmall and barren Iſland of the *Archipelago*, whether the *Romans* uſed *relegare* their Criminals; *i.e.* in the ſenſe of the *Roman* Law, in oppoſition to *deportare*, to baniſh them for a determinate or indeterminate time. *Juvenal* underſtands the ſame place in his

Aude aliquid brevibus, gyaris, *& carcere*, &c.

There is nothing at this day to be found upon it, but Fiſhermens Cabbins.

Jourdain, *Jordan*, *Jordanes*, is the greateſt River in the *Holy Land*, or *Paleſtine*; and the moſt celebrated in the Holy Scriptures: called at this day by the Inhabitants **Scheriah**. It ariſeth in the Confines of *Cœloſyria*, from two Fountains, (*Jor* and *Dan*,) both at the foot of Mount *Libanus*; four Miles above *Cæſarea Philippi*: and running Southward, it maketh two Lakes; firſt that of *Merox*, then that of *Capernaum*, called alſo the Sea of *Galilee*; and having watered ſeveral of the ancient Cities of the Land of *Canaan*, (none of which are now extant,) it falls into the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sodom*. It is the greateſt, or rather the only River in all this Country; the reſt being mere Brooks rather than Rivers. *About half as broad at* Jerico, *as the River* Seine *is at* Paris; *very rapid, and the Water of it thick; becauſe it paſſeth through fat Lands, and is very full of Fiſh; beſet on both ſides with thick and pleaſant Woods.* This account is given of it by Monſieur *Thevenot*, who ſaw it himſelf. Famous moreover to all poſterity, for the Children of *Iſrael's* paſſing it on dry ground at their entrance into *Canaan*, and the Prophet *Elijah's* doing the ſame in company with *Eliſha*: Our *Saviour* received Baptiſm here from the hands of

of *S. John*; near to which particular place, the *Chriſtians* built a Monaſtery, that is now in ruins. The *Pilgrims* delight to bathe in this River fancying the Water ſanative from the virtue of that Sacred Contact. It overflows in Summer with the melted Snow from Mount *Libanus*. But in the Winter runs a low Water: and after its Current into the *Dead Sea*, it is clear without mixture, for above a League together: iſſuing thence by a *ſubterraneous* Channel into the *Mediterranean*.

Ipepuſe, *Gaudioſa*, a Town in *France*, in the Province of *Vivarais*, towards the Borders of *Languedoc*; honoured by being firſt a *Viſcounty*, next a *Dutchy*: and giving Name to a Noble Family.

Ipepa, *Hypæpa*, a City of *Lydia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; between Mount *Tmolus*, and the River *Cayſtro*; not far from *Thyatira*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*.

Ipze. See *Tperen*.

Ipatchia, the ſame with *Africa*.

Ips, *Ipſium*, and *Ibiſſa*, a Town in *Auſtria*.

Ipſala, *Cypſella*, a City in *Thrace*, by the River *Mela*: at firſt a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trajanopoli*, or *Zernis*; afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the Weſt, twenty nine Miles, and *Druſilaba* to the North-Eaſt twenty ſix Miles: the River in our latter Maps is called *Lariſſa*; and falls into the *Archipelago*, over againſt the Iſle of *Lembro*, juſt behind that Peninſula which makes the *Dardanels* ſtraight.

Ipſwich, *Gippo-vicus*, the County Town of *Suffolk*, heretofore called *Gippwich*: ſeated on the North ſide of the River *Stour*, upon the foot of a ſteep Hill, in ſomewhat a low Ground: it has a commodious Haven, and was heretofore a place of great Trade, with many wealthy Merchants in it, and a vaſt number of other people; but now decayed as to both. It was alſo formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires; the loſs of which, is not to be lamented; the Town being ſo ſeated, that it can never be made a place of Defence, the Hills on all ſides (but the South, and South-Eaſt,) commanding it. It has fourteen Pariſh Churches, and a great many goodly Houſes, the tokens of its former Wealth. In 991. the *Danes* ſacked it, and nine years after repeated their Cruelty upon it. In the Reign of S. *Edward*, it had eight hundred Burgeſſes, who paid Cuſtom to the King. There was alſo a Caſtle built here by the *Normans*, which *Hugh Biged*, Earl of *Norfolk*, defended againſt the Uſurper King *Stephen*; but was forced to ſurrender at laſt: the ruins are now loſt. Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſeth it to have been demoliſhed by *Henry* II. when he did the ſame by *Waleron* Caſtle not far off. Here landed the three thouſand *Flemings*, which the Nobility called in againſt *Henry* II. when his Son rebelled againſt him. In the late Rebellion, this Town ſtood clear of all thoſe Calamities which involved the reſt of the Nation. The Biſhop of *Norwich* hath a Houſe here; and the Viſcount of *Hereford* another, befitting his degree and quality. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, was created Viſcount *Ipſwich*, *Aug.* 16. 1672. who died of the Wounds that he received in the Service of King *William* before *Cork*, *Octob.* 9. 1690. This Town is alſo a Corporation, and ſends two Burgeſſes to the Parliament. It has a Free-School, with the convenience of a good Library, and a Hoſpital. Cardinal *Wolſey* was born here, and began the building of a ſtately College, which bears his Name to this day.

Ireland, *Hibernia*, *Ivernia*, is a great, fruitful, and noble Iſland on the Weſt of *Great Britain*: accounted in ancient time for greatneſs and glory, the third Iſland of the World; and called then the *Leſſer Britain*. *Orpheus*, *Ariſtotle*, and *Claudian*, call it *Ierna*; *Juvenal*, *Mela*, *Juverna*; *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*. Others *Jovernia*, *Overnia*, and *Burnia*. The Natives **Ertn**. The *Welſh* **Puerdon**. The *Engliſh* **Ireland**. It is three hundred Miles long, and two hundred broad: on the Eaſt it has the tempeſtuous *Iriſh* Sea, between it and *Great Britain*; on the Weſt the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian Sea*, and on the South the *Britiſh* Ocean. Divided into four Provinces, *Leinſter*, *Mounſter*, *Ulſter*, and *Connaught*, which heretofore ſuſtained the Title of as many Kingdoms; comprehending in all thirty Counties, four Archbiſhopricks, and twelve Biſhopricks. The Country is full of Woods, Hills, and Bogs. The Soil, rich and fruitful, eſpecially as to Graſs; (*Pomponius Mela* in the times of the Emperour *Claudius*, gives the very ſame character of it;) and therefore it has ever abounded in Cattle, which is its moſt Staple Commodity. The principal Rivers are the *Shannon*, the *Sewer*, the *Barow*, the *Black-Water*, the *Slour*, the *Neure*, the *Boyne*, the *Leffy*, &c. The Capital City heretofore *Armagh*, now *Dublin*. The Air is at all times temperate; but too moiſt to be at all times pleaſant or wholſome. The *Romans* in all probability never had any footing in this Iſland. This Nation was converted to Chriſtianity in the fifth Century by *Palladius*, and S. *Patrick*; eſpecially the latter: who planted not only Religion, but ſo much Learning too amongſt them, that in the next Age the Monks of *Ireland* were eminent for Holineſs and Learning; and *Ireland* thence called, *Inſula Sanctorum*, an *Iſland of Saints*. In 694. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, firſt entered, and deſtroyed this Nation with Fire and Sword; after this, the *Danes*, for thirty years together, waſted and deſtroyed them. After theſe, the *Germans*. After them, *Edgar*, the moſt powerful King of *England*, conquered a great part of *Ireland*. And when by Maſſacres and other Accidents the *Iriſh* were freed from all theſe Calamities; there enſued Domeſtick Broils among themſelves. In 1155. *Henry* II. being called in by the Natives, reſolved on the Conqueſt of them; whereupon *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, began it: in 1172. *Henry* II. in Perſon entered *Ireland*; and taking upon him the Stile of Sovereign Lord of *Ireland*, the States and all the petty Kings ſubmitted to him: and paſſed over all their Rule and Power, which was confirmed by Pope *Hadrian*. The Kings of *England* continued the Title of Lords of *Ireland*, till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. who took firſt upon him the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*, in 1541. which was confirmed to *Mary* his Daughter, by Pope *Paul* IV. in 1555. The *Iriſh* have ever looked upon this Conqueſt as a Wrong and an Uſurpation, which no Act of theirs, nor Time it ſelf could make valid. Hence, when ever *England* has been imbroiled, they have taken the opportunity of Revolting. In the Reign of *Edward* I. when that Prince was engaged againſt the *Scots*, one *Donald O-Neal* ſtiled himſelf *King of* Ulſter; *and in Right of Inheritance*, *the undoubted Heir of all* Ireland. But when in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. the pretence of Religion was added, firſt the Earl of *Kildare* rebelled in 1537. and was preſently ſuppreſſed, taken, and beheaded, with his five Uncles. In 1539. *O-Neal* began another Rebellion: but ſo ſoon as *Thomas* Earl of *Suſſex*, Lord Lieutenant, came againſt him with an Army, the Gentleman grew humble, ſubmitted, and was pardoned. He flew out again in 1563. burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and beſieged *Dundalk*; but with no ſucceſs. In 1565. Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant, went againſt him, and in a Fight broke his Forces: ſo that flying to the *Scots*, (whom he had likewiſe injured)

jured) in 1567. he was aſſaſſinated in cold blood, and preſently after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *O-Neal* aboliſhed. The Earl of *Deſmond* was the next, who in 1579. calling in the *Spaniards*, began another Rebellion, which ended ill for him; the *Spaniards* being driven out the year after, and this Earl taken and ſlain in 1583. In 1595. *Tir-Oen*, who had done great Service againſt the Earl of *Deſmond*, and was highly favoured by Queen *Elizabeth*, moſt ungratefully began a Rebellion, the moſt dangerous of all the other; this Earl having been bred in the Queens Service, and learned Military Diſcipline from the *Engliſh*, which he now made uſe of againſt them. In 1598. he defeated the *Engliſh* at *Blackwater*. In 1599. brought the Earl of *Eſſex* to condeſcend to a Treaty with him. In 1601. he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Aſſiſtance, who took and garriſoned *Kinſale*; which was retaken by Sir *Charles Blunt*, (afterwards Lord *Montjoy*,) and the *Spaniards* totally driven out: whereupon *Tir-Oen* ſubmitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant, to King *James* I. in 1603. This War laſted eight years; and might have proved fatal to the *Engliſh*, if God had not prevented it. After this I find no general Inſurrection of the *Iriſh* till 1641. when ſeeing *Charles* I. engaged in War with the *Scots* at home, they on a ſudden roſe up and aſſaſſinated two hundred thouſand *Engliſh* in a few days, when no body ſuſpected any ſuch thing. This Inſurrection began *September* 3 The Troubles of *England* gave them ſome reſpit; but in 1649. and fifty, *Oliver Cromwell* began their Chaſtiſement to effectually, that *Ireton*, and thoſe he left to carry it on, erected mournful Trophies of the Divine Vengeance againſt them, with no great expence of Time, Blood, or Treaſure: it miſſed but a little, that the *Iriſh* Name and Nation had been totally extirpated. *Charles* II. upon his Reſtitution in 1660. ſhewed them more Mercy; reſtored ſuch as had any pretences of Loyalty to plead for their Eſtates; and governed them all his time with ſo much Clemency, that this Nation never was in a better State ſince they fell under the *Engliſh*, than at the time of the Death of that Good Prince.

Irenopolis, an ancient City of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*. Alterwards called *Neronias*, and made an Epiſcopal See, ſome write, under the Archbiſhop firſt of *Seleucia*, then of *Anazarbus*. Others place an Epiſcopal City of this Name near *Babylon*, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Iris, *Eurotas*, a River in the *Morea*; which waſheth *Miſitra*, and falls into the Gulph *di Colochina* on the South ſide of the *Morea*. It is now called *Voſilipotamo*, or *Baſilipotamo*, that is, the *Kings River*. § Another in *Cappadocia*, underſtood by *Valerius Flaccus*, where he ſays, ——— *longique fluens amfractibus, Iris*: now called *Caſalmach*. See *Caſalmach*.

Irneo, *Vindius*, *Hirminius*, a Ledge of Mountains in *Spain*; commonly called *El monte de las Aſturas*, the Mountain of the *Aſturas*; which is a Branch of the *Pyrenean* Hills, running out to the Weſt, between the *Aſturas* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Leon* to the South: the greateſt is called *Irneo*, or *Erneo*; and alſo *Cueto de Hano*, or *Ori*.

Iroquois, a valiant Nation of *Indians* in *New France*, in the *North America*. They have maintained divers bloody Wars with the *French* there, and are the particular Enemies of the *Hurons*, another ſalvage people of the ſame Country.

Irus, a Mountain, mentioned by *Arrian*, upon the Shoars of the River *Indus*, towards *Gedroſia*.

Is, an ancient Town of *Suſiana* in *Aſia*, eight days journey from *Babylon*, upon a River of the ſame Name, which diſcharges its Streams into the *Euphrates*. Both remembred by *Herodotus* and *Stephanus*.

Iſauria, a Province, according to the ancient diviſion, of *Aſia Minor*: now thrown into a part of *Caramania*, and ſubject to the *Turks*. Its Capital City was *Iſauropolis* or *Iſauria*, by *Ammianus Marcellinus* called *Claudiopolis*; now, *Saura*. *Publius Servilius* firſt reduced this Province under the Dominion of the *Romans*, whence he attained the Title of *Iſauricus*. *Claudian* thus mentions them and him,

Indomitos curru Servilius egit Iſauros.

Hiſtorians write of their Incurſions into the *Roman* Empire, in the fourth and fifth Centuries.

Iſcariot, a Village of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, or as others ſay, *Dan*, in *Paleſtine*, not far from *Samaria* to the Eaſt. The Birth-place of the traiterous *Judas*.

Iſchar, *Jatrus*, a River of *Bulgaria*; which riſeth out of Mount *Hemus*, and watering *Ternova*, a City of that Province, falls into the *Danube* at *Suiſtefo*. It is the third River from the Weſtern Border, and now more uſually called **Jantra**.

Iſchebolt, or *Iſchepoli*, *Scopelus*, an Inland City of *Thrace*; made a Biſhops See by *Leo* the Emperour, under the Archbiſhop of *Adrianople*. I ſuppoſe it is the ſame with that which is now called *Ipſola*.

Iſchia, *Ænaria*, *Inarime*, *Pithecuſa*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the Bay of *Puteolum*; not above three Miles from the Shoar to the Weſt. Its Circuit is of twenty Miles; of old called *Inarime*; and by the *Greeks*, *Pithecuſa*. It has a City of the ſame Name, well fortified, with a Caſtle built on a Rock; in which *Ferdinando*, King of *Naples*, found ſhelter, during the ſtorm brought upon him by *Charles* VIII. of *France*; who in 1495. conquered this whole Kingdom in a few days. This City is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*; eighteen Miles from *Naples* to the Weſt. *Claudius Nepos*, a *Frenchman*, in 1586. publiſhed an exact Map, and Deſcription of this Iſland; which is inſerted into the Deſcription of *Italy*, publiſhed by *Antonius Maginus*.

Iſcodar, the *Turkiſh* Name of *Scutari*, or *Scodra*.

Idenſtein, a County in *Weteraw*, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; between *Haſſia* to the Eaſt, and the *Rhine* to the Weſt: by ſome, *Iſembourg*.

Iſakal, *Lein Aiſchemes*, *Buſiris*, *Rameſſes*, a ruined old City in *Egypt*, within the *Delta*; the ruins of which are ſo called.

Iſenberg, *Iſidis Mons*, a Mountain in *Schwaben*, near *Ausburgh*.

Iſendyck, *Iſendium*, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, upon the Sea Coaſt in *Flanders*, over againſt *Bierveliet*, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*. This Town ſtands upon the *Scheld*; three *French* Leagues from *Sluys* to the Eaſt, and ſomething above four from *Middleburgh* to the South; and was fortified by the *Spaniards* againſt the *Dutch*.

Iſenach. See *Eyſenach*.

Iſenghien, *Iſegemium*, a Caſtle in *Flanders*, in the Territory of *Courtray*; which gives the Title of an Earl or Count, to the Family of *Vilnia*. It is now under the *French*, two Leagues from *Courtray*, towards *Bruges* to the North.

Iſer, *Iſara*, a River of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*. It ariſeth in the Borders of the County of *Tyrol*, three Miles from *Inſpruck* to the Weſt; and flowing to the North through *Bavaria*, watereth *Munick*, or *Munichen*, (the Capital of that Dutchy) and *Friſingen*; beneath which, the *Amber* (*Ambra*) from the Weſt, falls into it at *Landſchut*:

ſchut: and at laſt it ends in the *Danube*, over againſt *Derkendorf*; ſix Miles Weſt of *Paſſaw*, and the ſame diſtance above *Straubing* to the Eaſt.

L'Iſere, *Iſara*, a River in *France*, which is called *Iſar* by *Ptolemy*, and *Scoras* by *Polybius*: it ariſeth in the Territory of *Tarentaiſe*, near *Moutiers*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which it watereth; beneath which, it takes in the *Arche* from the South; then paſſeth by *Montmelian* to *Grenoble*; over againſt which, it admits the *Drac*, from the South; and above *Valence*, falls into the *Rhoſne*. It is a rapid River. § There is another of this Name in the Dukedom of *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

Iſernia, *Æſernia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by ſome called *Sernia*. It ſtands in the Province of *Moliſe*; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*; ſeated four Miles from the River *Volturno* to the Eaſt, and the ſame from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*; at the foot of the *Apennine*; thirty Miles from *Capua* to the North, and almoſt twenty from *Trivento* to the South. It is now in a tolerable good ſtate, and made more famous by the Birth of St. *Peter Celeſtine*, a Pope.

Iſin, *Iſtniſca*, a Village and a River in *Bavaria*; ſix Miles from *Munichen* to the Eaſt.

Iſis, a River of *Oxfordſhire*, at the Confluence of which with the River *Thame*, ſtands *Dorcheſter* in the ſame County.

Iſland, *Thule*, *Iſlandia*, is a great Iſland in the Northern Ocean, called by the *Dutch* **Het Iſlandt**; by the *Germans* **Yſlandt**. It lies between *Norway* to the Eaſt, and *Greenland* to the Weſt; from Eaſt to Weſt two hundred *French* Leagues, and about half ſo broad. Well peopled, and fruitful towards the Sea-ſhoar; but the middle is barren, deſolate, and very Mountainous. *Naddock* a *Norwegian*, firſt diſcovered it in 860. and called it **Snoeland**, that is, the Land of *Snow*. *Flocko*, a Pyrate of *Norway*, afterward gave it the Name of **Iſce-Land**; from the great quantity of Ice he found about it. It began to be inhabited by the *Norwegians* under *Ingulphus*, ſo ſoon as ever it was diſcovered; that Nation being then diſſatisfied with *Herald* their Prince. It became ſubject to *Norway* in 1260. by doing Homage to that Crown; and in the Right of that Kingdom it belongs to the King of *Denmark*, who every year ſends them a Governour, who reſides at the Caſtle of *Baſtede*, called otherwiſe *Kronniges-Gard*, that is, the *Vice-Roys Reſidence*. They were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, by *Adebert* Biſhop of *Bremen*: *Canutus*, King of the *Vandals*, ſettled Biſhops firſt amongſt them, in 1133. one at *Hola*, another at *Schalholt* (the two principal Cities) and to each of them annexed a School. They had at firſt neither Money nor Cities; but lived in Caves, in the ſides of Mountains; covered their Huts with Fiſhes Bones, and eat dried Fiſh inſtead of Bread. They ſpeak the ancient *Cimbrian* Tongue. In 1584. the Bible was Printed in their Language. They have no Cattle, but *Horſes* and *Cows*; nor any Trees, but *Box* and *Juniper*. The Country produceth ſo great a quantity of ſweet Graſs, that their Cattle would burſt, 'tis ſaid, if they did ſuffer them to eat it as they would. On the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the Iſle, there are burning Mountains. The Inhabitants are ſtrong and fierce. It lies between eight and ten degrees of Long. and in Lat. 67. one hundred and fifty *German* Miles from the Shoars of *Norway* to the Weſt. Their longeſt day in Summer is twenty four hours without night, and their night in Winter, when the Sun enters into *Capricorn*, the ſame without day. The *Vulgar* believe the Mountain *Hecla* to be the Priſon of *damned Souls*. Mines of *Sulphur* are found in it, with which the Merchants drive a Traffick.

Iſle de feu, the *Iſland of Fire*, one of the Iſlands of *Cap. Verde*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*; ſo called from a burning Mountain therein. It has a Port defended by a Fort on the North Weſt.

The Iſle of France, *Inſula Francia*, is a very great Province; the moſt celebrated, rich, and populous of any in that Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by *Picardy*, on the Eaſt by *Champagne*, on the Weſt by *Normandy*, and on the South by *La Beauſſe*: it contains in it twelve Counties, as *le Pariſis*, *la Brie Francoiſe*, *l' Hurepois*, *le Gaſtinois*, *le Mantoan*, *le Vexin Francois*, *le Beauvoiſis*, *le Valois*, *le Soiſſonois*, *&c.* The principal City is *Paris*, the Royal City of this Kingdom.

Iſlas de los Ladrones, or *Iſlas de las Velas*, by the *French* called *Iſles des Larrons*, a maſs of little Iſlands in the *Archipelago of St. Lazare*, betwixt the *Oriental* and the *Pacifick* Oceans, extending from North to South, at the extremity of our Hemiſphere, Eaſtward. Diſcovered in 1520. by the famous *Magellan*. Some, inhabited by a ſalvage people, whoſe addiction to Thievery occaſioned this general ill name upon them all, of the *Iſlands of Thieves*. Yet the greateſt part are barren: They reckon fifteen principal ones. The Air, temperate: but that the *Hurricanes* from time to time rage with violence. Theſe Salvages are excellent at making of *Matts*; and they traffick to *Tartary* in *Canoes*.

Iſle Maurice, an Iſland in the *Æthiopick* Ocean, to the Eaſt of *Madagaſcar*: ſo named by the *Hollanders* in 1598. in honour of *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, Prince of *Orange*: But the *Portugueze* made the firſt diſcovery of it, who called it *Ilha do Cerno* or *Swan-Iſland*; the *Engliſh* alſo have given the Name of *Warwick* to its Haven. In 1640. the *Hollanders* ſettled upon it, and have built it a Fort. It yields Palm-trees, Cocao, Ebony, plenty of Fiſh, and Tortoiſes of a vaſt magnitude. § There is another ſmall Iſland of this Name, near the Coaſt of *Moſcovia*, to the Weſt of *Weigats Streight*, diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1594. in their ſearch for a North Paſſage to *China*. Full of Lakes, Ponds, and Mariſhes.

Iſles des Papas, **du Pape**, or *des Princes*, called by the *Turks Papas-Adaſi*; by the *Greeks*, *Papadoniſia*, or the *Prieſts Iſland*, (from their being inhabited by the *Religious Caloyers* of the Order of S. *Baſil*) lie within four Leagues of *Conſtantinople*, betwixt the Sea of *Marmora*, and the entrance into the *Streights* of *Gallipoli*. The *Europeans* of *Conſtantinople* and *Pera* ordinarily divert themſelves at them.

Iſles des Perles, the *Iſlands of Pearl*, are a *Shoal* of Iſlands in the *South Sea*, twelve Leagues from *Panama*, in *South America*: to which the abundance of *Pearls*, heretofore fiſh'd out of the Sea adjacent, occaſioned the giving of this Name. The two principal, are *Del Rio* and *Tarasequi*. Maze, and odoriferous Trees grow upon them. The *Spaniards* here having made an end of all the *Natives*, ſerve themſelves of the *Negro* Slaves of *Nicaragua* to look after the Fields and the Cattle.

Iſle des Sacrifices, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Tlaſcala* in *New Spain* in *America*, near the City *St. Jean d' Ulva*: ſo called, from the cruel Sacrifices of *Men*, made by the *Natives*, to their *Gods*. The *Spaniards* uſed for ſome time to diſcharge their Merchandiſes at this place.

Iſlebe. See *Eiſleben*.

Iſmenos, *Selinus*, *Trajanopolis*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Iſmir. See *Smyrna*.

Iſne,

Iſne, *Iſſny*, *Yſna*, *Viana*, a ſmall City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Arg*; which falls into the Lake of *Conſtance*; four *German* Miles from *Kempten* to the Weſt, the ſame from *Lindaw* to the North-Eaſt, and eleven from *Ulm* to the South; made an Imperial Free Town by *Charles* IV. Emperour of *Germany*.

Iſnich, *Aſcania*, *Palus*, *Nicæe*, *Antigonia*, a City in *Bythinia*; famous for the firſt General Council here held in 325. See *Nicæa*.

Iſnigumid, *Nicomedia*, a ruined City of *Bythinia*.

Iſola, *Inſula*, *Æſulum*, *Æſulæ*, an Epiſcopal City in the Province of *Calabria Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. § This Name is alſo given to the River *Cremera* in *Tuſcany*: to an Iſland of the *Tiber*, called in *Latin*, *Libanus alme Veneris*: and to a City of *Hiſtria*, in *Latin Aletum*.

Iſonzo, *Iſontius*, *Natiſco*, *Sontius*, a River of *Friuli*: it ariſeth out of the *Carinthian Alpes* in *Carniola*, a Province of *Germany*; and entering *Friuli*, a Province of *Italy*, it watereth the County and City of *Goritia*, and alſo *Gradiſka*; where taking in *Frigido*, *Turre*, and ſome other Rivers, it leaveth *Aquileja*; and falls into the Gulph of *Trieſte*, five Miles South-Eaſt of *Aquileja*: near this River *Odacer*, who had made himſelf King of *Italy*, was ſlain by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*, in 489. To this Place the *Turks* came under the Command of *Aſa-Beg*, in 1117. in the time of *Mahomet the Great*; and overthrew *Jeronimo Novello*, Count of *Verona*, a famous Commander of thoſe times; and ſlew him in Battel, together with his Son, and moſt of his Commanders; deſtroying a Party of three thouſand *Venetians*, and ſetting one hundred Villages on fire.

Iſpahan. See *Haſpaam*.

Iſpirite, *Sparte*, a Village and Mountain in *Thrace*, upon the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*.

Iſſar, *Sichem*, a ruined Place in *Samaria*, in the *Holy Land*.

Iſſedon, an ancient City of *Scythia* beyond the Mountain *Imaus*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Modern *Caracoram* in *Tartary*; or *Synchun*, or *Suchur*, in the Kindom of *Tangut*, towards the Region of *Cathay* in *China*.

Iſſel. See *Yſſel*.

Iſſoire, *Iſiodorum*, a City in *Auvergne* in *France*, upon the River *Alier*, which divides this Province; and falls afterwards into the *Loyre*; ſix Leagues from *Clermont* to the South. This City is called *Icciodorum*, *Iſſortum*, and *Iciodurum*.

Iſſoudun, *Exelodunum*, *Exſoldunum*, a ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Bourges*, upon the little River *Tiſiol*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Burges*. A Synod was aſſembled at it in 1081.

Iſſus. See *Laiazzo*.

Iſtacar, *Iſtacarta*, a City in *Perſia*, one of the moſt ancient of that Kingdom, and once a Royal City; but now ſcarce a Village; the City of *Xiras* having ſprung out of its Ruines, and overwhelmed it. It ſtood one Mile from the *Araxis*, now *Bendamur*.

Iſthmus Corinthiacus, the Neck of Land betwixt the *Ionian* and *Ægean Seas*, near *Corinth*; or betwixt the Gulph of *Corinth*, and the Gulph of *Engia*, which connects the *Morea* with *Achaia*, and the reſt of *Greece*. The Emperours, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*, in vain attempting to cut a paſſage from the *Ionian Sea* into the *Archipelago* through it, created the Proverb, *Iſthmum fodere*, for an unſucceſsful undertaking. It is ſix Miles long. There was afterwards built upon it a Wall of the ſame length, called *Hexamilium* and *Hexamili*; which *Amurah* II. deſtroyed; the *Venetians* repaired and fortified; and *Mahomet* II. again deſtroyed in 1443. § *Iſthmus of Panama*. See *Panama*. § *Iſthmus of Suez*, an *Iſthmus* betwixt the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, and the *Red Sea* to the South, which joins *Egypt* to *Paleſtine* and *Arabia Petræa*, ſeventy *Arabian* Miles large: taking this Name from the City *Suez* upon the Banks of the *Red Sea*. It has been attempted to cut a paſſage through it from the two Seas, divers times, in vain.

Iſtria. See *Hiſtria*.

Iſtrig, *Sargetia*, a River of *Walachia*; which ariſeth in the South part of *Tranſylvania*, and falls into the River *Mariſh*. In the Bed of this River, *Decebalus* buried his Treaſure, when invaded by the Emperour *Trajan*.

Italia, *Latium*, *Auſonia*, *Heſperia*, *Oenotria*, *Saturnia*, is the moſt celebrated Country in *Europe*; the Miſtris, and Civilizer of all the reſt. As ſhe had anciently all thoſe Names I have already expreſſed; ſo of later times, the *Germans* call it **Welſchlandt**, or **Wallifchlandt**; the *Danes* **Walland**; the *Turks* **Talia**; the *Poles* and *Sclavonians* **Wloſka**. Its ancient Bounds extended no further to the North, than the Rivers of *Arnus*, now *Arno*; and *Æſis*, *Eſino*; afterwards it was enlarged by the Conqueſt of the *Senones*, to the River *Rubicon*, now *Il Piſatello*. All between theſe Rivers and the *Alpes*, being then called *Gallia Ciſalpina*. But at this day it is extended to the *Alpes*, and the River *Varus*; which parts it from *France* and *Germany* to the Weſt and North; on which ſide alſo the *Adriatick Sea* divides it from *Dalmatia*: on the South the *Tyrrhenian*, *Sicilian*, and *Ligurian Seas* divide it from *Africa*; on the Weſt the ſame Sea waſheth it; and on the Eaſt the lower part of the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Ionian*, which divide it from *Greece*. This Country lies in the form of a vaſt *Peninſula*; and reſembles very much the Leg of a Man. It containeth in length from *Auguſta Prætoria*, (now *Aouſt*,) at the foot of the *Alpes*, unto *Otranto*, (in the moſt Eaſtern Point of the Kingdom of *Naples*) one thouſand and twenty Miles: in breadth from the River *Varo*, (which parts it from *Provence*) to the Mouth of the River *Arſa* in *Friuli*, where it is broadeſt, four hundred and ten; about *Otranto*, where narroweſt, it has not above twenty five; and in the middle from the Mouth of *Peſcara* on the *Adriatick Sea* to that of the *Tiber*, on the oppoſite Shoar, is one hundred twenty ſix Miles: its whole Circuit may be about three thouſand four hundred forty eight Miles. The *Apennine* Hills divide it into two parts: it is a very fruitful, pleaſant Country; and towards the North extremely well watered with Rivers. At firſt divided into divers Tribes and Nations; which being all united by the *Roman* Conqueſts into one Empire, upon the ruin of that, it became again divided into divers Seigniories and Republicks; that are now ſeverally in the hands of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, the Republick of *Venice*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Florence*, *Mantoua*, *Modena*, and *Parma*; the Common-wealths of *Genoua* and *Lucca*, and ſome other ſmall Principalities; of all which, I ſhall diſcourſe in their proper places. This Country lies towards the midſt of the *Temperate Zone*: from 28. deg. and an half of Long. to 42. and an half: and from 37. deg. and an half of Lat. to 46. and an half. In every reſpect ſo delightful, that divers Writers call it the *Garden of Europe*. Watered by the Rivers *Po*, *Tanaro*, *Garigliano*, *Arno*, *Reno*, *Tiber*, *Volturno*, &c. Adorned with a great many magnificent, handſome, well built Cities, divers Univerſities, and *more Biſhopricks* than any Country in the World beſides.

Italica, *Heraclea*, a City of *Aſia*.

Itching, a River of *Hantſhire*, meeting with the River *Teſt* at their fall into the Sea, near *Southampton*. *Wincheſter* ſtands upon its Banks.

Ithaca, an Iſland in the *Ionian Sea*, near *Cephalonica*: now called *Iſola del Compare*, and *Val de Compare*: by the *Turks*, *Phiachi* or *Theachi*. And in *Dionyſius Africanus*, *Neritia*. This was the Birthplace of *Ulyſſes*, as *Virgil* hath it,

Sum patria ex Ithaca comes infœlicis Ulyſſei.
Æn. 3.

Iton, *Itona*, a ſmall River of *Normandy*, which waſheth *Evreux*; and then falls into the River *Eure*.

Iturea, the ancient *Roman* Name of a Region in *Paleſtine*, ſince called *Bacar*. See *Bacar*. In the time of our *Saviour* it was a *Tetrarchate* under the Government of *Philip*, *Herod's* Brother. The Inhabitants were a mixture of the Tribes of *Gad* and *Reuben*.

Itzeho, *Itzehoa*, a ſmall City in *Holſtein* properly ſo called, in the very Borders of *Stomaria*, upon the River *Stor*; two *German* Miles from the *Elbe* and *Gluckſtadt*, towards the South-Eaſt.

Ivanogrod, a Caſtle in the County of *Ingermanland*, near *Narva*; from which it is parted only by the River *Plauſa*. Built and fortified by the *Ruſs*; and conquered by the *Swedes*, together with the Province, in which it ſtands.

Jucatan, or *Iucatan*, a Peninſula in *New Spain*, in *North America*, within the Government of *Mexico*, running into the *North Sea*, betwixt the two Gulphs of *Mexico* and *Honduras*, above two hundred and fifty Leagues in circuit. Fertile, eſpecially in Cotton; and planted with the Cities, *Merida*, *Salamanca*, *Valladolid*, &c. It was firſt diſcovered by *Francis Hernandez* of *Cordoba*: and afterwards conquered by *Francis Montege*, by a War of nine years, in 1536.

Judea. See *Paleſtine*.

Judenburg, a City of the *Upper Stiria*, upon the River *Muer*, which falls into the *Drave*, in the Borders of *Hungary*; nine Miles above *Gratz* to the Weſt, and two from the Confines of *Carinthia*. It is under the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and thought to be the ancient *Sabatinca Norici*.

Judia, *Udia*, *Odiaa*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the King reſides: thirty Leagues from the *Indian Ocean*, upon the River *Menan*. In Long. 129. 00. Lat. 15. 00. And is a Place of great Trade

Judicello, *Amananus*, a River of *Sicily*, which ariſeth from Mount *Ætna*; and paſſing through the City of *Catania*, falls into the *Ionian Sea*, after a Courſe of ten Miles.

Ivel, a River of *Bedfordſhire*, falling into the *Ouſe*: upon which ſtand *Bigleſworth* and *Shefford*.

Ivetot, a Seigniory in the *Paix de Caux* in *Normandy*. Said to have been erected into a Kingdom by King *Clotaire* I. in ſatisfaction for the Murder of *Gautier* Lord of *Ivetot*, committed in the Church upon a *Good Friday* by King *Clotaire's* own hand. Others write, this is a Fable.

St. Ives, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Penwith*, which returns two Burgeſſes to the *Houſe of Commons*. It has a Haven to the North or *Iriſh Sea*. § A Market Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hurſtingeon*, upon the River *Ouſe*, over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge. Said to be ſo called from S. *Ivo* a Biſhop, who about the year 600. preached Chriſtianity throughout *England*, and here died.

Ivette, *Iveta*, a ſmall River of *France*, which falls into the *Orbe*.

Juhorsky, or *Juhora*, *Jugra*, *Juhra*, a Province in the North of *Moſcovy*, upon the *White Sea*. It hath a City of the ſame Name.

Ivica, *Ebuſus*, an Iſland on the Eaſt of *Spain*, belonging to *Majorca*, and ſeated between it and *Spain*: only twenty Miles in compaſs, with a ſecure Haven on its South ſide. It affords great plenty of *Salt*, and has no hurtful Creature in it. The Biſhop of *Tarragona* is the Proprietor of this Iſle. It is on all ſides incompaſſed with Rocks, or ſmall Iſlands, which make the approach to be very dangerous.

Juine, *Junna*, a ſmall River in *Gaſtinois* in *France*; which ariſing near the Foreſt of *Orleance*, and bending Northward, takes in *Eſtampes* and ſome other ſmall Rivers; and falls into the *Seyne* at *Corbie*. Some believe it to be the ſame with the River *Yone*; and that it was called *Eſtampes*, from the Town of that Name upon it.

Ivingo, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Coliſtow*.

Julters, *Juliacum*, a City of *Germany*; mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ammianus Marcellinus*; called by the Inhabitants **Gulick**: See *Gulick*. § Alſo the Name of a Dukedom in the Province of *Weſtphalia*, between the *Rhine* to the Eaſt, and the *Maes* to the Weſt; bounded on the North by *Upper Guelderland*; on the Eaſt by the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*; on the South by *Eifal*, and the Biſhoprick of *Treves*; and on the Weſt by the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The River *Roer* divides it into two parts. This from 700. was under Princes of its own, to 1609. when upon the death of *John William*, the laſt Duke, there aroſe a conteſt between the Duke of *Newburg*, and *Brandenburg*; which in 1612. broke out into a War; theſe two Dukes in the end dividing the Dukedom between them; and entering a League for their mutual defence, againſt who ever ſhould annoy either of them in that which he poſſeſſed. The Duke of *Saxony* at the ſame time pretended a Right; which though they never proſecuted, yet they ſtill reſerve unto themſelves.

Junto, *Tagrus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Junnan, *Junnanum*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *China*, in the South-Weſt Borders towards the *Eaſt-Indies*: on the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tibet*, and the Province of *Suchem*: on the Eaſt it has *Queycheu*, and *Quamſi*, (two other Provinces of *China*;) on the South the Kingdoms of *Tunkim*, and *Cochin-China*; and on the Weſt, the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The Southern parts of this Province have been conquered by the King of *Tunkim*, and are in his hands. It has its Name from *Junam*, a vaſt City, ſeated in Long. 131. 00. Lat. 25. 30. This Province contains two and twenty great Cities, eighty four ſmaller, and one hundred thirty two thouſand nine hundred fifty eight Families.

Junquera. See *Jonquera*.

Jura, a Mountain which divides *France* from *Switzerland*, called by the *Germans* **Jurten**; by the *Swiſs* **Leberberg** and **Leerberg**. It begins at the *Rhine* near *Baſil* to the North; extends to the *Rhoſne*, and the County of *Beugey* to the South; having many different Names from the People by which it paſſeth. That part which begins at the *Rhoſne*, four Miles from *Geneva* (and lies between the County of *Burgundy* and *Beugey*) is called *le Credo*: afterwards it is called *St. Claude*, about the riſe of the River *Doux*; it has the Name of *Mont de Joux*, in the Borders of *Baſil*, *Pierreport*, and *Botzberg*; more South **Schafmat**; and by the *Swiſs* **Leerberg**.

Jurat,

Jurat, a part of the Mountain *Jura*, which lies between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*; alſo called *Jurten*.

Jurea, *Eporedia*, called *Urbs Salaſſiorum* by *Ptolemy*, and *Eporædio* by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; at this day *Jurea* by the Inhabitants; *Jurée* by the *French*; is a City of *Piedmont* in *Italy*; the Capital of the Territory of *Canaveſe*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*: ſeated upon the River *Doria* [*Duria*] which falls into the *Po* beneath *Rivarotta*; between *Chivas* to the Weſt, and *Caſal* to the Eaſt; thirty *Italian* Miles from *Turin* to the North, and twenty five from *Aouſt* to the South-Weſt. This City has been under the Duke of *Savoy*, ever ſince 1313. who has taken care to fortifie it very well: it has alſo an ancient Caſtle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Doria*. The *French* took it in 1554. during the Wars of *Italy*. It has of ancient time given the Title of a *Marqueſs*.

Jurtogrod. See *Derpt*.

Juſtinopolis or *Juſtiniana*. See *Aclarida*, *Cabo di Iſtria*, and *Giuſtandil*.

Jutland, *Jutia*, *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*, is a very great Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*; extended in the form of a vaſt Peninſula from North to South, and only joined to the Continent at the South end; where *Holſtein*, a part of this Promontory, joins it to *Germany*; on the Weſt it has the *German Ocean*, on the North and Eaſt the *Baltick Sea*. It is divided into the Northern and Southern *Jutland*. The Northern *Jutland* is divided into four Dioceſes, viz. *Rypen*, *Arhuſen*, *Alborch*, and *Wisborch*; this part is under the King of *Denmark*: the Southern is divided into three, viz. *Sleſwick*, *Flensborg*, and *Haderſleben*; this is under the Duke of *Sleſwick*, who is of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*. *Charles Guſtavus* King of *Sweden* took *Jutland* in his late Wars, and thence paſſed over the Ice into the Neighbouring Iſlands. It was the Country, moſt ſuppoſe, of the ancient *Cimbri*.

Jxar, a ſmall Town in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, upon the River *Martinum*; twelve Miles from *Sarragoza* to the South; which gives the Title of a Duke.

Jxe, a Kingdom on the South of *Japan*.

Jyo, a Province in *Japan*, in *Xicoca*; towards the Weſt of it, and the Iſland *Ximoam*; which has in it a Town of the ſame Name.

K A.

Kachemire, a Kingdom in the Eſtates of the *Great Mogul*, along the Mountain *Caucaſus*, towards the Kingdom of *Lahor*, and the Borders of *Indoſtan*; with a City, its Capital, of the ſame name. The City is all built of Wood, unwalled, traverſed by a River over which it has two Bridges, and near a great Lake, four or five Leagues in circuit, falling into the ſame. The Country affords excellent Paſturage, about thirty Leagues long, and twelve broad.

Kalmachites, a Province or Tribe amongſt the *Aſian Tartars*, by the great River *Ghamma*; between *Mongal* to the North, and the Kingdoms of *Thibet*, and *Tangut*. Theſe People give Name to that part of the Ocean, which bordereth upon them.

Kalisch, *Caliſia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; built upon the River *Proſna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*; five *German* Miles from the Confines of *Sileſia*, and twelve from *Breſlaw* to the North-Eaſt. It is the Capital of a *Palatinate* in that Kingdom, and ſuffered very much from the *Swedes* in the year 1657.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*.

Kalmintz, *Celemantia*, called by *Ptolemy* the *Town of the Quades*, is now a Village in *Auſtria*; not far from the Fountains of the River *Teye*, in the Confines of *Moravia*; thirty Miles (ſaith *Baudrand*) from *Znaam*, a Town of *Moravia* to the Weſt.

Kalmouchs, a People or Tribe of the *Grand Tartary*, toward the Coaſt of the *Caſpian Sea*.

Kam, the ancient Name of *Egypt*.

Kamenieck, *Camenieck*, *Camenecia*, *Clepidava*, *Camenecum*, a ſtrong City in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Podolia*. The *Poles* call it, *Kaminieck Podelſki*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lemberg*; and ſtands upon a Mountain by the River *Smotrzick*, which a little lower falls into the *Neiſter*: thirty Miles from *Lemberg* to the South-Eaſt, eighty from *Warſaw*, and one hundred and ſeventy from *Conſtantinople*, towards the Frontiers of *Moldavia*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without any ſucceſs: but having ſuffered much by Fire in 1669. and being thereupon in 1672. beſieged by them, it was taken; the *Poles* being then engaged in a Civil War amongſt themſelves, and the Town not in a condition to defend it ſelf. The *Coſſacks* under the Command of the *Sieur Mohila* blocked it up in *April* 1687. The *Poliſh* Army offered to attack it about *September* following: but upon the Approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire: the *Poliſh* Army kept it in a manner blocked up by their Encampment in *September* 1688. About a Month after, they left the *Tartars* to put a Convoy of Proviſions into the Place. In 1689. *Auguſt* 20. the Forces as well of *Lithuania* as *Poland*, under the Command of the great General of *Poland*, ſetting down before it, began a formal Attack; till on the eighth of *September* following, being croſſed with ill ſucceſs, they raiſed the Siege.

Kaniow, *Kaniovia*, a ſtrong Town in *Poland*, upon the *Nieper*, where the River *Roſs* falls into it, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*. It lies ſeven *German* Miles from *Czyrcaſſis* to the North Weſt, twenty ſeven from *Kiovia* to the South-Eaſt, and upon the ſame ſide of the River. This Town is one of the ſtrong Places which belongs to the *Coſſacks*.

Kanisa, *Caniſia*, a Town of the *Lower Hungary*; ſeated upon the River *Sala* in the County of *Zalad*, between the Lake of *Balaton*, and the *Drave*; not above one Mile from the Confines of *Stiria* to the Eaſt. This was taken by the *Turks* in 1600. though the *Imperialiſts* did all that was poſſible to prevent it; the year following the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* beſieged it from the beginning of *September*, to the end of *Octobor*, without any ſucceſs. In 1664. Count *Serini* beſieged it, and had infallibly carried it, if he had been ſuccoured in time. In 1688. *June* 30. the Count *de Budiani* blockaded it with a Body of ſix thouſand *Hungarians*, and two thouſand *Heydukes*: which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when in purſuance of a Capitulation, that the Emperour had ratified, the Keys of the Gates hanging upon a Chain of Gold were delivered to the Count *de Budiani* by a *Turk*, ſaying, *I herewith conſign into your hands the ſtrongeſt Forteresſs in the Ottoman Empire*. The Imperialiſts found in it great ſtore of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the Chriſtians; and ſome with old *German* Inſcriptions.

Kargapol, *Cargapolia*, a City in *Muſcovy*, in the Weſtern parts of that Kingdom, near the Lake of *Onega*; between the Confines of *Sweden*, and the *Dwina*: there is a Lake and a River of the ſame Name belonging to this City.

Karkeſſa, a Town in *Arabia Deſerta*.

Karn, *Taurn*, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

Kernwaldt, a Foreſt in *Switzerland*.

Karopnitze, *Orbelus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, which is a Spur of Mount *Hemus*; dividing *Macedonia* from *Thrace*.

Kaſſel. See *Caſſel*.

Katsbach, *Catſus*, a River in *Sileſia*, which waſheth *Lignitz*.

Kaufbeurn, *Kaufbura*, a City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*, upon the River *Wertach*; between the Biſhoprick of *Ausburg* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of the Abbat of *Kempten*; not above ſixteen Miles from the Confines of *Bavaria* to the Weſt, eight from *Ausburg* to the South, and five from *Nimmeguen* to the Eaſt. This Town bought its Liberty of *Conrade* II. Emperour of *Germany*, at the price of fifty thouſand Crowns; when it had been two hundred years in the Poſſeſſion of the Barons **Von Hoff**; who coming out of *France* into the Service of *Lotharius* the Emperour, built it in 1340. It embraced the Reformation in 1624.

Kaunberg. See *Haymburgh*.

Kecé, *Daona*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Tunking* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Kederminſter or *Kiddermin ſter*, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Halfshire*, upon the River *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge: well inhabited and traded for its Stuffs, and beautified with a fair Church.

Keiſers-Lautern, *Cæſaropolis*, a City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*; ſix Leagues from *Spire* to the Weſt, a little leſs from *Worms*: called by the *French*, *Caſeloutre*: it has a Caſtle, and a Territory or Juriſdiction, belonging to it: which ſurrendred to the Marqueſs *de Bouffiers*, the thirtieth of *September* 1688.

Kelaggebar. See *Petra*.

Kelden, *Chaldæa*, a Province of *Aſia*, in *Aſſyria*; towards the Conjunction of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*; often called *Babylonia* from its Capital City. This Province, which lay all on the Weſt of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, by the taking of *Bagdat*, fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*; whereas before it was under the *Perſians*. The Principal Cities in it are *Bagdat*, *Cufa*, and *Vaſet*. It is now called *Terach Arabi*, and *Kaldar*.

Kell or *Kyll*; *Kylli*, *Celbis*, a rapid River of *Germany*; much celebrated for plenty of Fiſh, and Corn Mills. It waſheth *Gerhardſtein*, *Kilburgh*, and *Erang*; then falls into the *Maes* beneath *Treves*, almoſt over againſt the Mouth of the *Roer*, or *Rober*. This River is called *Rapidus Celbis*, in *Auſonius*.

Kellen, *Trajana Colonia*, once a City, now a Village in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Keller Ampt, the Territory belonging to the City of *Zell*, in the Biſhoprick of *Breme*, upon the River *Aller*. See *Zell*.

Kelnſey, *Ocellum*, a Promontory in the South of the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, commonly called **Holderneſs**, upon the North ſide of the *Humber*, over againſt *Saltfleet* in *Lincolnſhire*. See *Holderneſs*.

Kemach, *Camachus*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, in the Borders of the *Leſſer Armenia*; which was made a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, by *Leo* the Emperour. Now a mean Village, under the ſlavery of the *Turks*. *Baudrand* writes it *Chemach*.

Kemois, a People in *Chochin-China*.

Kempen or *Kampen*, a Territory in *Brabant*; which was of old the Seat of the *Toxandri*; by the latter *Latin* Writers called *Campina*. It is called by the *Flandrians*, **Het Kempelandt**. The greateſt part of it lies in the North of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, towards the *Maes*, and the Diſtrict of *Boiſleduc*; and contains alſo the South part of the Counties of *Loozz*, and *Hoorn*; in which are the Towns of *Maſark*, *Bering*, *&c.* The leſſer part of it lies in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Territory of *Boſleduc*; between *Peeland*, *Oſterwick*, and the *Kempen* in *Liege*. The only Town of any Note in this part, is *Eyndhoven*, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. See *Eyndhoven*.

Kempten, *Druſomagus*, *Campodunum*, *Campidona*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Territory of *Algow*. It is one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Germany*, being mentioned by *Ptolemy*; and had heretofore a Caſtle called the *Burghald*, which is now pulled down and ruined. This was the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*: amongſt which, *Hildebrand* was of great fame; whoſe Daughter *Hildegard*, marrying to *Charles the Great*, founded here a Monaſtery: the Abbat of which, as a Prince of the Empire, was Lord of the City, till the Inhabitants purchaſed their Liberty of one of them, with a vaſt ſum of Mony: after which, it was annexed to the Empire; and in 1625. obtained a Charter from *Frederick* III. who gave them an Eagle for their Arms, (one half Gold) with a Crown. *Maximilian* I. and *Charles* V. both determined the Controverſies between them and their Abbot. It is now governed by a mixture of an *Ariſtocracy* and a *Democracy*; and it embraced the Reformation in 1530. This City is ſeated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over againſt *Ulm*; five *German* Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Conſtance* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monaſtery founded by *Hildegardis*, was of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

Ken or *Kan*, a River of *Weſtmorland*, on which *Kendall* ſtands; having two *Cataracts*, deſcending with a great noiſe near that place.

Kencheſter, *Ariconium*, a deſolate *Roman* Town in *Herefordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Grimſworth*.

Kendal, a Town, Earldom, and Barony in *Weſtmorland*; ſeated upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Ken* or *Kan*, in the South part of that County in a fruitful Valley. The Town is not great, but rich; being a place of Trade, and the Inhabitants very induſtrious in making Cloaths. It has two fair Stone Bridges over the River, and another of Wood. Alſo a large Church, to which belong twelve *Chappels of Eaſe*: and a Free-School, endowed with *Exhibitions* for Scholars going thence to *Queen's College* in *Oxon*: and ſeven Halls for ſo many reſpective *Companies* of Tradeſmen. *John* Duke of *Bedford*, *Regent of France*, and Brother to *Henry* V. was by him created Earl of *Kendale*. *John de Foix* received the ſame Title from King *Henry* VI. Queen *Catharine*, the ſixth Wife to King *Henry* VIII. was born in a Caſtle here, whoſe ruins may yet be ſeen. The Barony is in the Earl of *Pembroke*. The *Ward*, called *Kendal Ward*, takes its Name from this place.

Kenelworth, a large, beautiful, ſtrong Caſtle in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Knightlow*; which in the Reign of *Henry* III. ſtood a Siege of ſix Months; and being at laſt ſurrendred, there was here a Proclamation iſſued out, That *all that had born Arms againſt the King, ſhould pay five years Rent of their Land*: which was called *Dictum de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was given to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; who ſpent very freely in the Repair of it; ſo that it was then the ſecond or third Caſtle of *England*.

Kenet, a River in *Wiltſhire*, running Weſtward thence through *Berkſhire*, into the *Thames*, at *Reading*, where a fair Bridge covers it. *Newbury* and *Hungerford* are both ſeated upon it.

Kenhis, *Anchialo*, *Anchialus*, a City of *Thrace*; which

which is an Archbiſhops See, and has a Haven upon the Mouth of the River *Erigmus*, upon the *Euxine*; fifteen Miles from *Meſembor* to the South Eaſt. It is under the *Turks*, and not expreſſed in our lateſt Maps.

Kenſington, a Town in *Middleſex*, in the Hundred of *Finsbury*; of which the Earl of *Warwick* bears the Title of Baron.

Kent, *Cantium* is the moſt South-Eaſtern County of *England*: on the North it is bounded by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Eſſex*, on the Eaſt and South it has the *Britiſh Sea*; in part on the North, and on the Weſt it has *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. It is in length from Eaſt to Weſt fifty Miles, and from South to North twenty ſix. Divided into five *Lathes*(*Sutton*, *Ayleſford*, *Scray*, *St. Auguſtine*, and *Shepway*) wherein are four hundred and eight Pariſhes, and thirty Market Towns. That part which lieth towards the *Thames* is healthful, but not fruitful: the middle parts are both; the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. The *Thames*, the *Medway*, the *Stower*, the *Tun* and the *Rother*, beſides leſſer Streams, water it. Some give this Character of it: The *Weald* for *Wood*, *Eaſt Kent* for Corn, *Rumney* for Meadow; *Tenham* for an Orchard, *Shepey* and *Reculver* for Wheat, *Thanet* for Barley, and *Hedcorn* for Capons. This Country was firſt conquered by *Julius Ceſar* (though not without Reſiſtance) in the years of *Rome* 696. and 698. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour; being forced to a double Expedition againſt almoſt this ſingle County. As he began the Conqueſt of *Britain* here, ſo did the *Saxons*: *Hengiſt* erecting the Kingdom of *Kent*, in the year of Chriſt 456. ſeven years after the firſt arrival of the *Saxons*. Againſt the *Danes*, the *Kentiſh* men did alſo great things; and with much Courage and Patience, repelled thoſe Barbarous People. When *William* the Conquerour had ſubdued all the reſt of the Nation, he was glad to come to a Compoſition with the Inhabitants of this County; and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Cuſtoms. Whence the Laws of *Gavelkind* obtain here to this day. This County was alſo the firſt that imbraced the Chriſtian Religion, from *Auguſtine* the Monk, in the year 568. Accordingly *Canterbury* is juſtly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom of *England*; as having been the firſt Fountain from whence the Chriſtian Religion ſpread it ſelf amongſt the *Saxons*: for as for the *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, they had imbraced Chriſtianity long before. *William* the Conquerour in 1067. created *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bajeux*, (his half Brother) Lord Chief Juſtice, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In 1465. *Edward* IV. created *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthyn*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*; which Family ſtill injoys this Honour; *Anthony* II the preſent Earl of *Kent*, being the eleventh in this Succeſſion. Beſides the See of *Canterbury*, this County injoys a ſecond Biſhoprick, which is *Rocheſter*, and a great many populous rich Towns, ſafe Roads, large and ſecure Harbours for Ships; and whatever elſe is deſirable in Human Life, except a more ſerene Air.

Kerci or *Chierche*, *Cercum*, a ſmall Town at the Mouth of the Streights of *Caffa*, upon the *Euxine Sea*, belonging to the *Precopenſian Tartars*.

Kereu. See *Kemeuz*.

Kerig, a River in *Shropſhire*, which falls into the *Dee*, above *Bangor*.

Kerka or *Karka*, *Titius*, a River of *Dalmatia*; which waſheth *Sardona*, and *Sebenico*; then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, eight *German* Miles North of *Spalatro*.

Kermen, *Germia*, a conſiderable City at this day in *Thrace*, ſeated not far from *Adrianople*; the *Turks* have here a *Sangiack*.

Kerry, a County in the Province of *Munſter*, on the *Vergivian* or Weſtern Ocean; between the County of *Clare* to the North, and the County of *Cork* to the South, and Eaſt; the Capital of which is *Ardart*.

Keſchidag, *Olympius*, a Mountain of *Miſia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Keſmarckt or *Keyſermarkt*, *Cæſaropolis*, a Town of the *Upper Hungary*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Keſwick, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland* in the Hundred of *Allerdale*; near to which, *Black Lead* is digged up in plenty. It ſtandeth in a Valley environed with Hills, and has been formerly a famous Town for *Copper Mines*.

Keſtel or *Caſſel*, *Caſtellum Menapiorum*, a Town in *Brabant*; two Leagues beneath *Roermond* to the North; between the *Maes* to the Eaſt, and the *Peel* to the Weſt; ſeated upon the River *Neerſe*; which a little lower falls into the *Maes*.

Kettering, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Huxton*, upon a Rivulet which falls into the *Nen*: delightfully ſeated on an Aſcent. It has a Seſſions Houſe for the Juſtices of Peace of the County.

Keureuz, *Keres*, *Krais*, *Chryſius*, *Criſius*, a River of *Tranſylvania*, and the *Upper Hungary*; which ariſeth in the Weſtern Borders of *Tranſylvania*, near *Feltac*; and watering *Giula*, a little above receiveth another Branch, called by the ſame Name, which paſſeth by *Great Waradin*; both which Rivers being united, fall into the *Tibiſcus*, or *Tyeſſe*, at *Czongrode*, above *Segedin*. One of theſe is called by the *Germans*, *Feky keres*, which goes to *Giula*; the other, *Sebeskeres*: *Feky* ſignifying White, and *Sebes* Black.

Kexholm, *Kexholmia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*; which was heretofore under the *Ruſs*; but conquered by the *Swedes* in 1617. It is the moſt South-Eaſtern part of *Finland*. The Capital of this Province is *Kexholm*; ſeated upon the Banks of the River *Voxen*, near to the Weſtern Shoar of the Lake of *Ladoga*; which together with the Caſtle, (which is very ſtrong) was taken by Monſieur *Pont de la Gardie*, a *French* Gentleman, from the *Ruſs* in 1580. The year following this Gentleman took *Narva*, and ſeveral other ſtrong places for the *Swedes*, from the *Moſcovites*; and was at laſt drowned in the River of *Narva*.

Keyſerſtul, *Forum Tiberii*, a ſmall Town in *Switzerland*, upon the *Rhine*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies in the County of *Baden*; nine *German* Miles from *Baſil* to the Weſt, and *Conſtance* to the Eaſt; and belongs to the Biſhop of *Conſtance*, but is ſubject to the Canton of *Zurick*.

Kidwelly, a Market Town in *Caermarthenſhire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Khoemus, *Margiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*. See *Margiana*.

Kherman, *Kermoen*, *Kermon*, or *Kirman*, *Carmania*, or *Caramania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*; with a City of the ſame Name.

Kiburgh, a Caſtle in the Canton of *Zurich*, upon the River *Toſs*; two Miles from *Zurich* to the Eaſt; the Earls of which, were heretofore of great Name. This Caſtle was purchaſed by them of *Zurich*, in 1452.

Kiel or *Kil*, *Chilonium*, a City in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, under the Duke of *Holſtein*; upon the Mouth of the River *Swentin*, having a convenient Port upon the *Baltick Sea*, much frequented by Merchants Ships: there belongs to it a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill; and an Univerſity opened here in 1665. The Convention of the States of *Holſtein*, are uſually held here.

This

This City ſtands nine *German* Miles from *Lubeck* to the North, ten from *Flensborg* to the South; and tho very well fortified, has of late ſuffered very much from the *Swedes*.

Kiengara, See *Gangra*.

Kienning, a great City of the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, and the Capital of a Territory of its own Name, commanding ſix other Cities. It is adorned with a magnificent *Pagod* or Temple, and ſtands upon the River *Min*, over which it has a Bridge.

Kil, *Gelbia*, a River in the Biſhoprick of *Treves*; which falls into the *Maes*, three Miles beneath *Treves*; having watered *Kilburgh*, and ſome other ſmall Towns. Its Riſe is in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*.

Kildare *Kaldaria*, *Kildarienſis Comitatus*, a County in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: which has the County of *Dublin* on the Eaſt, the Kings County on the Weſt, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Catherlach* to the South. The principal Town of it is *Kildare*. This Town was taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, in the Year 1649, from the Parliament Forces: and retaken in a few Months after by *Hewſon*. The ſame has the honour to be an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*.

Kile, *Covatia*, a County in the Weſt of *Scotland*, upon *Dunbritain Fyrth*, over againſt the Iſle of *Arran*.

Kilgarran, a Market Town in *Pembrockſhire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Kilham, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Dickering*, on the Wolds; yet a good ſoil for Corn.

Kilia Collatia, *Inſula Achillea*, a City of *Myſia*.

Kilkenny, *Kilkennia*, *Oſceria*, a City of *Ireland*, in a County of the ſame Name; in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the Confines of the Province of *Munſter*: the Seat of the Biſhop of *Oſſory*, a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*; and the Capital of the County in which it ſtands. It is a great and a ſtrong City; placed upon the Banks of the River *Nure*; ten Miles from *Caſhel* to the North Eaſt, fifty five from *Dublin* to the South-Weſt, and twenty eight from *Waterford* to the North. The moſt populous, rich, and well traded in-land Town in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; it took its Name from one *Canic*, who leading here a ſolitary life, was in great eſteem for Holineſs amongſt the *Iriſh*; whence the place was called by them *Cell-Canic*, *quaſi Cella Canici*, or *Canicks* Church. This conſiſts of two parts: the *Iriſh* Town, in which is *Canic's* Church, the Cathedral; and the *Engliſh*, which was built ſince; it is now the principal part; the former only a Suburb to it. It was walled by *R. Talbot*, a Noble Man; and the Caſtle built by the *Butlers*. *This City was the Fountain and Head of the late* Iriſh *Rebellion*; *the very Centre from whence all the Lines of Treaſon againſt the King, the Nation, and the Religion of* Ireland *were drawn*; *the Seat of their Council or Committee, from whence the Conſpirators ſent out their Orders.* It was alſo one of the firſt in the Puniſhment: for *Cromwell* having taken *Drogheda*, marched to *Kilkenny*, and beſieged it; and after a ſhort, but ſharp Reſiſtance, took it upon Articles in eight days time, in the month of *June*, 1650. The Committee being fled, before his coming, to *Athlone* in *Conaught*, whither their Calamities followed them. After the Fight of the *Boyne*, *Kilkenny* was readily ſubmitted to the Duke of *Ormond*, (who has a Noble Seat in it) and made the Head-Quarter for the Forces of K. *Williams* in this part of the Country. § The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the Weſt by the Province of *Munſter*, and County of *Tipperary*; on the North by *Queens* County; on the Eaſt by *Catherlach*, (cut off from it by the River *Boyne*;) and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nure* divides it from North to South; and afterwards falls into the River *Boyne* at *Roſſe*. The City of *Kilkenny* ſtands almoſt in the Centre of the County; which the Learned Dr. *Bates* makes to conſiſt of three parts, whereas Mr. *Cambden* gives it only two.

Killair, the ſame with *Kildare*.

Killian, *Celenus*, a River of *Scotland*.

Killaloo, *Killala*, a ſmall City and Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tuam*; in the Province of *Conaught*, in the County of *Mayo*; twenty four Miles from *Gallway* to the North.

Kilmalock, *Killocia*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter*, in the County of *Limerick*; eighteen Miles from *Limerick* to the South. This was taken by *Hewſon* in 1650. And gives the title of a Baron.

Kilmar, an Arm of the Sea in *Munſter*, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

Kilmore, *Kilmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Vlſter*, in the County of *Cavan*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, by the appointment of Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1454. It ſtands upon *Nimy*, in the Confines of *Conaught*, and *Leinſter*; thirty two *Engliſh* Miles from *Drogheda* to the Weſt, and forty one from *Armagh* to the South-Weſt. The *Iriſh* call this City *Chilmor*. § *Kilmore*, a ſmall City in the County of *Knapdale*, upon the Bay of *Fynn*; forty Miles from *Dunbritain* to the North-Weſt.

Kimbolton, a Market Town in *Huntingdonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Leightenſtone*; adorned with a Caſtle belonging to the Earl of *Manchester*, to whom it gives the title of a *Baron*.

Kingchieu, a City of *China*, and a Province alſo. See *Quescheu*.

Kings-County, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinſter*; bounded on the Weſt by *Conaught*, and the County of *Gallway*; on the North by *Meath*; on the Eaſt by *Kildare*, and on the South by *Queens-County*. The principal Town in it is *Kings-Town*, *Regiopolis*, ſeated upon the River *Eiker*, which falls into the *Boyne*; twenty Miles from *Athlone* to the Eaſt, and forty from *Dublin* to the Weſt.

Kingsbridge, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Stanborough*.

Kingsbury, *Kingesburia*, there are of this Name ſeveral ſmall Towns or Villages in *England*: Of which we take notice only, upon the occaſion of a Council held at a place, ſo called, in 851. under the reign of *Bertulph* King of the *Mercians*.

Kingſclere, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Kingſton, a Market Town in *Surrey*, the Capital of its Hundred, upon the *Thames*, over which it has a Bridge: famous heretofore for the Coronation of the *Saxon Kings*, from whom it received the Name of *Kingſtown* (but before called *Moreford*;) and alſo for a Caſtle belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloceſter*. The *County Aſſizes* are held here. In the Year 838. there was a Council aſſembled at it under the Reign of *Egbert* K. of the *Weſt-Saxons*. This Town is called for diſtinction *Kingſton upon Thames*: There being § Another *Kingſton* in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, at the fall of the *Hull* into the *Humber*, called *Kingſton upon Hull*: built by K. *Edward* I. with a Harbour to it, a Cuſtom-houſe and Key, two Pariſh-Churches, together with Walls, Ditches, Forts, Block-houſes and Caſtles, which render it capable of a ſtrong defence. The ſame has the honour and privilege to be both a *Borough-Town* and a *County Corporate*: giving the title of Earl to the Right Hon. *William Pierrepont*. See *Hull*.

Kinſale,

Kinſale, *Kinſalia*, a Town and Port of the County of *Cork*, in the Province of *Munſter*, on the River *Ban*, near the Ocean; fifteen Miles from *Cork* to the South. This Town was ſeized by *D' Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in 1601, with two thouſand Soldiers in favor of that dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oin*: but being preſently beſieged by the Lord *Mountjoy* (Lieutenant of *Ireland*) both by Sea and Land in *December*; and *Tir Oin*, coming up to relieve the *Spaniards* with ſix thouſand Foot and five hundred Horſe, amongſt which were two thouſand freſh *Spaniards* who had landed a little before at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Caſtle-haven*, being defeated *December* 24. by a Detachment drawn out of the *Engliſh* Camp; *D' Aquila* thereupon, *January* 2. following, ſurrendered the Town to the *Engliſh*; and was Tranſported, with the Remainder of his Men, by the *Engliſh* into *Spain*. The Forces under the Earl of *Marleborough*, poſſeſſed themſelves of this Town *Octob.* 2. 1690: the next day they took the Old Fort by Storm; (the Governor for King *James* II. with ſeveral other Officers being ſlain upon the Ramparts.) On the ſeventeenth following, the New Fort ſurrendered upon Articles; and the Garriſon of about 1200 Men marched out with their Arms and Baggage to be conducted to *Limerick*.

Kintzig, *Kintia*, a ſmall River in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; which ariſeth in the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, in the *Black* Foreſt; and running South-Weſt through the Territory of *Ortnaw*, it watereth *Wolfach*, *Huſſen*, and *Offenburgh*; then falls into the *Rhine* at *Strasburgh*, four Miles South-Weſt of *Baden*.

Kiovia, *Kiow*, a City of *Poland*, ſeated upon the *Nieper* in the *Ukrayne*; which is the Capital of a County or Palatinate of the ſame Name; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lemburgh*; having ſtill a very ſtrong Caſtle. The Ruins of its Walls ſhew that it was once a great and a magnificent City; containing eight miles in circuit: which appears alſo from the Cathedral Church. Towards the North it is yet full of People; but what lies to the South and Weſt has only a Timber Fence. This City was built by *Kio*, a *Ruſſian* Prince, in the Year 861. After this it was the Capital of *Ruſſia*, in which it ſtands; which then had Princes of its own. And at laſt it was taken by the *Poles*. In 1615, it was taken and burnt by the *Tartars*; and could never ſince recover that loſs. Within theſe thirty years laſt paſt it has ſuffered very much from the *Coſſacks* and *Moſcovites*. In 1651, the *Poles* took it from the *Coſſacks*; but they having afterwards recovered it, mortgaged it to the *Moſcovites*; who are in that Right ſtill poſſeſſed of it. Its Long. is 61. 20. Lat. 50. 51. This City is called by the *Poles*, *Kiouf*, or *Kioff*; and lies forty *Poliſh* Miles from the Borders of *Moſcovy* to the Weſt, ſeventy from *Caminieck* to the North-Eaſt, and an hundred from *Warſaw* to the Eaſt. § The Palatinate of *Kiovia* is called *Volhinia Inferior*, and alſo the *Ukrayne*: it is a part of *Red Ruſſia*; and lies on both ſides of the River *Nieper*; between *Moſcovy*, the Deſarts of the Leſſer *Tartary*, *Volhinia Superior*, the Palatinate of *Barlaw*, and the *Tartars* of *Orzakow*. In 1686, this was yielded to the *Ruſs*, to engage them in an Alliance with the *Poles* againſt the *Crim Tartars*.

Kiri, *Drinus*. See *Drino*.

Kirkby or *Kirby Lonſdale*, a Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland*: The Capital of its *Ward*, upon the Banks of the River *Lon*, in a rich and pleaſant vale called *Lonſdale*: large, well built, and populous; having a fair Church and Stone-bridge over the ſaid River. The Name ſignifies, the Church in the dale or Valley of *Lon*. § *Kirkby Moreſide*, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ridal*, upon a ſmall River which after ſome courſe falls with others into the *Derwent*. § *Kirkby Stephens*, a Market Town in the County of *Weſtmorland* in Eaſt Ward, near the skirts of the Hills, which ſever *Cumberland* from *Yorkſhire*. It has a fair Church; and the Lord *Wharton* a Seat near it, called *Wharton-Hall*.

Kirkham, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, near the mouth of the River *Ribble*.

Kirkton, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the diviſion of *Holland* and the Hundred of *Corringham*; adorned with a fair Church built Cathedral wiſe, in the form of a Croſs, with a broad Steeple in the midſt. It ſtands upon a riſing ſandy ground.

Kirkwall, *Carcoviaca*, the principal Town in the Iſles of *Orkney*; which has a Caſtle, and a large Haven. It is ſeated upon the Iſland called *Mainland*, on the North Side of the Iſland, but towards the Eaſtern End; and is in ſubjection to the King of *Scotland*; the Seat of the Biſhop of the Northern Iſles

Kisdarnocz, *Claudium*, a Mountain between *Stiria* to the Weſt, and the *Lower Hungary* to the Eaſt; which has various Names given by various Nations.

Klagenfurt, or *Clagenfurt*, *Claudia*, *Claudivium*, a City of *Carinthia*. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, ſaith, it is a fair four-ſquare Town; incloſed with a handſom Wall; the Rampart is very broad; at each Corner there is a Baſtion, and one in the middle of each Curtain: the Streets ſtraight and uniform, as well as the Works. There is a very fair Piazza, (or Square) in the middle, which was thus adorned by the *Lutherans*, whilſt they held this place; who alſo erected the Noble Fountain in the Piazza, the Figure of which is repreſented by this Author. This is the Capital of *Stiria* at this day; and lies upon a ſmall River a Mile and half N. from the *Drave*; thirty one from *Vienna* to the South-Weſt, and ſeventeen from *Aquileja* to the North Eaſt.

Klechgow, *Eremus Helvetiorum*, a ſmall Tract by the River *Rhine*; between *Scaphuis* to the Eaſt, and the Canton of *Underwalds* to the Weſt, in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; but on the very Borders of *Switzerland*.

Klein Glogau, *Glogavia Minor*. See *Glogau*.

Klogher, an Epiſcopal City in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and the County of *Monaghan*.

Knapdaile, *Knapdalia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*; between *Argile*, (ſeparated by an Arm of the Sea) to the Eaſt, the Iſle of *Jurai* to the Weſt, *Cantyr* to the South, *Domin* and *Lorn* to the North. *Kilmore* is the chief Town in it.

Knaresborough, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Claro*, which elects two Members of the *Houſe of Commons*. It a Caſtle upon a Rock; and a *Well* (ſays Mr. *Speed*) which petrifies Wood.

Knaringen, *Grinario*, a *Roman* Town in *Schwaben*, in the Marquiſate of *Burgaw*, upon the River *Carniach*; a Mile from *Burgaw* to the Weſt, and four from *Ulm* to the ſame quarter.

Knighton, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Knin, *Arduba*, a City of *Dalmatia*.

Knockfergus, *Carrickfergus*, *Rupes Fergusii*, a City in the County of *Antrym*, in the Province of *Ulſter*; on the *Britiſh* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Man*; ſeated on the North Side of a fine Bay, which affords it the Convenience of a large ſafe Haven. This Bay is called by *Ptolemy*, *Vindersus*; at preſent the Bay of *Fergus*, from a King of theſe parts; who is ſaid to have led the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*.

land, and afterwards to have been drowned here. This City is more populous, rich, and frequented than any other in this part of the Nation, on the account of the Haven, and the Caſtle; which being Garriſoned, keeps the Country quiet, and in awe. In the time of the Rebellion of the *Iriſh*, it held out againſt them; and afforded ſhelter and relief to many thouſands which fled to it. When *Cromwell* came up, it yielded without a Stroke, in 1649. It ſurrendred to General *Schomberg*, for want of Ammunition, *Auguſt* 27. 1689, upon Articles, after a Siege of eight or ten Days by Sea and Land. King *William* landed here, *June* 14. 1690, at his coming into *Ireland*. At this day the Trade is going to *Belfaſt*, a Town eight Miles more to the South upon the ſame Haven; and that has put a ſtop to the Growth of *Knockfergus*.

Knockenhauſs, a Town in *Livonia*, in *Leiſland*, upon the River *Duna*; which belonged heretofore to *Poland*, but is at preſent under the *Swedes*: it lies ſixteen *German* Miles Eaſt from *Riga*, upon the ſame River.

Knocoe, that is, the *Hill of Axes*, a place in the County of *Gallway*; four Miles from the City of *Gallway*, on the Weſt of *Ireland*; under which the Noble *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*, (and by times, for the ſpace of thirty three years, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*,) in 1516, overthrew the greateſt Rabble of Rebels that ever was ſeen together before in *Ireland*; which had been aſſembled by *William Burk*, *Obrian*, *Macnemare*, and *O Carral*.

Knottesford, a Market Town in *Cheſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Kola, a ſmall Town of *Lapland*, which ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name; and has a Haven upon the White Sea. This is under the Dominion of the *Ruſs*; much frequented by the Ships of *England* and *Holland*. It lies ſixty *German* Miles South-Eaſt from the North Cape, ninety five North-Weſt from *Archangel*, in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 68. 30.

Koldinguen, *Coldinga*, a City of South *Jutland*, which has a Caſtle called *Arensborch*, and a Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Fiona*. Here the Horſe and Oxen which are driven into *Holſtein* and *Germany*, in vaſt Numbers, pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*. *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark*, died here in 1559.

Kolom, *Columna*, a conſiderable City in the Province of *Moſco*, upon the River *Moſco*; where it falls into that of *Aka* or *Occa*; ſixteen Miles to the Eaſt from *Moſco*. It has a delightful appearance, by reaſon of its Towers and Stone Walls, which are not uſual in *Moſcovy*. The Duke has here a Governor or Vaiwod. And it is alſo the See of the only Biſhop in this Province.

Kolofwar. See *Clauſenburgh*.

Kom, *Komum*, a vaſt City in *Perſia*, in the Province of *Hierach*; in the middle between *Hiſpahan* and *Caubin*.

Komare, *Komore*, *Komorra*, *Comaria*, a very ſtrong and well fortified Town in the *Lower Hungary*; ſeated on the South point of the Iſle of *Schut*; where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream; four *German* Miles from *Raab*; two from *Neuheuſel* to the South, and five from *Gran* to the North. This Town was firſt fortified by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, in 1472. againſt the *Germans* in deſign, but for them in effect; it having been one of the impregnable Bulwarks of Chriſtendom againſt the *Turks*, ever ſince they took *Gran* in 1542. It is a great, populous, rich City, as well as a ſtrong one. By a Line drawn from the *Waagh*, (that is, the Southern Branch of the *Danube*,) to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, ſtrengthened with four Baſtions, the Emperor has much inlarged it. The Emperor kept here always a great Garriſon, and a Truſty Governor. After the taking of *Raab* in 1591. *Sinan Baſſa*, beſieged this Town with ſixty Ships and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but without any ſucceſs; to the great ſlaughter of the *Tartars* eſpecially. All his Treachery (for he ſent five *Turks* to ſuborn Baron *Brown*, the then Governor, to ſell the Town under the ſhew of a Parly,) and Valor too, were here equally baffled: four of the five *Turks* having their Heads ſet upon Spears; and the fifth being ſent back to the *Baſſa*, to let him know there were no more Traytors to be bought. The chief ſtrength of it is in a Fort, called the *Tertife*.

Kongel, *Congella*, a City in *Norway*, in the County of *Bahnis*, upon the River *Trolhet*; five Miles above its outlet, and twelve from *Gottenburgh* to the North; now under the *Swedes*.

Koningsberg, *Mons Regius*, *Regio-mons*, or *Regiomontum*, a City in *Pruſſia Ducalis*, whereof it is the Capital, under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Pregel*. Adorned with a *Ducal* Palace; and an Univerſity, which was founded by *Albert* Duke of *Pruſſia* in 1544. It is a great and handſome, a trading and an *Anſeatique* City.

Koning-gratz, *Gradium Regina*, *Regino*, *Gradecium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called alſo *Kraloumbradec*, and *Koningigrats*; which in 1663. was made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander* VII. It is ſeated upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the Eaſt, thirty two from *Vienna* to the North-Weſt, in the preiecture of *Gradetz*.

Konitz, *Conitia*, a Town in *Pruſſia Regia*, upon the River *Bro*, near the Defart of *Waldow*, in the Confines of the *Brandenburgh-Pomerania*; eight *Poliſh* Miles from *Culm* to the Weſt. This Town is called by the *Poles Chonicke*.

Kopperberg, *Cuprimontium*, a Free Town of *Sweden*; which has rich, and moſt uſeful Mines of Copper; from whence it has its Name. It ſtands not far from a Lake in the Province of *Geſtrick*; fifty Miles from *Gevals*, a Town in the ſame Province to the Weſt, and a little more from the *Bothnick* Sea. See *Geſtrick*.

Kopitzath, *Imaus*. See *Imaus*.

Koppan, *Campona*, *Copanum*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary, which is near *Buda*; ſome ſuppoſe it the ſame with this; others *Keppel*, and others *Theten*, two Miles from *Buda*.

Kozbaten, *Colapiani*, the *Croates*. See *Croatia*. They are alſo called *Krabaten* by the *Germans*.

Kozntheurn, *Taurus*, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, between it and *Salisburgh*; mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Jornandes*, *Eutropius*, and *Herodian*. *Ortelius* ſaith, it is of a vaſt height; and is called *Thaurn*, *Kornthaurn*, *Krumlechthaurn*, and *Rhadſtrattertheurn*.

Kozſoe, *Corſoa*, a ſmall City in *Denmark*, on the Weſtern Shoar of the Iſland of *Zealand*; at which *Charles Guſtavus* firſt Landed in 1658. It ſtands upon that Arm of the *Baltick* Sea, which is called *Die Belt*, over againſt the Iſland of *Fionia*, and the City of *Newborg*; two *Engliſh* Miles Weſt of *Skelſor*; and has a Caſtle belonging to it.

Kozſum, *Korſuma*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kyovia*, upon the River *Roſſe*; built in 1581. by *K. Stephen*, and memorable for a great Victory obtained over the *Poles* by the *Coſſacks*, in 1648. It ſtands five *Poliſh* Miles from *Czyrkaſſy* to the Weſt.

Kotting, *Cotuantii*, an ancient People amongſt the *Griſons*; the ſame perhaps with the *Gotthouſpunt*.

Kouno, *Couma*, a City in *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Chronus*, or *Niemen*;

men; where it receives the *Vil*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* to the Weſt, fourteen from *Troki*, (in which Palatinate it ſtands,) and forty from *Koningsberg* to the Eaſt. It is written *Kowno*.

Krabaten, *Croatia*.

Krach, *Petra*. See *Petra*.

Krain. See *Carniola*.

Krainburg, *Carrodunum*, a ſmall Town in the *Lower Bavaria*, upon the River *Inn*; two *German* Miles above *Oetingen*, and nine from *Munichen* to the Eaſt. Written alſo *Crainburg*. § *Kyainburg*, or *Kornburg*, *Carrodunum*, a ſmall Town in the *Lower Stiria*, upon the River *Raab*; three *German* Miles from the Confines of *Hungary* to the Weſt, towards *Gratz* ſix Miles, and twenty four from *Kyainburg* in *Carniola* to the South-Weſt. This is written *Cornburg*.

Krainer, *Carni*, *Taurisci*, *Japodes*, the Inhabitants or People of *Carniola*.

Kraiſs, *Chryſius*. See *Keureuz*.

Kracow. See *Cracow*.

Krantzburg, *Bureinacium*, *Burginatium*, a *Roman* Town, now a Caſtle only; one *German* Mile from *Cleves* to the Weſt.

Krantz, *Scardus*, a Mountain dividing *Albania* from *Macedonia*.

Kratzer, *Vogeſus*, called by the *French Vauge*; a Mountain dividing *Lorain* from *Alſatia*, and the County of *Burgundy*; out of it riſeth the *Moſella*, or *Maes*, which runs North; and the *Saone*, or *Soſne* [*Arar*,] which falls into the *Rhoſne* beneath *Lions*.

Kray, *Jena*, an arm of the *Iriſh* Sea, in the County of *Galloway*, in *Scotland*.

Krayn, *Liburnia*, *Carinthia*.

Krems, a City of *Auſtria*, *Cremſa*, *Cremiſum*, ſeated upon the North ſide of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; ten *German* Miles above *Vienna* to the Weſt. This Town is walled.

Krichieth, a Market Town in *Caernarvanſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Eſyonid*.

Krim, or *Krimenda*, *Crimæa*, a City of the *Leſſer Tartary*, in the *Taurick Cherſoneſe*, in the *Euxine Sea*. It ſtands towards the middle of this *Cherſoneſe*; between *Precop* to the North, and *Caffa* to the South. Very ſmall, and almoſt reduced to the meanneſs of a Village; though it gives Name to the whole Nation in which it ſtands; and is the uſual Seat of the *Cham*. § The *Krim Tartars*, are a Nation of *Europe*, bounded with the *Boryſthenes*, [*Nieper*] to the Weſt: the *Pſola*, and *Deſna*, (two Rivers which fall into the *Nieper*,) the *Donetz*, or *Leſſer Tanais*, and in part by the *Greater Tanais*, to the North: by the laſt River to the Eaſt alſo, and in part to the South: the reſt of their Southern Border is made by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, into which the *Nieper* falls. The moſt Southern part of this Country is the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, anciently filled with Noble *Greek* Cities, the Principal of which was *Theodoſia*, now *Caffa*; but this Hord, or Tribe of *Tartary*, which now poſſeſs it, coming out of *Aſia*, have ſo ruined them, that there are ſcarce ar / footſteps left of their ancient Grandeur. Theſe *Tartars* lead their Lives after the ancient manner; having no fixed Habitations; but driving their Cattle, Wives and Children about from place to place, as Neceſſity and the Seaſon of the Year require. They have only covered Wagons to preſerve them from the injury of the Weather. And they accordingly value themſelves upon this *Nomadical* way of living; as the Protectors of their Cities, and Men of ſuch exalted Virtue, as is not to be confined within any ſmoaky Walls. In the interim they are extremely proud, ignorant, naſty and barbarous. Their Diet is Roots, Cheeſe, Garlick, and for the moſt part Horſe-fleſh; which they eat without Bread, and often raw: *Beef* and *Veniſon* being reſerved for their Great Men. They value *Braſs* and *Steel*, above *Gold* and *Silver*. They were once Chriſtians, but have ſince Apoſtatized to Mahometaniſm: yet they retain one Article of the *Creed* firmly, that *Chriſt ſhall Judge both the quick and the dead, in the day of Judgment*. Upon this account they are more favourable to the Chriſtians that live amongſt them, than any other *Mahometans* are. They uſe their own *Tartarian* Tongue, intermixed with *Arabick* and *Turkiſh*; and the *Chaldean* and *Arabian* Characters. This Prince hath heretofore been able to Arm one hundred and fifty thouſand of his own Subjects: and in 1571. pierced as far as the City of *Moſco*; and ſet fire on the Suburbs, which taking the City, in the ſpace of four hours, burnt the greateſt part of it, (though thirty Miles in compaſs:) Eight hundred thouſand People of all Sexes, and Ages, periſhing in this Ruin. After all, the *Turk* treats this Prince as his Slave; at ſome times removes, at others Murthers him. In 1686. there was a League between the *Ruſſians* and the *Poles*, for the Conquering this People: but the former have done no great Wonders yet with an Army of three hundred thouſand Men.

Krivicsne, *Hæmus*, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

Kronningefard, a Caſtle in the South part of *Iſeland*, at which the Viceroy for the King of *Denmark* reſides. Alſo called *Beſteda*.

Kruppa, *Carpi*, a River of *Servia*, which falls into the *Danube*; called now alſo *Crapin*.

Kudach, or *Kudak*, a ſmall Town in the *Ukraine*, or Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the Weſt of the *Nieper*, beneath the Confluence of *Samara*; in 1637. fortified by the *Poles*, to keep the *Coſſacks* from Pyratizing on the *Euxine* Sea: but in 1648. taken by the *Coſſacks*. It lies forty *Poliſh* Miles beneath *Czyrcaſſy* to the South, and the ſame diſtance by the River from the *Euxine* Sea to the North.

Kulp, *Krup*, *Culpa*, *Colapis*, a River of *Croatia*; it ariſeth in the Eaſtern Borders of *Carniola*, from the *Alpes* which here end; and watering *Metling* in that Province, and *Cariſtat* in *Croatia*, it falls into the *Save*; two *German* Miles and an half above *Siſegh* in *Croatia*.

Kunisberg, or *Koniberg*, *Regiomons*, a ſmall Town in *Stiria*, upon Mount *Rogel*, in the Confines of *Carniola*; four *German* Miles from *Cilley* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Pettaw*. *Koningsberg*, in *Pruſſia*, is ſometimes thus written.

Kur, *Cyrus*, a River of *Georgia*; which riſeth from Mount *Caucaſus*, near *Akalzike*, (a Fortreſs and Town, conſiſting of about four hundred Houſes, upon Mount *Caucaſus*; the Seat of a *Baſſa*; it was built by the *Georgians*, but is now in the hands of the *Turks*.) This River falls afterwards into the *Caſpian* Sea. It is much mentioned in ancient Writers.

Kurysitadan, *Jeruſalem*.

Kuttenberg, *Cutnæ*, a City of *Bohemia*; written alſo *Cuttemburg*, and called by the *Bohemians Hora*. It is a ſmall City, ſeated four Miles from *Caslaw* to the North, the ſame diſtance from the *Elbe* to the South, and ſeven from *Prague* to the Eaſt.

Kylan, the ſame with *Gilan*.

Kyneton, a Market Town in *Warwickſhire*, upon a ſmall River running into the *Avon*. And another in *Herefordſhire*, pretty large and well built.

L A.

Labach, *Loybach*, *Laubach*, *Labacum*, *Nauportus*, a City of *Carniola*, called by the *Italians Lubiana*. It is ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, which after a ſhort courſe, falls into the *Save*. It ſtands nine *German* Miles from *Trieſte* to the North-Eaſt, and fifteen from *Villach* a Town of *Carinthia* to the North-Weſt. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *Paul* II. under the Patriarch of *Aquileja* in 1468. together with *Cita Nova*, (a place diſtant from it about ſixteen Miles to the South;) and ſince this Biſhop of *Laubach* has been exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Patriarch. Dr. *Brown* who ſaw it, ſaith, it is the principal City of *Carniola*, and a handſom Place, with a Caſtle ſeated on an Hill, which overlooks two large Valleys to the North and South; and hath a fair Proſpect of many Hills, and Caſtles; but being commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected: tho we find that it hath endured a ſtrong Siege. For whilſt the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus* and Count *Ulrick* took the advantage to beſiege it: but it made ſo good a reſiſtance, that the Emperor had time to raiſe the Siege, and deſtroy the Army.

Labathian, *Commercium*, a Village not above one Mile from *Gran*, in the *Lower Hungary*; found out by an Inſcription.

Labe, the *Elbe*. See *Elbe*.

Labirinto, *Dicte*, *Dictæus*, a Mountain in *Crete*, or *Candia*; which lies in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland, and is much celebrated by the ancient Poets, on the account of *Jove*'s being brought up here: now alſo called *Laſſiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Labus Athesis, a River in the *European Scythia*.

Lacari, *Libnius*, a River of *Ireland*. *Baudrand* makes it the *Lifly*, which falls into the *Iriſh* Sea near *Dublin*.

Lacedæmon. See *Miſitra*.

Lacedogna, *Aquilonia*, *Laquedonia*, *Erdonia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*; called alſo *Cedogna*. It is ſeated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in a Plain in the *Principatus Ulterior*, in the borders of *Puglia*; and though half ruined, and that which is ſtanding but meanly inhabited, yet it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Conza*.

Lacerea, *Labedus*, a City of *Ionia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Lacha, *Olympus*, a Mountain of *Theſſalia*.

Lachiſh, an antient City of *Paleſtine* in the tribe of *Juda*; memorable for the proud Embaſſy of *Sennacherib*, King of *Aſſyria*, to *Hezekiah* King of *Judah* ſent from hence; and the deſtruction of 185000. of *Sennacherib*'s Men in one night, by an *Angel* ſoon after, 2 *Kings* 18. 17. and 19. 35.

Laconia, the ſame with the modern *Sacania*.

Lacoſichia, *Pieria*, a pleaſant and much celebrated place in *Theſſalia*, in *Macedonia*; at the entrance of the Gulph of *Theſſalonica*.

Ladenburg, or *Ladebourg*, *Ladenburgum*, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Necker*; part of which is under the Biſhop of *Worms*, who reſides in the Caſtle of this Town; and the other part under the Elector Palatine; to whom it was mortgaged by a Biſhop of *Worms* in 1371. It ſtands two Miles from *Heidelburg* to the Weſt: and having ſuffered much in the late *Swediſh* Wars, is now in ſome degree repaired.

Ladi, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania* in *Aſia*; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Cyrus*, now called *Cur*, or *Elcar*, *Ser* and *Chiur*, tho by *Ptolemy* diſtinguiſhed from it. This River falls into the *Caſpian* Sea, having paſſed through *Georgia*.

Ladog, *Rubricatus*, one of the principal Rivers in *Barbary*; it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*. See *Fadog*.

Ladoga, a vaſt Lake, which is thought to be the biggeſt in all *Europe*; called by the *Ruſi Ladesko Ozero*. It lies between *Kelholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* to the Weſt, and *Kargapol* a Province of *Moſcovy* to the Eaſt: thirty ſix *German* Miles long, and twenty broad; abounding with *Fiſh* to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fiſhery of *Salmons*. The *Ruſi* are Maſters of about a fifth part of it, the reſt is poſſeſſed by the *Swedes*: this Lake receives, beſides a vaſt number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*; which lies about ſixty *Engliſh* Miles from it to the Eaſt, and is not much leſs than it; it tranſmits all theſe Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spaſco*, a Paſſage of about eleven *German* Miles.

Læſtrigones, an ancient People of *Latium*, mentioned in *Ovid* and *Horace*.

Lagenia. See *Leinſter*.

Laghi, *Laghium*, perhaps *Laaſa*, a City of *Arabia Fœlix*, on the South ſide; nine *German* Miles from *Aden* to the Eaſt, and twenty five from Cape *Babelmandel* to the South-Eaſt. It is under a Prince of its own, and lies in Long. 81. 05. Lat. 15. 00.

Laghlyn, *Laglinia*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the County of *Catherlagh*, upon the River *Barrow*; ſix *Engliſh* Miles from *Catherlagh* to the South. The Epiſcopal See, which it had, is united with that of *Fernes*.

Lagny, *Lacinacum*, a Town in the Province of *Brie* in *France*, upon the *Marne*, ſix Leagues from *Paris*; which hath the honour of the title of an Earldom. There is a *Benedictine* Abbey in it, ſaid to be founded by S. *Fourſye* a Scotchman in the ſeventh Century; and tho the *Normans* ruined it in the ninth, it found Benefactors again to repair and endow it. In 1142. a Council was celebrated here. In 1590. the Duke of *Parma*, having firſt obliged *Henry le Grand* K. of *France* to raiſe the Siege of *Paris*, took this Town by a ſudden aſſault and laid it in ruins.

Lago, *Lac*, *Lagus*, a Lake or Collection of Waters, ſurrounded on all ſides by the Land, to diſtinguiſh it from a Bay, or Arm of the Sea. There is a vaſt number of theſe in all parts of the Earth; ſerving for Ciſterns to preſerve Water, and to reſtrain the Courſe of Rivers, which would otherwiſe be too rapid for humane uſes.

Il Lago Maggiore. See *Lang ſee*.

Lagos, *Lacobriga*, a ſmall City in *Algarva* in *Spain*, which has a Caſtle, and a Harbor upon the Ocean. It lies in Long. 09. 00. Lat. 36. 36. five Miles from Cape S. *Vincent* to the Eaſt; and is under the King of *Portugal*.

Lagoſta, *Laſtove*, *Ladeſta*, *Ladeſtris*, *Laſtobon*, *Landeſtina*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick* Sea; under the States of *Venice*; near *Curzola*.

Lagune di Venetia, a part of the *Adriatick* Sea, called *Gallicæ paludes*, *Septem maria*, *Stagna Hadriatica*; in which the City of *Venice* ſtands, built upon a great number of Rocks, and ſmall Iſlands; which are ſeparated one from another by the Waves of the Sea.

Lagusta, *Celadussa*, *Celadusa*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*; near *Curzola* on the Eaſt, five Miles from *Ragusa* to the Weſt; under the *Venetians*.

Laholm,

Lahoim, a Town of *Halland*, a Province of *Sweden*; ſeated upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of *Scania*; ſeven *Swediſh* Miles from *Helmſtad* to the South, and ſix from *Elſingburg* to the North-Eaſt. It has a Harbor and a Caſtle; and was fortified by the *Danes*, whilſt it was in their hands; but notwithſtanding often taken, and retaken in their Wars; till at laſt the *Swedes* held it, with the Province in which it ſtands.

Lahor, *Laborium*, *Bucephala*, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, which is alſo called *Pengeab*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ravi*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Multan* to the Eaſt, three hundred and ſixty from *Agra* to the North, in Lat. 31. 50. as M. *Thevenot* ſtates it. This River falls into the *Indus* at *Luckar*. The name of *Pengeab* is given to this Province and City by the *Moguls* who are Lords of it; and ſignifies in their Tongue the *Five Rivers*. This was anciently the common Reſidence of the *Moguls*, and then in a much more flouriſhing Condition than now: the Caſtle, being very ſtrong, and part of the Royal Palace retain their former Beauty; the reſt of the noble Structures are much decayed: ſome Streets, of near a League in length, are falling down, and ruinous: yet is this no old Town, having been raiſed, ſince the days of *Humayon*, one of the *Moguls*, who brought it to be a City of three Leagues in length, in a ſhort time. Yet this Town is full of Mechanicks, and all ſorts of Manufactures, made in theſe Countries. § The Province of *Labor* or *Pengeab* is bounded on the North by *Caſſimer*; on the Eaſt by the Kingdom of *Negercoot*; on the South by *Jenba*, or *Genupara*; and on the Weſt by *Multan*; it is one of the largeſt and moſt plentiful Provinces in the *Mogul's* Empire, by reaſon of the Rivers: yields Rice, Corn, Fruits, and reaſonable good Wine in great abundance; and the beſt Sugars in the *Indies*: out of which ariſeth to the Prince a Revenue of thirty ſeven Millions and upwards, as the *Indians* reported to M. *Thevenot*.

Laiaſſo, *Jaſſo*, *Iſſus*, a City in the moſt Eaſtern part of *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, next *Syria*; near which *Darius* the laſt of the *Perſian* Monarchs was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great in the Year of *Rome* 421. as *Quintus Curtius* ſhews. *Ventidius Baſſus*, a Roman General, gained a Victory over the *Parthians* here in the Year of *Rome* 715. The Emperour *Severus* defeated his Competitor *Peſcennius Niger* here, *Anno Chr.* 194. and *Bajazet* II Emperour of the *Turks*, was defeated by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in the ſame place, in 1487. by which, and other loſſes, this Tyrant was forced to ſue to the *Sultan* for Peace the next year. It is now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarſus*; and ſtands near Mount *Amanus*, (now called the *Mountains of Scanderoon*,) in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*: it has a convenient Harbor upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is now in a tolerable good Condition. Six *German* Miles from *Antioch* to the North, and ſeventy from *Cogni* [*Iconium*] to the South-Eaſt, Long. 69 45. Lat. 37. 00. The gulph of *Lajazzo*, whereon this City ſtands, receives its name from it.

Laimon, *Boſphorus Thracicus*, the narrow Streight or Sea between the *Propontis* and the *Euxine* Sea; upon which the City of *Conſtantinople* ſtands.

Laino, *Laus*, a Town and River in the *Hither Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It ſtands in the Confines of the *Principatus*, ſeventy five Miles South of *Salerno*.

Laire, *Leria*, *Sigmas*, a River of *France* in *Gaſcogne*, which falls into the Ocean at *La Buch*; eight Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the Weſt; written *Leyra* alſo.

Lalandt, *Lalandia*, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, ſo called from its low ſituation. It is eight *German* Miles long, and five broad; lying on the South of *Zelandia*, and on the Weſt of *Falſtria* or *Faiſten*; from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Paſſage called *Gulburg*. The chief Towns in it are *Naxkow*, *Saxkoping*, and *Nyſted*; the firſt, fortified. This Iſland was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

Lait, *Halys*, a River of *Lydia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, fatal to *Cræſus*.

Laiſſa, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*, ſeated upon the *Mediterranean*, between *Antioch* to the North, and *Tripoly* to the South; which has a large Haven, and is an Archbiſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but falling into decay and ruin for want of Inhabitants. The Inhabitants call it *Lyche*, and the *Arabs Ladikia*.

Lamballe, a Town in *Bretagne*, in *France*, in the Territory of S. *Brieux*; five Miles from S. *Brieux* to the Eaſt, eight from *Dinant* to the Weſt, and four from the *Britiſh* Sea to the South. Some have thought it to be the Capital of the Country of the ancient *Ambiliates*, mentioned by *Cæſar*. It is a famous Town for making of Parchments.

Lambec, a pleaſant ſpruce Town in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*; four Leagues from *Aix*, and nine from *Avignon* to the Eaſt.

Lambeſa, or *Lambeſca*, *Lambæſa* and *Lampæſa ad fluvium Ampaſgam*, a City of the Kingdom of *Conſtance*, in *Barbary*; near the Mountains of *Calamati*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerida*; twenty four Miles from *Cirta* to the South; it was once a Biſhops See. About the Year 240, a Council of 90 Biſhops was aſſembled here againſt *Privatus*, the Biſhop of this See, upon an accuſation of hereſie and crimes.

Lambeth, a well inhabited large Pariſh, oppoſite to the City of *Weſtminſter*, on the other ſide of the *Thames*, in the County of *Surrey*, the Hundred of *Brixton*, and the Suburbs of *London*. Of Note for the Palace and Reſidence of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. *Canutus*, the laſt King of the *Danes*, dyed here. And in the Year 1280. there was a Council aſſembled at this place under *John Peacham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; as alſo a ſecond under *Cardinal Thomas Bourchier*, Archbiſhop of the ſame See in 1486.

Lamborne or *Lainborne*, a Market Town in *Berkſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Lambro, *Lambrus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which ariſeth out of the Mountains near *Como*, and the Lake of the ſame name; and running South, watereth *Monza*, and *Marignano*; then falls into the *Po* between *Pavia* and *Placentia*, or *Piacenza*, nine Miles above the latter to the Weſt.

Lamego, *Laconimurgi*, *Lamaca*, *Lameca*, a City in *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, near the River *Duero*, and an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Braga*. *Ptolemy* mentions it by the Name of *Lama*. It is likewiſe mentioned in the third Council of *Carthage*.

Lameto, *Lametus*, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*, which riſing from the *Apennine*, falls into the Bay of S. *Eufemia*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, in the ſame Province. This is the ſame with *Amato*.

Lamina, *Theſſalia*, a Province of *Greece*.

Lamo, *Lamus*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which takes its Name from a City of *Zanguebar*, in the *Lower Æthiopia*; over againſt the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*; one degree from the Line to the South; North of *Melinde*, thirty three Leagues. *Baudrand*

placeth it North of *Melinde*, and South of *Quiloa*: but the Maps, as I have ſet it.

Lamo, *Lamus*, an inland City of *Cilicia*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sileuſia*; near *Tarſo*.

Lampedoſa, *Lopaduſa*, or *Lampadouſa*, in *Ptolemy* called *Lipaduſa*, is an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea; between the Kingdom of *Tunis* to the South (on which it depends,) and the Iſland of *Sicily* to the North; ſeventy Miles from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*, and one hundred from *Malta*: it is fifteen Miles in compaſs, but deſolate; there is in it a Chappel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, much eſteemed by Seamen: near it the Fleet of *Charles* V. ſuffered Shipwrack in 1551.

Lampſaco, *Lampſacus*, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, in *Myſia*; much celebrated in all the ancient Geographers; being ſuppoſed to have taken its name from its Beauty or Splendor. It ſtands at the entrance of the *Propontis*, over againſt *Gallipoli*; five *German* Miles from the New *Dardanels* to the North, and a little more from *Marmora* an Iſland to the South. The *Turks* call it *Lepſeck* and *Lapſipio*, the *Europeans Lampſaco*. It is now in a tolerable good Condition, and the See of an Archbiſhop. *Xerxes* King of *Perſia* gave the Revenues of this City to *Themiſtocles* the *Athenian*, in his Baniſhment, to find him Wine. It conſiſts of about two hundred Houſes, inhabited partly by *Turks*, partly by *Chriſtians*. It has a very fine *Moſque*, whoſe Portico is ſupported by *Red Marble* Pillars; the ſame was formerly a Chriſtian Church, as appears by the Croſſes that yet remain on the Capitals of the Pillars. This City has even at this day a great many fine Vineyards, eſpecially on the South-ſide, fenced in with *Pomgranate* Trees. *Wheeler*, p. 76. In the antient *Roman* Times, the God *Priapus* was revered here. In the Year of Chriſt 364 the *Demi-Arrians*, in a Council at this City, condemned the *Forms of Faith* that had been publiſhed by the Councils of *Rimini* and *Conſtantinople*, confirming another made by the Council of *Antioch* in 341. There was alſo a ſecond Synod aſſembled here about the Year 369.

Lampura, *Selampura*, a City of *India*, beyond *Ganges*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Lancaſhire, *Lancaſtria*, is a part of that Country which was of old poſſeſſed by the *Brigantes*. This County has *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland* on the North; *Yorkſhire* on the Eaſt; *Cheſhire* on the South; and the *Iriſh* Sea on the Weſt. In length from North to South fifty ſeven Miles, in breadth thirty two: containing twenty ſix Market Towns, ſixty one Pariſhes, and many *Chappels of Eaſe*, equal for the multitude of Inhabitants to Pariſhes. Watered with the Rivers *Merſey*, *Ribble*, *Son*, (all three running from Eaſt to Weſt into the *Iriſh* Sea, and the firſt ſerving as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheſhire*); beſides the great Lakes of *Merton* and *Winder*, which laſt divides it from *Weſtmorland*. Where the ground is plain and champaign, it yieldeth good ſtore of Wheat and Barley; the foot of the Hills is fitter for Oats. All is tolerably uſeful and good; except the *Moſſes* or *Bogs*: which yet afford excellent *Turffs* for firing. There is alſo Marle in many places; and in ſome, Trees are found under Ground, which have lain there many Ages. This County is a Palatinate, and has many Royal Priviledges belonging to it. In the time of *Henry* of *Bullingbroke*, afterwards King of *England*, (the fourth of that name, and firſt of *Lancaſter*) the half of the Lands of *Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex*, and *Northampton*, being added to what before belonged to the Honor of this County, (which was then a Dukedom,) it became the richeſt Patrimony that was in the hand of any one Subject in Chriſtendom: and in that Prince's Perſon it was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and never ſince granted to any Subject whatſoever.

Lancaſter, *Alione*, *Mediolanum*, *Lancaſtria*. The Town, which gives name to this County, ſtands on the South Bank of the River *Lune*, or *Lone*, (from which it is ſuppoſed to be denominated) five Miles from the *Iriſh* Sea, and towards the Northern Bounds of the County. It ſeems to Mr. *Cambden* to be the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. Not overmuch peopled, and conſequently not extraordinarily rich. It has a ſmall, but fair and ſtrong Caſtle, built on a Hill near the River; and one large fair Pariſh Church, with a Stone Bridge of five Arches over the River *Lon*. This Town in 1322. was burnt by the *Scots*, in an inroad they made into *England*: and although it is thereby removed into a better Situation, yet it may be preſumed to be the leſs at this day for that Calamity. Of the *Houſe of Lancaſter* abovementioned, *Henry* the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh, inherited the Crown of *England*. The laſt of which, marrying *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heireſs to *Edward* IV. of the *Houſe of York*, united thoſe two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, whoſe competition for the Crown, under the names of the *Red* and the *White Roſes*, had cauſed the effuſion of more *Engliſh* Blood, than was ſpent in the Conqueſt of *France*. *Lancaſter* ſtands in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, and returns to the Parliament two *Burgeſſes*. Long. 20. 48. Lat. 54. 05.

Lanceſton or *Launceſton*, the County Town of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Eaſt*, upon the banks of the little River *Kenſey*, not far from its fall into the *Tamer*: Well inhabited, marketed, and traded. It returns to the *Houſe of Commons* two Burgeſſes.

Lanciano, or *Lanſano*, *Anxanum*, the capital City of the hither *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; and an Archbiſhop's See, built five Miles from the *Adriatick*; two from the River *Sarus*, (now *il Sangro*,) about eighty from *Naples* to the North, and a little more from *Ancona* to the South. This City was raiſed to the Dignity of an Archbiſhoprick in 1562, and built, as is ſuppoſed, upon the Ruins of the antient *Anxanum*. Long. 38. 55. Lat. 42. 27.

Landaff, *Landava*, *Landuvia*, a ſmall City and Biſhops See in *Glamorganſhire* in *Wales*: ſeated on the North ſide of the River **Taff**, over which it has a Bridge; about three Miles from the *Iriſh* Sea to the North. The Cathedral and Biſhoprick hereof was founded by S. *Germanus* and *Lupus* (two Holy *French* Biſhops, who came twice into *Britain* to extinguiſh the *Pelagian* Hereſie) about the Year 522. They preferred *Dubricius* a holy Man, to this new-founded See; to whom **Meuricke**, a *Britiſh* Lord, freely gave all the Land that lies between the *Taff* and *Elei*. But this See has ſince met with others of a contrary temper, who have reduced it to that Poverty, that it is ſcarce able to maintain its Biſhop. The preſent Dr. *William Beaw* is the LXXVI. Biſhop, conſecrated in 1679. *June* 22. Many Synodal Conſtitutions, we find in the Councils, were made and publiſhed by the Biſhops of this See in antient times.

Landau, *Landavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Alſatia*; in the Territory of *Waſgow*, upon the River *Queich*; in the Confines of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; four Leagues from *Spire* to the Weſt. Once an Imperial and Free City; but by the Treaty of *Munſter*, yielded to the *French*, who ſtill have it.

Landamati, *Adramyttium*, a City of *Phrygia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*; called by the *Europeans Andromiti*; by the *Turks* **Endromit**; in which word there is a further account of it.

Landjecy,

Landzecy, *Landrecium*, a City in *Hainault*; ſmall, but well fortified. It is ſeated at the Fountain of the River *Sambre* [*Sabis*], ſix Leagues from *Valenciennes* to the North-Eaſt, and two from the Borders of *Picardy* to the North. This has been made at once famous and miſerable, by the frequent Sieges it has ſuffered of late. But by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was put into the hands of the *French*. The Emperor *Charles* V. beſieged it in 1542. for ſix months, with fifty thouſand Men, and retired from it at laſt without ſucceſs.

The Lands End, *Anteveſtæum*, *Bolerium*, *Ocrinum*, the moſt Weſtern Cape or Promontory of *England*; in the County of *Cornwal*.

Landſhut, *Landſhutum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Bavaria*, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*; twenty Miles from *Frisingen* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Ratisbon* to the South. It is well fortified, and has a Caſtle ſeated on or near a Hill.

Landskroon, *Stephanopolis*, *Corona*, a ſmall City, but very ſtrongly fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*; ſeated in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North ſide of the *Sound*, or entrance into the *Baltick* Sea. It belonged to the *Danes* till 1658. when by Treaty it was yielded to the *Swedes*. It ſtands eighteen *German* Miles from *Koppenhagen* to the North-Eaſt, and a little more from *Malmoe* to the North. Built by *Erick* the *Pomeranean* King of *Denmark*, in 1413. before which time it was called *Sundre Soby*. Near this place *Chriſtian* V. King of *Denmark*, received a great defeat from *Charles* X. King of *Sweden*, *July* 24. 1677. The *Danes* took it from the *Swedes* in 1676, and reſtored it to them again in 1679.

Landſperg, *Lanſperga*, a Town in *Germany*, in the New Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*; ſix Miles from *Cuſtrin* to the Eaſt, and thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*. Often taken and retaken in the *Swediſh* War.

Landſperk, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; built on a Hill, by the River *Lech* [*Licus*] which parts *Schwaben* from *Bavaria*; and falls a little beneath *Auſpurg* into the *Danube*: above which laſt place this Town ſtands five *German* Miles to the South.

Landſpurg, *Segeſtica*, a City of *Sclavonia*, the ſame with *Zigea*.

Lands van Endzacht, a part of the Southern Continent; which was accidentally diſcovered by the *Hollanders*, in a Voyage to the *Moluccho* Iſlands, in 1618. called alſo *Concordia Regio*.

Lands van Pieter Nuits, another part of the ſame Continent, found in 1623. by a *Dutchman*: It is a great Country, of a vaſt extent from North to South; and is a part of *New Holland*: but only viewed by the *Dutch* as yet.

Langhac, *Langhacum*, a ſmall City in *Auvergne*, ſeated in a Plain; ſurrounded almoſt on all ſides by Mountains, near the River *Allier*, over which it has a Bridge: three Leagues from *Fleury* to the Eaſt, and fifteen from *Clermont* to the South.

Langhe, *Langa*, a ſmall Province in *Italy*, on the South of *Piedmont*, and the Dukedom of *Monferrat*; between the *Apennine*, and the Rivers of *Tanaro*, *Urba*, and *Stura*: extending alſo to the Confines of the State of *Genoua*: the City of *Alba* is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well peopled Territory.

Lang-landt, an Iſland belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea; between the Iſles of *Fionia*, *Zeland*, and *Haland*; ſeven *German* Miles in length, and two in breadth: it has ſixteen Villages, and a ſtrong Caſtle; and from its form is called the *Long-Land*.

Langley Abbey, a Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Caſſio*, not far from *Watford*. Remarkable for being the Birth-place of Pope *Adrian* IV. who was ſometime ſurnamed *Breakſpear*.

Lango, *Cos*, *Coos*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, called *Semos* by the *Greeks*, and *Stanco* by the Sailors; ſo that this name begins to prevail. It lies not above twenty Miles from the Shoars of *Aſia*; of a great length, and about ſeventy Miles in Circuit: the principal Town in it is *Lango*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. This Iſland was the native place of *Apelles*, the Painter; and *Hippocrates* the great and moſt ancient Phyſician. It was under the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, now of *Malta*; but conquered by the *Turks* from them, under whom it now is. Our *Sandys* who ſaw it, ſaith, it is a delicate Country to behold; lying for the moſt part level; only towards the Eaſt it is not unprofitably Mountainous; from whence fall many Springs, which water the Plains below, and make them extraordinarily fruitful; where grow thoſe Wines valued in all times, Cypreſs Trees, and Turpentine, with divers other Plants, delightful as well as profitable. In ancient times it was much regarded on the account of a Temple of *Æſculapius*, to whom this Iſland was conſecrated: in which thoſe who recovered out of any Diſeaſe, Regiſtred their Cures, and the Medicines by which they recovered; which *Hippocrates* abridged, and recommended to Poſterity.

Langport, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirney*, upon a Hill, near the River *Parret*, in a Moorith Country.

Langres, *Andromatunum*, *Lingones*, *Andromadunum Lingonum*, an ancient, great, ſtrong and rich City of *France*; in the Province of *Champagne*, near the Fountains of the *Marne*, (one of the principal Rivers of *France*) ſix Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, twenty two from *Troyes* to the South-Eaſt, ſixteen from *Dijon* to the North, and thirty from *Montbelyard* to the Weſt. This is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lions*: the Biſhop is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. Near this City *Conſtantine* the Great twice overcame the *Germans*; in one of which Battels, that Prince ſlew 60000 of them. The *Vandals*, in the beginning of the fourth Century, committed great ſpoils here. Within the Dioceſe, there are ſix hundred Pariſhes contained; and the Territory of *Langres*, giving ſource to five or ſix Rivers, is thought to ſtand the higheſt of any in the Kingdom. Divers *French* Synods have been aſſembled at it.

Lang-See, *Verbanus Lacus*, a Lake in the Duchy of *Milan*, called by the *Italians il Lago Maggiore*; and by the *Germans* **Langſee**. It is extended from North to South 36 *Italian* Miles, in breadth five. It lies thirty ſix Miles from *Milan* to the North-Weſt, and twenty five from *Como* to the Weſt; and is one of the moſt conſiderable Lakes in *Italy*.

Langis, *Aturus*. See *Dour*.

Languedoc, *Volcæ*, *Septumani*, *Occitania*, a Province in *France*, of very large bounds and extent. It is the Weſtern part of that which the *Romans* called *Gallia Narbonenſis*; afterwards it was called *Gallia Gothica*, and then the Earldom of *Toloufe*. Bounded on the Eaſt by the *Rhoſne*, (which divides it from *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*;) on the South by the County of *Rouſſilon*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the Weſt it is ſeparated from *Gaſcogne*, by the *Garonne*; and on the North it has *Quercy*, *Rovergne*, *Auvergne*, and *le Forez*. There are in this Province two Dioceſes: the principal City in it is *Toloufe*, which is the Seat of the Parliament of this Generality. This is alſo one of the moſt Populous, Rich,

Rich, Fruitful, and Pleaſant Provinces in *France*. Divided into the Upper and Lower *Languedoc*, to the Eaſt and Weſt; and watered by the Rivers *Rhoſne*, *Eraut*, *Viſtre*, *Tarn*, &c. The *Goths* eſtabliſh'd a Kingdom here in the fifth Century, (from whom ſome derive its name, as *Languedoc, quaſi Lands-Goth*) making *Toloufe* the Capital of the ſame; which they afterwards extended as far as to the River *Loyre*. In 778. *Charles the Great* granted this Province to the Earls of *Toloufe*: from whom in 1361. *K. John* finally taking it, united it to the Crown of *France*.

Lanſchet, a City of *Poland*. See *Lencicia*.

Lantaine, *Lantana*, a River in the Earldom of *Burgundy*, which falls into the *Saone*; between *Falcougney*, and *Conflans*: upon it ſtands *Luxeuil*, which is about ſix Leagues from *Langres* to the Eaſt.

Lantriguet. See *Treguier*.

Lanzano. See *Lanciano*.

Lanzerote, or *Lanzaroſta*, *Plinitalia*, one of the *Azores*, or *Canary* Iſlands, which lies in Long. 4. Lat. 27. 40.

The Kingdom of **Lao**, or *Laos*, in the *Eaſt Indies*, is bounded by the Kingdoms of *Tunquin* to the Eaſt, *Cambaia* to the South, *Siam* and *Pegu* to the Weſt, and *Ava* to the North. Of great ſtrength againſt Invaſion, from the Mountains ſurrounding it. Fruitful, temperate, and very healthful; under a King heretofore tributary to *China*, but now abſolute, who receives the Tributes of divers petty Kings as their Sovereign. It is divided into ſeven great Provinces, governed by Viceroys; and watered by the *Mother of Rivers* (as they call it) the River *Lao*, which ſpringing from about the high Mountains of the Province of *Junnan* upon the Frontiers of *China*, divides into two great Rivers ſome Leagues from *Lao*; whereof one paſſes Weſt by *Pegu* to the Gulph of *Bengale*, the other expands it ſelf in divers Branches throughout all *Lao*, cutting the ſame in two from North to South. The Capital City is *Langsone* in 18 deg of Lat. The King of *Tonquin* attempted not long ago to unite this Kingdom with his own, but not with ſucceſs. It has been a Kingdom ſince the year 600; before which it was a ſort of a *Republick*; and before that, a Member of the Kingdom of *China*.

Laodicea. See *Eskiſſar*, *Laudichia*, and *Lyche*.

Laon, *Laudunum*, *Lugdunum Clavatum*, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, which is commonly pronounced *Lan*. It is great and very well fortified; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*. *Baudrand* placeth it in the Iſle of *France*, on a high Hill, but in the borders of *Picardy*; of which (he ſaith) it was once a part; ten Miles from *Rheims* to the North-Weſt, and twenty eight from *Paris* to the North-Eaſt. The Biſhop is always one of the twelve Peers of *France*, and a Duke. The Dioceſe belonging to this City, is called *Laonnois*, or *Lannois*. It is bounded on the North with *Tierache*, a part of *Picardy*; on the Eaſt by *Champagne*, and on the South and Weſt with *Soiſſonne*: it takes this name from the principal City. Some *French* Synods have been aſſembled here.

Lapoad, *Lapurd*, *Labord*, more commonly called *Bayonne*. See *Bayonne*.

Lapathos, *Lapithus*, a City at the North end of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, which is yet a Biſhop's See, and retains the *Greek* Rites. It is very ancient, and called *Laperbos* by *Pliny*, and *Lapatho* by *Strabo*.

Lapithæ, an antient People of *Theſſalia*, dwelling in the Country about *Lariſſa*, and the Mountain *Olympus*. *Ovid* ſtyles them *Sylveſtres*. *Virgil* aſcribes to them the Invention of *Bridles*.

Lapland, *Lapponia*, *Lappia*, called by the Inhabitants **Lapmarck**; by the *Swedes*, **Lapmenlandt**; by the *Germans*, **Laplandt**; by the *Moſcovites*, **Loppi**, and by the *French*, *Lapomie*. It is the moſt Northern part of *Scandinavia*, firſt mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, about the year of Chriſt 1190. Bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, or the North Ocean; on the Weſt with the Kingdom of *Norway*; on the South with *Bothnia* and *Finia*, (two Provinces of *Sweden*) and on the Eaſt by the White Sea. It was heretofore divided into three Kingdoms; and is now at this day divided between three Princes, the Emperor of *Moſcovy*, the King of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*, of which the King of *Sweden* has the greateſt ſhare. *Johannes Schefferus* lately put out a very exact Account of theſe Countries: towards the North and Eaſt it is extreamly Mountainous and barren; but the South is more level, and well watered with Rivers and Lakes. There have been, not long ſince, found in it, Mines of Braſs, Iron, Silver and Lead, beſides divers ſorts of precious Stones. As this is one of the *Hyperborean* People, who are buried the greateſt part of the year in Snow and Darkneſs; ſo they are extreamly Rude, Ignorant, Poor, and Barbarous: ſo fearful, that they will ſtart and be in a fright at the noiſe of a Leaf: infamous for Witchcraft, and Conjurations; yet Chriſtians in Profeſſion; and ſo revengeful that they will throw themſelves ſometimes into a River, to periſh willingly with one they hate in their Arms, if they can but ſo deſtroy him. The more Northern are the moſt barbarous.

Lar, *Laria*, a great and magnificent City in that Province, of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, which gives name to a Kingdom: ſeated in the Confines of *Caramania*, upon the River *Tiſindon*; a hundred and ſeventy Miles from *Ormus* to the North-Eaſt: but in the later Maps it is placed only forty *German* Miles from *Ormus*, and on the Weſt ſide of the River. Monſieur *Thevenot* gives a large Account of this Town in the ſecond part of his Travels, cap 4. to whom I refer the Reader. It lies Long. 93 40. Lat. 27. 40. Mr. *Herbert* ſaith, it conſiſted of about two thouſand Houſes, and had had five; but loſt three thouſand in an Earthquake. It is, as he ſaith, famous for nothing but its Caſtle; built at the North-end, on an aſpiring Mountain, and ſtored with the Cannon brought from *Ormus*. § The Kingdom of *Lar* took its name from the laſt mentioned City; lying near *Ormus*, and the entrance of the *Perſian* Gulph. *Schah Abbas*, King of *Perſia*, annexed this to the reſt of his Dominions in the end of the laſt Century; viz. in 1596. by a Conqueſt of the *Guebres*; who were before Maſters of it, and were Governed by a Prince of their own, ſtiled King of *Lar*; the laſt of which was ſlain by the *Perſians*, with all his Progeny, to ſecure this barren and poor Kingdom to the King of *Perſia*. The Water of this Kingdom is extream bad and unhealthful, as both *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree: the Soil barren and ſandy: and they both ſay alſo, that in this Kingdom there are a vaſt number of *Jews*. But Mr. *Herbert* ſaith, That there is neither River nor Rivolet near the City of *Lar*, by a hundred Miles; and *Thevenot*, they had nothing but Ciſtern-Water to drink, which was ſubject to Corruption; which ſeems to confirm Mr. *Herbert*'s Report. See *Herbert*, pag. 32. *Thevenot*, Part 2. pag. 131. § *Ptolemy* mentions an *Arabian* River, *Lar*; Now called *Om*. See *Om*.

Larache, *L'Haris*, or *Arays*, *Lixa*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, in the Province of *Aſgar*, at the mouth of a River of its own name, (call'd by *Caſtaldus*, *Luſſo*; by the *Italians*, *Fiume di Larach*; in *Silius Italicus*, *Laxus*) towards the *Atlantick* Ocean, between Cape *Spartel* and *Mamora*: taken from the *Spaniards*, by the *Moors* in *November* 1689. after a Siege of three months, mutually aſſerted

aſſerted and reſiſted with extraordinary Bravery.

Larad, or *Lara*, a Town in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, upon the River *Arlanza*, at the foot of the Mountains: remakable in the *Spaniſh* Hiſtory, for giving name to the Family *de Lara*, which once had ſeven Sons all *Knighted* in a day.

Laranda, a City of *Cappadocia*, called by the ſame name it now has by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Iconium*; but very ſmall, and ill peopled; and ſtands fifty Miles from it, towards the Borders of *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus* Eaſtward.

Laredo, *Laredum*, a ſmall City, or Sea-Port Town, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biſcay*; which has a large and a ſafe Harbour, and is the principal of the four Sea-Ports: ſeven Miles from S. *Andreo* to the North, and twelve from *Bilbao* to the South-Weſt. Near this place the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux* defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet in 1639.

Larghier, *Tarras*, a City in the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Larignum, a famous old Caſtle near the *Alpes*, built of the Wood *Larix* or *Larchtree*, in the times of *Julius Cæſar*, who beſieged and took it. Yet *Vitruvius* reports, that when *Cæſar* ſet fire to it, it reſiſted the Flames.

Larina, *Larinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitanata*, which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; but little and ill peopled, and in the poſſeſſion (as to the Revenue) of the Prince of *Caſſal*. It lies in the Confines of the County of *Moliſe*, near the River *Biſernum*, forty Miles from *Benevento* to the North, and four from *Tremoli* on the *Adriatick* Sea, to the South.

Laris, an ancient City of *Idumea*, in *Paleſtine*; between the latter and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; in which, *William*, Archbiſhop of *Tyre* reports, *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem* died in 1118.

Laris, *Lariſſa*, a City of *Syria*, mentioned by *Strabo*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Apamia*, (now *Haman*,) and ſtands between it and *Epiphania*; now inhabited by very few People, being in the hands of the *Turks*.

Lariſſa, the principal City of *Theſſalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*; ſeated upon the River *Peneo*; twenty five Miles from the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt, twenty five from *Pharſalus* to the South, and two hundred from *Conſtantinople* to the South-Weſt. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities in *Greece*, by reaſon the late *Grand Seignior* being diſguſted with *Conſtantinople*, almoſt twenty years together kept his Court here. This City is thus deſcribed by the learned Dr. *Edward Brown*. The City of *Lariſſa* is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing Ground; in the upper part whereof ſtands the *Grand Seignior's* Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country; inhabited by Chriſtians, Turks and Jews. There is a handſome Stone Bridge over the River, conſiſting of nine Arches. Extraordinary populous, by reaſon the *Sultan* was then there; yet kept in great quiet by the Officers. I might from him tranſcribe ſome Hiſtorical Paſſages concerning this place; but I ſhall rather remit the Reader to his pleaſant Deſcription for further ſatisfaction. *Achilles* was ſirnamed *Lariſſæus* from this City. It is otherwiſe called *Larſa*. The *Antients* mention more places, leſs important, of this name; and alſo a River *Lariſſus*, in the *Peloponneſus*.

Larius Lacus, the ſame with the Lake of *Como*. See *Como*.

Larozo, *Ladicus*, a Spur of the *Pyrenean* Hills in the Kingdom of *Leon*; in the Road which leads from *Leon* to *Compoſtella*.

Larone, *Laros*, a ſmall River in S. *Peter's* Patrimony; which flows out of the Lake of *Bracciano*, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; about fifteen Miles from *Rome* to the North-Weſt.

Larta, one of the Names of *Epirus*, a Region of *Greece*.

Lartacho, *Rhyndacus*, *Lycus*, a River of *Myſia* in the Leſſer *Aſia*; which riſeth out of the Lake of *Artynia*, at the foot of Mount *Olympus*; and falls into the *Propontis*; called by the *Turks*, **Ulabat**.

Laſcaris, a Seigniory near *Nice* in *Provence*, upon the Confines of *France* and *Italy*, giving name to an honorable Family.

Laſſan-See, *Laſſanenſis Lacus*, a Lake in the hither *Pomerania*, ſo called from a Town upon it. This Lake is made by the Weſtern Branch of the River *Oder*, (**Der Haff**,) a little above *Wolgaſt*, and is extended to the length of ſome Miles in the Iſle of *Uſedom*; then falls by the *Oder* into the *Baltick* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Ruden*, in the Bay of *Rugen*.

Latium. The far greateſt part of this ancient Region of *Italy* is now contained in the *Campagna di Roma*. At the firſt it extended only from the *Tyber* to the *Promontorium Circæum*, and its moſt ancient Inhabitants were called *Aborigines*. But when the *Hernici*, the *Æqui*, the *Volſci*, and the *Auſones* united under one common Name of *Latini*, then the bounds of *Latium* reach'd as far as to the River *Liris*. For 543 years, we have a Chronological Succeſſion of the *Kings* of the *Latines*, till the year of the World 3299 or 3330, that *Romulus* founded *Rome*.

Latomiæ, a Cavern, cut out of a Rock, by the Tyrant *Dionyſius*, near *Syracuſa*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*, about two hundred feet broad and one *Stadium* long, to ſerve for a Priſon. *Cicero* reproaches *Verres* with enclofing divers *Roman* Citizens therein. It is now called *le Togliate*.

Lavagna, *Lavania*, *Lebonia*, a ſmall River and Town in the State of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; between *Chiavari* to the Weſt, and *Seſtri di Levante* to the Eaſt. The Counts *di Fiſci* are of this place.

Laval, or *Laval-Guion*, *Vallis Guidonis*, a Town in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *la Mayne*, in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Mans*; giving Name to an honorable Family, and famous for making of Silks. In 1242. a Council was held here.

Lavanmynd, *Lavemunde* or *Lavenmund*, *Oſtium Lavanti*, *Lavanmunda*, a City in *Germany*, with a Caſtle belonging to it in the Lower *Carinthia*, and an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzbourgh*, upon the River **Lavant**; in the Valley **Der Lavanthal**, where it falls into the *Drave*: about two Miles from S. *Andre* to the South, twelve *German* Miles from *Petau* to the Weſt: *Lavanmynd* ſignifies *Lavant's Mouth*.

Lavaur, *Vaurum*, or *Vaurium*, a ſmall City in *Languedoc* in *France*; by Pope *John* XX. in 1317. made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*, out of which Dioceſe it was taken. It ſtands upon the River *Agout*, in the Upper *Languedoc*, in the Confines of the *Albigeois*; five Leagues from *Toloufe* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Caſtres* to the Weſt. In this Dioceſe are contained ſixty nine Pariſhes. There have been two *French* Synods aſſembled at *Lavaur*; the firſt in 1213. againſt *Peter* K. of *Aragon* for taking part with the *Albigenſes*; the other in 1368.

aubach. See *Labiach*.

Laubenburgh, *Laubenburgh*, *Carnonum*, a Town in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the River *Elbe*; eight *German* Miles from *Hamburgh* to the Eaſt; which is alſo the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame name. Written ſometimes *Lauremburgh*. It is under the Do-

minion

minion of its own Duke, who is a *Roman Catholick* Prince; of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*. This Dukedom lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburgh*, *Mecklenburgh*, and *Holſtein*; the Counties of *Raitzburgh*, *Franizhagen*, *Saſſenhagen*, with many other places towards the *Elb*, belonging to this Duke and Dukedom.

Lauden, *Lauda*, a Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*, under the Biſhop of *Wurtsburgh*; from which it ſtands five *German* Miles to the Weſt; in the borders of the Biſhoprick of *Mentz*, upon the River *Tauber*.

Lauden, *Laudonia*. See **Lothaine**.

Laudichia, *Laodicea*, a City in the Leſſer *Aſia*. It ſtood in *Galatia*, in the Confines of *Lycaonia*; but is now a ſmall Village, called by the *Turks*, **Ladik**; conſolated by nothing but a *Caravanſera* (or place for the Lodging of Travellers,) and Baths of warm Waters, now wholly neglected. § There is another City in *Aſia*, called by the ſame *Turkiſh* name; but *Lyche*, by the Inhabitants. See *Lyche*.

Lavello, *Labellum*, *Lavellum*, a City in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; very ſmall, but it has marks of great antiquity. It ſtands in the limits of the *Capitanata*; three Miles from the River *Ofanto*. The Biſhop's Juriſdiction is no larger than the Walls of the City.

Lavenham, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in the hundred of *Babergh*, upon the River *Breton*, and an Eminence; adorn'd with a ſpatious Church.

Lauffenburgh, a ſmall *German* City upon the *Rhine* on a Rock, well fortified; under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; between *Schafhauſen* to the Eaſt, and *Baſil* to the Weſt, five Miles from either. It was often taken by the *French* and *Swedes* in the great War; but by the Treaty of *Munſter* at laſt reſtored to the Emperor. There is here a Bridge over the *Rhine*; and the Town ſtands on both ſides of the River.

Laugingen, or *Laugingen*, *Lavinga*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Newburgh*: it has been a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dilingen*, and ſix beneath *Ulm* to the Eaſt.

E. Lavington, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Swanborn*.

Lavinia, *Lavigna*, or *Citta Lavinia*, *Lavinium*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*; built by *Æneas*, forty one years after the ruin of *Troy*; which is now a ſmall Village in *Campagna di Roma*; 18 Miles from *Rome*, 10 from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and 42 from *Gajetta* to the North-Weſt. It is now under the Dominion of the Pope, but inhabited by a very ſmall number of People.

Lavino, *Labinus*, a ſmall River in *Bononia*, about eight Miles from that City to the Weſt, toward *Modena*. It falls into the River *Samogia*; which a little lower ends in the *Reno*; which falls into the *Po*, ſix Miles below *Buondeno*. Upon the Banks of this River the *Triumvirate* between *Octavianus*, (afterwards *Auguſtus*) *M. Antonius*, and *Lepidus*, was agreed and ſigned.

Lauraguais, *Lauriacus Ager*, a Diſtrict in *Languedoc* in *France*; which gives the Title of a Count, and takes its name from a Caſtle. It lies between the River *Ariege*, and *Agout*, within the Mountains: The capital Town of it is *Caſtelnaudari*.

Lauſol, or *Lorſol*, a conſiderable Town in *Dauphine* in *France*, near the River *Drome*, which ſoon after falls into the *Rhoſne*, betwixt *Valence* and *Montelimar*. It was often taken and retaken by the *Catholicks* and *Huguenots* in the Civil Wars of *France*, in the laſt Age. Some ſuppoſe it to be the *Aria* of the *Antients*. Now fortified.

Lauſanne, *Lauſonium*, *Lauſanna*, a City in *Switzerland*; the Capital of the Diſtrict of *le Vault*; belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, ever ſince 1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and Free City, ſubject to none but the Empire. It is alſo a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beſanzon*, or *Byzants*, as the *Germans* call it; *but the Town being poſſeſſed by none but Hereticks* (as *Baudrand* ſaith,) *the Biſhops have removed their Reſidence to* Friburgh *ſince the year* 1532. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles from *Geneva* to the North-Eaſt, and a ſmall diſtance from the Lake of *Lemane* to the North. This Lake is ſometimes from this City called the Lake of *Lauſanne*. This City, ſince it fell under the Dominion of the Canton of *Bearn*, has been made an Univerſity.

Lauſanitz. See *Luſatia*.

Lautrec, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Albigeois*, in *Languedoc* in *France*. two Leagues from *Caſtres*, upon a fruitful Hill for Wine. The Caſtle it formerly had is ruined. Yet it retains the honour of a *Viſcounty*.

Lawenburgh. See *Laubenburgh*.

Lawenburg, *Lawenburgum*, a Town in *Pomerania*, near the *Baltick* Sea, under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; but a Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*. It ſtands in the Territory of *Pomerel*, upon the River *Lobo*; eight *German* Miles from *Dantzick* to the Weſt, two from the borders of *Pruſſia*, and three from the *Baltick* Sea. The *Poles* call it **Lawrenboych**.

Lauwers, *Lavica*, *Laubacus*, a ſmall River in the *Dutch Frieſland*, which parts it from *Groningen*; and then falls into the *German* Ocean over againſt the Iſle of **Monick Oge**.

Laxia, *Colchis*. See *Mengrelia*.

Lazach, a City and Kingdom of *Arabia Fœlix*, under the *Turks*.

Lazi, an antient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*, dwelling heretofore upon the Banks of the *Palus Mæotis*, or rather towards the *Caſpiæ Portæ*, near the *Iberi*. We read of their Converſion to the *Chriſtian* Faith about the year 522, when *Zatus* their King was baptized at *Conſtantinople*, the Emperor *Juſtinus* ſtanding his *Sponſor*.

Lazzara. See *Granico*.

Laberberg. See *Jura*.

Leaotung, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*, ſubject to the *Tartars*, ſince the Year 1630. towards whom it lies.

Lea, a River of *Hartfordſhire*, on the Banks whereof *Hartford*, *Ware*, *Harfield*, and *Hodſdon* are all four ſituated. The ſame ſeparates the County of *Eſſex* alſo from *Middleſex*.

Lebuſs, *Lebuſia*, a ſmall City, in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*; one Mile from *Frankfort* on the *Oder* to the North. This Biſhoprick was founded by *Mieciſlaus*, Duke of *Poland*, in 965. Sold in 1260. to *Otho*, Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, by *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Sileſia*; and has ever ſince been in this Family. In 1555. this Biſhoprick with its Biſhop, embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion.

Lecca, *Lecci*, *Lecce*, *Aletium*, the principal Town in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great, rich, and (next to *Naples*) the moſt populous in that Kingdom. It is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Otranto*; from which it ſtands 20 Miles to the South, and 7 from the Shoars of the *Adriatick*. Called by the later Latin Writers *Litium*.

Leck, *Lech*, *Licus*, *Lechus*, *Lycias*, a River of *Germany*; which ariſeth in the County of *Tirol*, in the Confines of the *Griſons*; and flowing Northwards between *Bavaria* and *Schwaben*, and paſſing through *Auſburgh*, falls into the *Danube* over againſt *Papenheim* a little beneath *Donawert*. The Inhabitants of that part of *Bavaria*, which lay next this

this River about *Ausburgh*, are called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, *Licatii*; and at this day **Lechrainers** from this River.

Leck, *Fossa Corbulonis*, a Branch of the *Rhine* in *Holland*; which divides from it at *Wyke* in *Utrecht*; and running Westward in the North part of *Holland*, beneath *Rotterdam*, falls into the *Maes*.

Lectoure, or *Lectoure*, *Lactoure*, and *Letoure*, *Lactoracum*, *Lactorsum*, *Lectora*, *Civitas Lactoracum*, a City in *Gascony* in *France*: which is the Capital of the County of *Armagnac*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aux*. It is seated on an Hill, and defended by a strong Castle, upon the River *Gers*; six Miles from *Aux*, ten from *Tolouse* to the South-West, and three from *Condom*.

Ledbury, or *Lidbury*, a well built Market Town in *Herefordshire*, in the Hundred of *Radlow*; standing in a rich Clay Ground, near the *Malvern* Hills, and much inhabited by Clothiers.

Ledesma, *Blesisa*, a small Town in *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the River *Tormes*; six Leagues from *Salamanca* to the North-East.

Ledung, *Dur*, a small River of *Ireland*, in the County of *Kerry*.

Leeberg, or *Leerberg*. See *Jura*.

Leeder, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Leeds, a considerable Market Town in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Skyrack*, upon the River *Are*: well inhabited by Clothiers. The *Kings* of *Northumberland* had anciently a Palace *Royal* here.

Leek, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Totmonslow*.

Leerpoole, or **Leverpoole**, a considerable Sea-Port Town, upon the River *Irwel*, in the South part of the County of *Lancaster*, towards the Borders of *Cheshire*; three Miles from the *Irish* Sea. It is now one of the most thriving Ports; and has a Trade equal to the best Town on the Western Shoar, except *Bristol*: it sends also two Burgesses to Parliament. The *Pool* is commanded by a Castle, built by King *John*, on the South side; and on the West, upon the River, stands a stately strong Tower. The *Mores* of *Banck Hall* at their proper Charge and Industry have much improved and beautified this Town.

Leeuwarden, *Leovardia*, the Capital City of *Friesland*; which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Paul* VI. It is great, well built, and strongly fortified; almost two *German* Miles from the Sea to the South, and seven from *Groningen* to the West.

Leffy, *Liffee*, *Luffee*, the noblest River of *Ireland*; upon which *Dublin* stands. So far, (saith Mr. *Cambden*) over-powered by the County of *Dublin*; that though his Spring be but fifteen Miles from his Fall into the Sea, yet to accomplish his Course, he is forced to fetch a very great compass: first running South through S. *Patrick's* Fields eight Miles, then West five Miles, then North by the County of *Kildare* ten Miles, North-East five; at last East by the Castle of *Knock*, and the City of *Dublin*, into the *Irish* Sea, ten Miles. This River was without doubt mentioned by *Ptolemy*; but by the negligence of Transcribers omitted in its proper place; and *Libnius* put into the same Latitude on the opposite side of *Ireland*, where there could be no such River. In 1687, towards the beginning of *December*, there hapned such an Inundation of this River by Rains and Storm, that not only Men, Cattle, and Goods in great quantities were carried away by its rapidity, but the Bridges were broken down, and *Dublin* so filled with water, that Boats plyed in the Streets; the like never known before, either upon Record, or in the memory of Man.

Legnano, a strong Town in the Province of *Veronois* in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, under the *Venetians*. In Latin, *Liviacum*.

Leicesterhire, *Leicestria*, one of the inland Counties of *England*; bounded on the North by *Nottingham*, on the East by *Lincoln* and *Rutland*, on the South by *Northampton*, and on the West by *Warwickshire* and *Darby*. It abounds in Corn, Pease and Beans, but wants Wood; it has plenty of Coal, and excellent Pasture. The Air is soft and healthful. Its shape is Circular; being about 196 Miles in Circumference. Containing twelve Market Towns, and one hundred and ninety two Parishes: in length from East to West about thirty Miles, in breadth twenty five. Watered by the Rivers *Sewer* and *Wreak*, together with many others of lesser Courses.

Leicester, the principal Town of it, (which gives name to the whole,) lies in the middle of the County on the East side of the *Soure*, over which it hath two Bridges, in Long 19. 22. Lat. 53. 04. *Ethelbred* the *Mercian*, made it a Bishops See in 680. which continued not long. In 914. *Edelfled*, a Noble *Saxon* Lady, rebuilt and strongly walled this Town. At the time of the Conquest it was Great, Rich, and Populous, beautified with a Collegiate Church, an Abbey, and a Castle, which time has ruined. In the Reign of *Henry* II. it was besieged, taken, and dismantled upon the Rebellion of *Robert Crouch* its Earl. *Richard* III. was buried obscurely here; and Cardinal *Woolsey*. That great, though not good, Statesman, (*Robert Dudley*) was by Queen *Elizabeth* Created Earl of *Leicester*, in 1564. To him in 1618 succeeded by a new Creation, *Robert Sidney*; Descended from a Sister of his. *Philip*, the present Earl, is the Grandchild of the last *Robert*; and succeeded *Robert* his Father in 1677. It now contains three Parish Churches, and several good Buildings, with the honour of returning two *Burgesses* to the *House of Commons*.

Leighton Beaudesert, a large Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manshead*, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, upon a River running Northward into the *Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge.

Leine, *Linius*, *Lina*, a River of the Dukedom of *Saxony* in *Germany*, watering *Gottingen*, *Embeck*, &c. in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and passing near *Hanover* and *Newstadt* to joyn the *Aller*. See *Leyne*.

Leinster, *Lagenia*, one of the four Provinces of *Ireland*; called by the Inhabitants, **Leighnigh**; by the *Welsh*, **Lein**; by the *English*, *Leinster*; and in old times *Lagen*: on the East it has the *Irish* Sea; on the West *Connaught*, divided from it by the River *Shannon*; to the North the Territory of *Louth*; and to the South the Province of *Munster*: the form of it is Triangular; its Circumference being about two hundred and seventy Miles: the Air is clear and gentle; the Earth fruitful both as to Grass and Corn: it affordeth plenty of Butter, Cheese and Cattle; and being well watered with Rivers, as the *Neure*, the *Sewer*, the *Barow*, &c. wants neither Fish nor Fowl: but it has not much Wood. *Dublin* is the Capital of this Province, as well as of the Kingdom. This Province contains these Counties; *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Wexford* and *Dublin*; to which *Wicklow*, and *Fernes*, in Mr. *Speed's* time, were intended to be added. Some believe this Province to have been the ancient Seat of the *Cauceuses*, *Blanii*, *Menapii*, and *Brigantes* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

Leirge, See *Lergue*.

Leiria or *Leria*, an Epiſcopal City of the Province of *Eſtremadura*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, upon a ſmall River, one League from the Sea, below *Tomar*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Lisbon*.

Leleges, an ancient People of *Caria* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: and others amongſt the *Locrenſes* in *Achaia*, mentioned, by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Virgil*.

Lem, *Lemuris*, a River of *Italy*, in the States of *Genoua*; which riſeth out of the *Apennine*, and watereth *Gavi*, in the Borders of *Montiſferrat*, and *Milan*; then falls into the River *Bormia*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*; which falls into the *Tuanara*, and ends in the River *Po* at *Baſignana*; ſix *Italian* Miles Eaſt of *Giaroli*. This River is alſo called *Lim*, and *il Lemo*.

The Lake of **Lemane**, *Lemanus*, a conſiderable Lake made by the River *Rhoſne*; between *Switzerland* to the North, and *Savoy* to the South. Called by thoſe who live near it, the Lake of *Geneva*; by the *Germans*, das **Genferzee**; by the *Italians*, *il lago di Genevra*: extending from Eaſt to Weſt about nine *German* Miles; and about two over, where it is broadeſt: the *Rhoſne* enters it at *Noville*, and goes out at *Geneva*, in the moſt Weſtern end of it. It is ſurrounded with good Towns; the principal (next *Geneva*,) is *Lauſanne* on the North; by the name of which this Lake is ſomtime called.

Lemburgh, *Lumow*, *Leopolis*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Capital of *Red Ruſſia*; which was made an Archbiſhops See, (inſtead of *Halitz*, or *Haliotz*,) in 1361. by Pope *Urban* V. It ſtands amongſt the Hills upon the River *Peltew*, (which with the *Bug*, falls into the *Viſtula*, a little above *Pleczko*;) and is very ſtrong: being walled and fortified with two Caſtles, one within the City, the other without. It was built by *Leo* Duke of *Ruſſia*, who flouriſhed about 1280. In 1648, beſieged by *Chielneck* General of the *Coſſacks*, without any ſucceſs. In 1672. the *Turks* took it, and ſoon loſt it; for in 1673. *Michael* King of *Poland* died in it. This City ſtands fifteen Miles from *Premiſlia* to the Eaſt, a little leſs from the *Carpathian* Hills to the North, and about fifty from *Warſaw* to the South-Eaſt.

Lemgow, *Lemgovia*, a ſmall City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*; which was once a Free Imperial City, but now exempt, and under the Count of *Lippe*. It ſtands upon the River *Begh*; five Miles from *Minden* to the North, and *Paderborne* to the South; and nine from *Lippeſtad* to the North-Eaſt.

Lemington, a Market Town in the County of *Southampton*, and the Hundred of *Chriſt Church*, by the Seaſide. § There is another **Lemington**, a Pariſh in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Knightlow*: remarkable for two Springs, within few Foot of each other, the one Freſh, the other Salt, yet at a great diſtance from the Ocean, and of different Operations.

Lemnos, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*. See *Stalimene*.

Lempta, a Town and Deſart in *Libya* (now *Zaara*) in *Africa*.

Lencicia, or *Lanſchet*, *Lancicia*, *Lancicium*, a City of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles*, **Lencsyc**, from this City, which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the *Greater Poland*, in a Marſhy Ground, upon the River *Bſura*; not above ten Miles from the River *Warte*, the ſame diſtance from *Gneſna* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Warſaw* to the Weſt. There belongs to it a Caſtle built on a Rock; and in 1656. this City ſuffered much by Fire. Divers *Poliſh* Councils have been Celebrated at it.

Lendzoſia, one of the Iſlands on the Weſt of *Scotland*.

Lenham, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford* Lath, at the Spring of the River *Stewer*.

Lenox, *Lenoxia*, *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake of *Lomond* paſſeth: on the Eaſt it hath the County of *Menteith*, on the South *Cunningham*, (cut off by *Dunbriton Fyrth*,) on the Weſt *Argile*, and on the North *Albania*. This County has the Honor of being a Dukedom; which Title has been born by ſeveral of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in it is *Dunbritown*.

Lens, *Lentium*, *Lendum*, *Lenenſe Caſtrum*, *Nemetacum*, a ſmall Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Souchets*; three Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and four from *Douay* to the Weſt. The *French* beſieged this ſmall place in 1647. but by the loſs of their General *le Gaſſe*. (ſlain by a ſhot, whilſt he was plucking at a Paliſadoe) they were forced to leave it: near this place the *French* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in 1648. and after poſſeſſed themſelves of it; to whom the *Pyrenæan* Treaty confirmed it in 1659. The Town has been fortified; but was ſome years ſince ſlighted and diſmantled.

Lentini, *Leontina*, a very ancient City in the Iſle of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Netina* on the Eaſtern ſhoar. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Syracuſe*; whilſt *Syracuſe* was the Metropolis of the Iſland under the *Greek* Emperors. It is now pretty conſiderable and populous, but very confuſedly built. A place of greater Antiquity than *Syracuſe*, and perhaps than any other City now in the Iſland. It ſtands five Miles from the Sea to the Weſt, and ten from *Catania* to the South-Weſt.

Lenza, *Nicia*, a River of *Italy*; which ſpringing from the *Apennine*, runneth North; and parteth the Dukedom of *Parma* from that of *Modena*; then falls into the *Po* at *Barſello*, eight Miles from *Parma* to the North.

Leominſter, or *Lemſter*, a Market and Borough Town in *Herefordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Wolphey*, upon the River *Lug*: of chief Note for fine Wheat, Flower, and Wooll.

Leon, *Legio Germanica*, *Sublanco*, a City of *Spain* in the *Aſtures*; built in the Reign of *Nerva* the Emperor. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Leon*, or *Leone*: a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*, (ſo far exempted, that he acknowledgeth no Metropolitan but the Pope;) and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Leon*, ever ſince 658. It ſtands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Eſla*; very great, but not much peopled: twelve Miles from the Ocean to the South, and twenty one from *Valedolid* to the North-Weſt. It was Recovered from the *Moors* in 722. and is adorned with one of the moſt beautiful Cathedrals in *Spain*. § There is another City in *New Spain* in *America*, called **Leon** by the *Spaniards*, and **Nagarando** by the Natives, which being the Capital of *Nicaragua*, (the Province in which it ſtands,) is ſometimes called *Leon de Nicaragua*. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*: by a Lake of the ſame name; about 12 Leagues from the Shoars of the *Paciſick* Ocean, and 18 from *New Granada* to the Eaſt.

The Kingdom of **Leon** and **Oviedo**, *Legionenſe Regnum*, hath on the Eaſt the County of *Biſcay*; on the North the main *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South *Caſtile*, and on the Weſt *Gallicia*. It has its name from *Leon* and *Oviedo*, the two chief Cities in it. This is the moſt ancient Kingdom in *Spain*; and began about 717. being more anciently called *Aſturia*, from the *Aſtures*, an old People, who poſſeſſed it. It is mountainous, and full of Woods, divided

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in two by the River *Duero*; about fifty five Leagues long from North to South, and forty broad. *Auguſtus Cæſar* was the firſt *Roman* that conquered it. The *Goths*, after five hundred years free poſſeſſion of it, outed the *Romans*; and after four hundred more, the *Saracens* did as much for the *Goths*: but they (the *Saracens*) did not long enjoy it; this being the firſt Kingdom the Chriſtians recovered from them, under the Command of *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, about 717. It continued a ſeparate Kingdom, under twenty nine Princes; till in 1228. *Ferdin.* III. annexed it to *Caſtile* (he being married to *Berenguela*, ſecond Siſter of *Henry* King of *Caſtile*;) tho in prejudice of *Blanch*, the eldeſt Siſter, (married to *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*:) which was afterward in 1267. ſet right by a Treaty, when *Lewis* IX. in conſideration of a Marriage ſurrendered all his Right and Title, (as Son of the ſaid *Blanch*,) to *Alphonſus* V. King of *Leon* and *Caſtile*. *Peter de la Marca*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*, in his Hiſtory of *Bearn*, ſaith, this Kingdom did not begin ſo early as the *Spaniards* pretend; and endeavours to prove it. But this is no place for Controverſies.

Leon, *Leondoul*, *Leona*, a City in *Britagne* in *France*, on the North Shoar of that Province; thirty three Leagues from *Rennes* to the Weſt, ten from *Treguier*, and eleven from *Breſt* to the North. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toures*: one S. *Paul* being its moſt ancient Biſhop, about the year 600, the City is often called *S. Paul de Leon*, from him: it is the Capital of the Territory of *Leonnois*, well fortified, and has alſo a Caſtle, and a ſafe Harbour upon the *Britiſh* Sea. Heretofore the Seat of the Dukes of *Britagne*; and the Country of the ancient *Oſiſmi* or *Oſiſmii* mentioned by *Cæſar*: whence its *Latin* Name, beſides *Leona* and *Leonum*, is *Civitas Oſiſmorum*. § There is mention made of another *Leon* in *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, otherwiſe called *Vaziza*, and thought to be the *Polemonium* of the Ancients.

St. Leonard, a Town in *Limoſin* in *France*; and another in *Nivergne*.

Lepanto, *Naupactus*, *Ætolia*, a Sea-Port in *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*,) called by the *Turks*, **Enebchti**; is ſeated in that part of *Greece*, which the Ancients called *Ærolia*, twelve Miles from *Patræ*: the *Italians* gave it the name of *Lepanto*: it is ſeated not far from the entrance of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, heretofore ſo called; but now from this place the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The City is built on the South ſide of a towering Mountain, formed like a Cone; on the top of which is a ſtrong Caſtle, ſurrounded with four ſtrong Walls, ſet at ſome diſtance one above another; between which the Inhabitants have their Houſes. The Port is very handſom and beautiful; and may be ſecured by a Chain, the Mouth of it is ſo ſtreight; it will hold but a few Ships, and thoſe cannot go out and in at any time, for want of Water. It is ſeated in a pleaſant Country, filled with delightful Gardens, yielding ſome of the beſt Wine in *Greece*; and has on the Eaſt ſide a a fine River, which ſerves their Mills, then their Gardens, and afterward all the City and Seamen. The *Turks* have ſix or ſeven Moſques in it, the *Greeks* two Churches, and the *Jews* three Synagogues. In 1408. it was under the Emperor of *Greece*; but being too remote (as things then ſtood) for him to ſecure it, *Emanuel* the Emperor, aſſigned it to the *Venetians*; who took care to fortifie it, as it is now. In 1475. *Mahomet* the Great, the ſame that took *Conſtantinople*, having gained *Corinth*, beſieged it with an Army of thirty thouſand Men; and after four Months ſpent before it, was forced to retire with with ſhame and loſs. The *Turks* having found by this coſtly experiment the ſtrength of this important place, in 1499. made uſe of another method: beſides a victorious Army, and a potent Fleet, to terrifie them, he imployed Bribes; corrupted *Hieronimo Tropo*, the *Venetian* Governour; and by a Treachery altogether unworthy of *Bajazet* II. (who was here in perſon,) poſſeſſed himſelf of it. In 1571. *Octob.* 7. in the Gulph of *Lepanto*, from five a Clock in the morning till night, was fought the moſt bloody Sea Battel betwixt the *Chriſtian* and the *Ottoman* Fleets, that ever befel the *Turks* ſince the beginning of their Empire. There, in the ſame Gulph, where the Emperor *Auguſtus* overthrew *Marc Anthony*. The *Chriſtiani* loſt eight thouſand Men. Of the *Turks*, five thouſand were taken priſoners, and about thirty thouſand ſlain, with *Hali Baſſaw* their Admiral. Of the *Turkiſh* Gallies, one hundred and thirty were taken, and above ninety others ſunk, burnt, and deſtroyed. The *Generaliſſimo* on the *Chriſtians* ſide was *Don John* of *Auſtria*, a Natural Brother to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, accompanied with the Flower of the *Italian* Nobility. At the ſame time, nigh twenty thouſand *Chriſtian* Slaves recovered their Liberty. In 1687. the *Venetians* having in the three preceding years almoſt beat the *Turks* out of the reſt of the *Morea*, and reſolved to begin this Campagne with the Siege of *Patras*; their General *Morozini*, Landed in the *Morea* near *Patræ* on *July* 22. notwithſtanding all the oppoſition of the *Seraſquier*: the 24. he fought, and defeated the *Seraſquier*: and having thereupon taken in *Patras*, and the *Dardanell* Caſtle on that ſide, (ſo called in imitation of thoſe of the *Helleſpont*) he croſſed to the other to *Lepanto*; and found the *Turks* making all the haſte they could to empty the Place for him; whereupon he entred and took Poſſeſſion of it for that Republick, without ſtriking one blow. Thus was this important Place loſt, as baſely as it was gained; and the Cowardize of this Age has revenged the Treachery of the former. It had in it one hundred and twenty Braſs Canon: And it is an *Archiepiſcopal* City, tho the Archbiſhop has uſed to reſide at *Larta*. The *Gulph* of *Lepanto* is formed by the ſhooting forth of two Promontories into the *Ionian* Sea, from the *Morea* and *Achaia*; called *Capo Antirio* and *Capo Rione*. The firſt of which has the Caſtle of *Patræ*, the other the Caſtle of *Romelia* for its defence.

Lepus, *Pariedrus*, a huge Mountain of a vaſt height, out of which *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* ſpring.

Lera, *Igmanus*, *Sigmanus*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*, more commonly called **La Leyre**; which falls into the ſmall Bay of *Buch*, eight Miles from *Bourdeaux* to the South-Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from the Mouth of the *Guaronne* to the South.

Lereſſe. See the *Nieper*.

Lergue, *Larga*, a River in *Gallia Narbonenſis*. *Hoffman*.

Lericee, a ſmall Town upon the Coaſts of the Republick of *Genoua* in *Italy*, at the Foot of the Rocks, looking to the Sea. It is taken to be the *Portus Erycis* of *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. A frequented place for Embarkations; four or five Miles from *Sarzana*, and Eaſt of *Seſtri de Levante*. There is a Gulph by it, ſeparated by a Neck of Land from the Gulph of *Spezza* or *Speccia*.

Lerida, *Ilerda*, a City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which in the *Romans* times was the Capital of that part of *Spain*, they called *Tarraconenſis*. It is now called *Leyda* by the Inhabitants; and *Lerida* by the *Spaniards*: a ſtrong place, built upon a riſing ground, but declining to the River *Segre*. Taken from the *Moors* in 1143. and made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. In 1300. here was an Univerſity opened, at which Pope *Calixtus* III. took

his Degree of *Doctor of the Laws*: yet it never acquired any great Fame or Repute: of later times it has ſuffered much from the *French*, who have made many Attempts upon it. But in 1646. in one of their Attacks they were beaten off, and loſt all their Cannon here. This City lies twenty four *Spaniſh* Miles from *Saragoza* to the Eaſt; ſeven from the *Ebro* North, and twenty nine from *Barcelona* to the Weſt. *Julius Cæſar* overcame *Afranius* and *Petreius*, *Pompey's* Friends, here. In the year 514. under the Reign of *Theodorick* King of the *Oſtrogoths*, a Council was celebrated at the ſame place. Long. 21. 31. Lat. 42. 20.

Ley, Lerines, two Iſlands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*, at a ſmall diſtance from each other. Now called ſeverally, *S. Honore de Lerin*, and *Margarita*. See thoſe *Words*. In *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, their Names are *Planaſia* and *Lero*. In *Pliny* and *Antoninus*, *Lero* and *Lerina*. Hither, ſay *Tacitus* and *Suetonius*, the Emperor *Auguſtus* baniſhed *Agrippa*. They are commended for Temperature and Fertility. The *Saracens* of *Fraxinetum* in the ſeventh Century much infeſted them. In 1635. the *Spaniards* ſurprized, but were obliged to quit them the year after. To which add, that the Monaſtery of *S. Honore*, founded in 375, by *Honorius*, Archbiſhop of *Arles*, has been reckoned to produce twelve Archbiſhops, twelve Biſhops, ten Abbats, four Monks, all Confeſſors; and one hundred and five Martyrs. It belongs to the Order of *S. Benedict*.

Lerma, a ſmall Town in *Old Caſtile*, upon the River *Arlanzon*; ſix Leagues from *Oca* to the South, and twelve from *Pincia* to the Eaſt; which is born, by the Title of a Dukedom, by one of the greateſt Families in *Spain*. Some write it *Laverma*.

Leros, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, adorn'd with an Epiſcopal City of the ſame Name, and driving a conſiderable Trade with *Aloes*.

Lers, *Lertus*, is the Name of two Rivers in *Languedoc* in *France*: the great *Lers* riſeth in the higher *Languedoc*, and watereth *Mirepoix*; then falls into the *Ariege*, and with it ſoon after into the *Garonne*. 2. The little *Lezrs* ariſeth in the ſame Province; and falls into the *Garonne* a little beneath *Toloſe*.

Les, or *Ley*, *Telis*, *Ledus*, a River which ariſeth in *Languedoc*, three Leagues above *Montpellier*; and a little beneath the Caſtle of *Latte*, about four Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, falls into the Fens of *Magulone*.

Leſbos. See *Metelin*.

Leſcar, *Laſcura*, *Benecharnum*, *Benarnenſium Urbs*, *Bearnenſium Civitas*, *Bernanus*, a City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*; one League from *Pau* to the Eaſt, ſeventeen from *Bayonne*, and five from *Oloron* to the Eaſt. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*; and was built in the year 1090. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in 845. The Huguenots in 1569. much endamaged this City. In the Cathedral, the Kings of *Navarre* lie entombed: but their Tombs alſo were defaced in the Civil Wars of *France*.

Leſche, *Letia*, a ſmall River in the Dioceſe of *Liege*, which falls into the *Maes* a little above *Dinant*.

Leſina, *Pharia*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*; thirteen *German* Miles long, and almoſt three in breadth; ſeated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-Weſt; having a Town of the ſame Name, in the North-Eaſt part of the Iſland, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. The *Sclavonians* call this Iſle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels, *pag.* 24. ſaith, it is very high, Rocky and Mountainous; and by computation one hundred Miles in compaſs. It has a good Haven at the South End, the Town whereof is called by the Name of the Iſle: this repreſents a Theater, the Figure of which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to thoſe that enter the Port; being built in ſeveral degrees one above another, according to the riſing of the ground; having a Cittadel on the top of a ſteep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South; but the Harbour is ſecured by the Rocks againſt it, *&c.* It is deep enough for Ships of any Rate; and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chiefeſt Trade is the Fiſhing of *Sardelli*, which are like *Anchovies*: over againſt it lies *Liſſa*, a ſmall Iſland. *Spalato* (ſaith he) lies from this Town thirty Miles to the North, and *Liſſa* the ſame diſtance to the South. ¶ Alſo a City of the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near a Lake of its own Name: a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Leſkeard or *Liskerd*, a Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Weſt Hundred: which has the Election of two *Burgeſſes* for the Houſe of Commons.

Leſnow, *Leſnovia*, a ſmall Town in *Wolhinia* in *Poland*; fifteen Miles South of *Lucko*, or *Lucoria*; where *John Caſſimir* King of *Poland*, in 1651. defeated the *Coſſacks* and *Tartars*, and ſlew twenty thouſand of them.

Leſſines, or **Leſſen**, *Leſſina*, a ſmall City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*) in the Confines of *Flanders*; five Leagues from *Bruſſels* to the Weſt.

Leſteteorzi, *Leebaum*, the Haven of *Corinth*, upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

Leſtoft, or *Layſtoft*, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in he Hundred of *Lothingland*: the moſt Northern Sea-Town of this *County*. It drives a Trade of Fiſhing for Cod in the *North* Sea, and upon its own Coaſts, for Herrings.

Leſtwithiel, or *Liſthiel*, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*; which has the Honour of electing two *Burgeſſes* for the Parliament.

Leſtyfade, a Market Town in *Glocesterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Briſtles-barrow*.

Lethe, and *Lethes*, the ancient Name of the River *Guadalete* in *Spain*. Of *Fiume di Mangreſia* (as the *Italians* call it) in *Lydia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*. Of two others in *Macedonia* and *Candia*. And in the Fictions of the *Poets*, *Lethe* makes one of the Rivers of *Hell*, wherein the pleaſures of the World are *forgotten*.

Letines, ¶ *Leſtines* or *Liptines*, *Liptina ſive Leſtina*, an ancient Palace *Royal*, near *Binche* in *Hainault*, in the Dioceſe of *Cambray*. There was a Council aſſembled here in 743. in the Reign of *Charlemaigne*, who had a part of the *Church-Lands*, by a Sentence thereof, granted to him, to ſupport his Wars.

Letrim, a County of the Province of *Connaght* in *Ireland*; between the County of *Slego* to the North, *Roſcomon* to the Weſt, *Longford* to the South, and *Cavan* to the Eaſt. It takes its Name from the Caſtle of *Letrim*, on the Weſt ſide of this County: there is beſides it no place of any Note. This County is full of Hills, which afford plenty of Graſs; and from thence abounds with Cattle above belief.

Letteo, the ſame with *Garnſey*.

Letten, or *Leitland*, *Livlandia*, a conſiderable part of *Livonia*; the Weſtern part of which (which is the greateſt;) is under the King of *Sweden*, and the Eaſtern under the Duke of *Moſcovy*. The principal City is *Riga*: on the North it hath *Eaſthonia*, on the Weſt the Bay of *Riga*, on the South *Semigallia*,

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(parted from it by the River *Dwina*,) and on the East the Dominions of the Duke of *Moſcovy*.

Lettere, *Letterarum*, a ſmall City which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: ſeated in the Hither Principate, upon a Hill; about three Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and the ſame from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavori*; fifteen Miles South of *Naples*.

Leucate, *Leucata*, a ſmall Town in *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Rouſſillon*; ſeated upon a Lake of the ſame name: it had heretofore a Caſtle, built by *Francis* I. upon an inacceſſible Rock, very ſtrong, which is now deſtroyed: near this place the *Spaniards* received a great overthrow by the *French* in 1637.

Leuchtemberg, *Leuchtemberga*, a Caſtle in *Nortgow*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; which is the Capital of a *Langravate*: ſeated upon an Hill, near the River and Town of *Pfreimbt*; one *German* Mile from the River *Nab*. The Territory is but ſmall that belongs to it; yet was ſubject only to its own *Landgrave*, till 1646. when the Males of that Family failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who ſtill has it.

Leucoſa, *Leucoſia*, or *Licoſa*, a ſmall Iſland in the Sea of *Tuſcany*, near a Cape of its own name, called *Capo della Licoſa*. The *Ancients* have not omitted the mentioning of it.

Leuctra, an ancient City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, ſuppoſed to be the preſent *Maina* by ſome Geographers: famous in *Hiſtory* for the Victory of *Epaminondas* over the *Lacedæmonians*, in the one hundred and ſecond *Olympiad*, and the year of *Rome* 383. *Cleombrotus*, the *Lacedæmonian General*, was there ſlain.

Leudjac, *Vuldraca*, a ſmall River of *France*, in *Autunois*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

Leverano, a Principality in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the City *Lecca*.

Leuvin, a Lake and a Caſtle in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Fife*; this Caſtle belonged to the *Douglaſſes*, Earls of *Morton*: In it the famous Princeſs *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and Dowager of *France*, was impriſoned by her own Subjects in 1567. There is alſo a River of the ſame name, which falls into the *Fyrth* of *Edenburgh*, by *Wemmis* Caſtle.

Leutkirchen, or *Leutkirch*, *Ecclodurus*, a ſmall Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eſchach*; (which a little lower falls into the *Iler*, which laſt falls into the *Danube* at *Ulm*) three *German* Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, ten from *Ulm*, and ſix from the Lake of *Conſtance* to the Eaſt; in the Territory of *Algow*.

Leutmeritz, *Litomerium*, or *Litomierſca*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Litomerick*; by the *Germans*, *Leutmeritz*, and *Letomeritz*. It ſtands upon the *Elbe*, eight Miles from *Prague* to the North, and ten from *Dreſden*. This was made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander* VII. in 1655. This City is the Capital of one of the *Seventeen Præfectures* of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Leutomiſſel or *Littomiſſel*, *Litomaſcum*, an Epiſcopal City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, in the Præfecture of *Chrudim*.

Leuwenz, a Town in the Government of *Newhauſel*, but in the County of *Gran*, in *Hungary*, upon the River *Gran*, ſix Miles from the City *Gran* to the North. General *Souches* put the *Turks* to a Rout here in 1664.

Lewack, *Levecum*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Cambay*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Lewes, a Town in *Suſſex*, eſteemed one of the biggeſt in that County. In 1263. here was a bloody Battel near this place, between *Henry* III. and the *Barons*; in which the Barons prevailed at laſt againſt the King, and forced him to a diſadvantageous Peace. This Town is in the South part of the County, upon a River *that hath no Name*; almoſt ſix Miles from the Sea-Shoar to the South, twenty five from *Winchelſey* to the Weſt: containing ſix Parith Churches. The Aſſizes are commonly kept here. At the *Rivers* Mouth is *New-Haven*, ſome years ſince made ſecure for the harbouring of Ships. It returns two Members of Parliament, and is the Capital of a Rape.

Lewemberg. See *Lawenburg* and *Lemburg*.

Lewis, *Lagus*, *Harasa*, a great Iſland on the Weſt of *Scotland*; which extends almoſt from 58 to 59 deg. of Lat. and has ſixty five *Engliſh* Miles directly Weſt from *Row-ſtair Aſſin*, the moſt Weſtern Cape of *Aſſinſkire* in *Scotland*. This is the largeſt of all the *Hebrides*; ſaid to be ſixty Miles in length, and thirty broad. The Inhabitants of this, and all the other Weſtern Iſles, do much reſemble the *Wild Iriſh*; being rude, uncivilized, and will hardly indure any Government or Law: belonging heretofore to the Kingdom of *Norway*, they were by *Magnus* King of that Country, ſold to *Alexander* III. King of *Scotland*; and never thought worth the diſciplining.

Lewzour, *Leroux*, *Leproſium*, a ſmall City in *le Berry* in *France*, two Leagues from *Bourges* to the Weſt.

Lepbnitz, *Savaria*, *Polybianum*, once a City of the *Upper Pannonia*, now a ſmall Village of *Styria*, upon the River *Sack*; which a little lower falls into *Mure*; four *German* Miles from *Gratz* to the Eaſt.

Leyden, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, is a great City in the State of *Holland*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*. It is ſeated upon the old Stream of the *Rhine*, and is the Capital of **Rhynlandt**, near the Lake of *Harlem*; three Leagues from *Delft*, and ſeven from *Amſterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht*. Perhaps the moſt populous and wealthy City in all *Holland*, next *Amſterdam*. In the *Roman* times, the *Prætor* of the Empire for the *Belgick Gaul*, reſided here with one of the Legions. It is ſituate in a plain and low Country, and has many Channels of Water paſſing through it: ſo that the City is divided into thirty one Iſlands, joined by one hundred forty five Bridges each to other: one hundred and four of which, are built with Stone. There lie about it moſt beautiful Meadows and Gardens; and the Air is reputed the beſt of all *Holland*. As this was one of the firſt Cities which revolted from the *Spaniards* in 1572. ſo it was one of the firſt alſo that felt their fury. For they having beſieged *Harlem* in 1573. without ſucceſs, in the year following ſat down before *Leyden*; and had reduced it to great extremity; when the Prince of *Orange* letting looſe upon them the Waters which the Dams reſtrained before, by the ſame Stratagem brought relief to *Leyden*, and ruin on the *Spaniſh* Army: the year following, *February* 8. 1575. He opened the Univerſity there, to reward their Valor, and recompence their loſſes: to which there has been added an excellent Library, a Phyſick Garden, and a Hall adorned with many Rarities of *Anatomy*. *Antoninus* gives this City the Title of *Caput Germaniarum*.

Leye, *Legia*, a River in the *Low-Countries*, called by the *French* Lis. It ariſeth in *Artois*, by the Caſtle of *Lisburg*; and watering *Aires*, and *S. Venaut*, enters *Flanders* at *Stegers*; then paſſeth by *Armentiers*, *Menene*, and *Corrijck* to *Gaunt*, where it falls into the *Sobelde*.

Leyne, *Lynius*, *Lemnius*, a River in the *Lower Saxony*, which ariſeth in the Territory of *Enfeld* or *Eſchfeld*,

Eſelfeld, near *Heiligenſtad*; and flowing through the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* by *Gottingen*, *Lymbeck* and *Alfeld*, at *Saxſtede* it entertains the *Inders*: and ſo by *Hannover*, and *Newſtad*, falls into the *Aler*. This River in the old Maps is called **Rhum**.

Leypſick, *Lupſurdum*, *Lipſia*, *Lypſiæ*, a City of *Germany* in *Miſnia*, in the *Lower Saxony*; which has a celebrated Mart upon the River *Pleiſs*; under the Elector of *Saxony*; twelve *German* Miles from *Dreſden* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Magdeburg* to the South. It has a Caſtle called *Pleiſenburg*, and an Univerſity opened here by *Frederick* Marqueſs of *Miſnia*, in 1409. Upon the Baniſhment of the followers of *Jerome* of *Prague* from that City, four thouſand Students retiring to this. In 1520. *Luther* diſputed here with *Eckius* againſt the Popes Supremacy; ſoon after which, they embraced the Reformation. In 1547. this City (which then belonged to *Maurice* Duke of *Saxony*) was beſieged by *John* the Elector of that Houſe, in the Month of *January*: *Maurice* (tho a Proteſtant) having joined with the Emperour againſt the reſt of the *Auguſtane* Princes, who had taken Arms for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, againſt *Charles* V. And although the City was not then taken, yet it was much defaced by the Battery, and its Suburbs burnt. In 1630. *Guſtavus Adolphus* gave the Forces of *Ferdinand* II. a great defeat near this place. In 1642. the *Swedes* defeated the Forces of *Ferdinand* III. under the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, and *Piccolomineo*; and thereupon the City was forced to yield it ſelf to the Victorious *Swedes*. It is not great, but rich, by reaſon of its Mart twice every year; and the great concourſe of Students to this Univerſity.

Lepte, *Lepta*, *Luris*, a River of *Auſtria*; which waſhing the Town **Pirnck** under **Lepta**, in the *Lower Auſtria*, at *Altemburg* falls into the *Danube*; three *Hungarian* Miles from *Presburg* to the South, and ſix from *Javarin*.

Les, *Ledum*, *Liria*, a River of *Languedoc*; it ariſeth three Miles above *Monepellier*, and a little beneath falls by the Lake of *Magnelone*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*. See *Lez*.

Lhon. See *Lippe*.

Lhundain, the *Welſh* Name of *London*.

Lhydaw, the Name of *Bretagne*, a Province in *France*, in ſome of the Writers of the middle Ages.

Liacura, *Parnaſſus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, in *Achaia*.

Liamone, *Pitanus*, or *Ticarius*, a River in the Iſle of *Corſica*.

Liampo, the moſt Eaſterly Cape of all the Continent of *China* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, taking its Name from a Town, ſo called, in the Province of *Chechiara*.

Liaune, *Liana*, *Eina*, a ſmall River in *Picardy* in *France*; which ariſeth in the Confines of *Artois*; and flowing through the County of *Bologne*, by the Capital City of it, falls into the *Britiſh Sea*.

Liaſto, *Liguidon*, a Sea-Port on the Eaſt of *Sardinia*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Libano, *Libanus*, the greateſt and beſt known Mountain in *Syria*; which alone produceth the Cedar Tree in that Country. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia*, and *Damaſcus*; and ends at the *Mediterranian Sea* near *Tripoli*; having run from Eaſt to Weſt one hundred and twenty five Miles. It is the oftneſt mentioned of any Mountain in the Sacred Scriptures: exceeding high, and very far ſpread; fruitful and pleaſant; and was the Northern Boundary of the *Holy Land*, and Mother of the River *Jordan*. Now inhabited by divers Towns and ſome Cities, amongſt which, is the Seat of the Reſidence of the *Patriarch* of the *Maronites*. The Rivers *Rochan*, *Nahar-Roſſens*, and *Nahar-Cardicha* ſpring from it. The *Northern* part is ſaid to be continually covered with Snow. It hath *Paleſtine* to the South, *Meſopotamia* to the Eaſt, and *Armenia* to the North, (with one foot in *Phœnicia*, another in *Syria* and the *Mediterranean* to the Weſt. Oppoſite to it, ſtands a Mountain called *Antilibanus*, ſeparated only by a Valley. See *Antilibanus*.

Libaw, *Liba*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which has an Haven on the *Baltick Sea*; in the Confines of *Samogitia*; eighteen *German* Miles from *Memel* in *Pruſſia*; and twenty five from *Mittaw*, the Capital of *Semigallia*, to the Weſt. This Town was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*: at laſt by the Treaty of *Oliva-Kloſter*, in 1660. it was reſtored to the Duke of *Curland*.

Liburnia, a Branch of the ancient *Illyricum*, now thrown partly into *Croatia*, and partly into *Dalmatia*. Its principal City was *Scardona*, now *Scardo* in *Dalmatia*. The *Lopſi* were ſome of its ancient people: to whom, is owing the invention of *light Frigats*, thence called *Naves Liburnicæ*.

Libya, is ſo conſiderable a part of *Africa* in the old *Geographies*, that the *Greeks* called all *Africa*, *Lybia*. It ſtood divided into the *Exterior* and *Interior*. The former lay along the *Mediterranean*, betwixt *Egypt* and *Marmorica*; or from *Egypt* South, according to others, along the left Bank of the *Nile*, as far as to *Æthiopia*; in which ſpace the Deſart of *Elfocar*, and the Kingdom and Deſart of *Gaoga* (*now*) are contained. The other ran from the Mountain *Atlas*, to the River *Niger*, containing the (now) vaſt Deſart of *Zaara*. And this latter is *Libya*, properly ſo called, Which, together with *Libya Marmorica* (now *Barca*), and *Libya Cyrenaica*, makes up a ſecond diviſion, that we find in Writers, of *Libya*.

Lichfield, *Lichfeldia*, a City (which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*) ſeated in the County of *Staffurd*: twenty four *Engliſh* Miles from *Leiceſter* to the Weſt, ten from *Stafford* to the North-Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Coventry* to the North-Weſt. It is a low ſeated, beautiful, and large City; divided into two parts by a clear Brook, which is croſſed by Cauſeys, with Sluces in them for the Paſſage of the Water. That part which lies on the South Side of this Water, is the greater by far; and divided into ſeveral Streets: and the North Part, though leſs, has the Cathedral Church, the Cloſe (incompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall) in which are the Prebends Houſes, and the Biſhops Palace. This has been a Biſhops See very long; for in the year of our Lord 606. *Oſwius* King of *Northumberland*, having conquered the then Pagan *Mercians*, inſtituted a Biſhoprick, and ſettled *Duina* as Biſhop here, to inſtruct them in the Chriſtian Faith: his Succeſſors were in ſuch eſteem with the following Kings of *Mercia*, that they did not only obtain large Poſſeſſions for the maintaining the Dignity of this See; but were alſo reputed the Primates of *Mercia*, and Archbiſhops. *Ladulph* (one of them) had a Pall ſent him as ſuch, upon the Golden Solicitations of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, about 779. Which Dignity laſted not long; for it died with this King and Archbiſhop *Ladulph*. A Synod held in 1075. ordaining, that the Biſhops Sees for the future ſhould be ſettled in the greateſt Cities; *Peter* Biſhop of *Lichfield*, removed this to *Cheſter*. *Robert Lindſey*, another of them, removed it to *Coventry*. *Roger Clinton*, a third Biſhop, but the thirty ſeventh in Succeſſion, in 1148. began the beautiful Cathedral here, which he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and S. *Chad*; and rebuilt

built the Caſtle, which is now intirely ruined. The *Cloſe*, in the old Rebellion, was garriſoned for the King: But the Lord *Brook*, a zealous *Parliamentarian*, coming before it, *March* 2. 1642. (though the General was ſlain, and ſo paid dear for his Diſloyalty) yet the place was taken by that Party. The twenty ſecond of that Month, the King's Forces returned, and beſieged it the ſecond time; and *April* 8. after a Defeat of three thouſand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again ſurrendred to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the King's Hands I know not; but I find it taken by Storm by the King *May* 30. 1645. and retaken by Treaty, *June* 18. in the ſame year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battel of *Naſeby*. Its Long. is 21. 20. Lat. 52. 41. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spellesburg*, and Viſcount *Quarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, *June* 5. 1674. *Lichfield* has alſo the honour to be a *County Corporate*, and beſides the Cathedral, ſhews three Pariſh Churches.

Lico, *Lycus*, a River of *Phrygia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls ſoon after into the *Meander*. See *Laodicea*.

Licoſia, *Ledrenſis Urbs*, the ſame with *Nicoſia*, the principal City of the Iſland of *Cyprus*.

Licoſtomo. See *Seoſtuſa*.

Lida, a ſmall Town which has a ſtrong Caſtle built upon a Rock, and is the Capital of a Territory in the Palatinate of *Volna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It ſtands upon the River *Deta*, ten *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* South, and ſeven from *Novogrod*; ſeverely handled by the *Moſcovites* in 1655.

Liddesdale, a ſmall County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; which takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with *Tivedale*, on the Weſt with *Annandale*, on the South with *Cumberland*, and on the Eaſt with *Northumberland*.

Lidkioping, *Lidkioping*, a ſmall City in *Weſtrogothia*, a Province in *Sweden*, upon the Lake of *Wener*, and the River *Lid*; three Miles from *Marſtad* to the Weſt, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

Liechtenſtein, a Principality in the Province of *Auſtria* in *Germany*. There is another *Liechtenſtein* in the *Tyroliſme*, in *Italy*, near *Bolzano*.

Liege, *Leodium*, a City of *Germany*, which *Lipſius* calls *Leodicum*; the Writers of the middle Ages, *Legia*; the Inhabitants **Luyck**; the *Germans* **Lutzyck**: and the *French* **Liege**. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*; a great and populous City, built upon the *Maes*, and annexed to the *Low Countries*; yet a *German* City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, and under the Protection of its own Biſhop: fifteen Miles from *Cologne* to the Weſt, five from *Aquiſgrane*, ten from *Louvain*, and three from *Maeſtricht* to the South. It had a very ſtrong Caſtle, which was ruined by the *French*. Though in the Protection of its own Biſhop, yet it is a Free Imperial City: and herefore a pleaſant Village ſituate in the Woods and Hills, amongſt ſweet Springs, which fell down from thoſe Hills; frequently viſited by *Landebert* Biſhop of *Tongres*, who was afterwards ſlain here by *Dodon* a Servant of *Pepin* King of *France*. The See was firſt ſettled at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maeſtricht*, and at laſt by S. *Hubartus* (one of theſe Biſhops) ſettled at *Liege*. It takes this Name from a ſmall River which there falls into the *Maes*: a vaſt part of the Ground within its Walls is not built; but imployed in Vineyards, and Orchards; and withal ſo very fruitful, that it may contend with *Sicily*. In this City *Charles the Great*, kept his *Chriſtmas* in the year 769. *Henry* IV. died here of Grief in 1107. In the year 1131. Pope *Innocent* II. crowned the Emperor *Lotharius* in the Church of S. *Lambert* here. *Henry* VI. reduced this City, (then in Rebellion) in 1191. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be built by *Amborix* a *German* Prince, mentioned by *Julius Cæſar*. It ſuffered much from the *Normans*; much alſo from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who in 1212. took it, and ſuffered it to be plundered ſix days together: in the fifteenth Century, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking advantage of their Diſagreement in the Election of a Biſhop, grievouſly afflicted it, (in 1468.) and deſtroyed a part of it: in this laſt Age it has been ill treated by its Biſhops: and the *French* taking it by ſurprize in 1675. the next year after ruined the Caſtle; ſo that it is no great wonder, if after all theſe Calamities, the number of its Inhabitants are diminiſhed. The Baron *D'Elderen*, great Dean of the Cathedral, was choſen Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*, by plurality of Votes againſt the Cardinal of *Furſtenburgh*, *Auguſt* 17. 1688.

The Biſhopſick of Liege, or *Luyck*, is a part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; though annexed to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*: its ancient Inhabitants were the *Eburones*, of old called *Tungri* alſo. It is bounded on the Eaſt and South, by the Dukedoms of *Limburgh*, and *Luxemburgh*; on the Weſt by *Brabant*, and the Earldom of *Namur*; and on the North by the *Upper Guelderland*: *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, and *Hainault*, have every of them agrandiſed themſelves with the Spoils of this Dioceſe. The principal City is *Liege*; the reſt are *Dinant*, S. *Trayen*, *Huy*, *Maſeich*, and *Tongres*: beſides theſe, it contained fifty two Baronies, eighteen walled Towns, and four hundred Villages; being no leſs populous, than fruitful. It is thirty one Miles long, and fifteen broad: the Valleys produce plenty of Graſs; the Plains, of Corn; the Hills, of Wines; the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimſtone; and Pit-Coal in abundance. Its Foreſts affords all ſorts of Veniſon in great plenty: beſides the *Maes* which runs the whole length of this Country, it has fourteen other Rivers; ſome very conſiderable; which both inrich the Lands, promote Trade, and afford them a great plenty of Fiſh: and after all, the Air is very temperate and healthful.

Lier, *Ledo*, a River in the *Low-Countries*.

Liere, *Lier*, a very ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, in the Diſtrict of *Antwerp*; ſeated upon the great *Nethe*, which falls two Miles further to the South into the *Ruypel*. This Town is under the *Spaniards*, and is a Frontier againſt the *Hollanders*; two Miles from *Mechelen* to the North, ſix from *Bruſſels* to the North-Weſt, and three from *Antwerp* to the Eaſt. Naturally very ſtrong by its Situation, and made much more ſo by Art. See *Lire*.

Lieſſe or *Notre Dame de Lieſſe*, a ſmall Town in *Laonnois* County in *Picardy*, famous for the Devotions there paid to a Chappel of the Virgin *Mary*.

Lieuvin, a Diſtrict belonging to the City of *Liſieux* in *Normandy*; which lies between *Auge* to the Weſt, the Mouth of the *Seine* to the North, the Territory of *Roan* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of *Ouche* to the South. This was the Seat of the *Lexovii*, a *Gauliſh* Tribe; and is now called *Lexovienſis Ager*, from them.

Lignitz, *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, *Hegetmatia*, a City of *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, (*Catus*) which falls into the *Odor*; not two Miles from *Jawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and ſeven from *Wratiſlaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a ſmall Territory belonging to it; and has a noble Caſtle at this day. The Dutchy ſince 1675. is in the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*.

Ligor,

Ligor, *Ligorium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malaca*, near the Bay of *Siam*; in the middle between the City of *Judia*, (*Udia* or *Odida*, the Capital of that Kingdom, to the North) and *Malaca* to the South; three hundred and eighty Miles from either: it has a good Harbour.

Ligorne, *Livorno*, *Ligurnus*, *Liburnus portus*. *Leghorn*, an ancient and celebrated Sea-Port, mentioned by *Polybius*, *Antoninus* and *Cicero*. It is called by the *Italians*, *Livorno*; by the *English*, *Legorne*; by the *French*, *Ligourne*; seated in the Territory of *Pisa*, on the West of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, in a Plain; fifteen Miles from *Pisa* to the South, ten from the Mouth of the *Arno*, forty from *Piombino* to the North, and sixty from *Florence* to the South-West. There belongs to it a large and a safe Haven, very much frequented by Merchants; the *Great Duke* to secure the Wealth and Trade of it, has built three strong Forts upon it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. *Cosmus de Medices* Duke of *Florence*, had it from them in exchange for *Serezana*; being then a poor despicable Village, not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, corrupted by the Marshes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando*, (two of his Successors) having improved its condition, by making it a Free-Port, at a time when the *Genoese* had excessively inhanced their Imposts upon the Merchants, built the three Forts, and walled the Town; and built in it also a Noble Palace for the Governour, and for the Reception of Foreign Ambassadors, with a large *Arsenal* or *Magazin*. It has two Havens; the greater is extreamly large, safe, and convenient for Ships of any Burthen: the lesser, called *Darsi*, is of some use for smaller Ships. See *Du Val Voyage d' Ital.*

Liguria, a part of the ancient *Gallia Cisalpina* in *Italy*, now contained in the States of *Genoua*.

Liflandt. See *Livonia*.

Lilers, *Lilerium*, a Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Navez*, seven Leagues from *Arras* to the North.

Lille, *L' Isle*, *Insula*, *Insulæ*, a City in *Flanders*, called by the Inhabitants **Lyssel**; by the *English*, *Lisle*; by the *Italians*, *Lida*; is the Capital of *Flandria Gallica*; a great, strong, populous place, well Traded, upon the River *Deuller*. *Lewis* XIV. (the present King of *France*) took this from the *Spaniards* in 1667. It lies five Leagues from *Ypre* to the South, six from *Doway*, four from the Borders of *Artois*, and five from *Tournay*. Built by *Baldwin* IV. Count of *Flanders*, in 1007. *Baldwin the Pious*, his Son, being born here, favoured it very much: and on that account walled it in 1066. and built in it also a magnificent Church, and a delicate Monastery. There is (saith *L. Guicciardin*) a good Castle in it, and the Ruins of an old one, called **Buck**; where the Governours for the ancient *French* Kings resided, which were then instituted the **Foresters** of *Flanders*. This City was taken and burnt by *Philip* II. King of *France*, about 1185. Being rebuilt, it was again taken and harassed by *Philip* IV about 1304. Since then it is much increased, (saith the same Author) by the Industry of the Inhabitants, who imploy themselves mostly in weaving Silk: so that it is raised to be the third City in the *Low-Countries* after *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*; and frequently called in *French*, *La petit Paris*, for its Beauty. The *French* had it confirmed to them in 1668. by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. It is the Head of a large Chattellany, containing divers Villages; and strongly fortified. ¶ Also, a pleasant Town in the County of *Venaissin* in *Provence*, five or six Leagues from *Avignon*, and about the same from *Carpentras*, in a fruitful Country; surrounded by the River *Sorgue*, like an Island, and thence called *L'isle*.

Lille, *Illa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariseth in the Province of *Limosin*; and flowing through *Perigord*, watereth *Perigeux* (*Vesuna*) the Capital of that County, and *Mucidan*: at *Coutraz* it entertains the *Dormia*, from *Aubeterre*; then a little beneath *Lisbourne* falls into the *Dordonne*, seven Miles above its conjunction with the *Garonne*.

Lillebonne, or *Islebonne*, *Islebonna*, *Juliobona*, a Town in the *Pais de Caux* in *Normandy*, in the Diocese of *Rouen*; giving Name to a Branch of the House of *Lorrain*. In the year 1080. the Bishops of *Normandy* were assembled in a Council here, in the presence of *William* the *Conquerour*, King of *England*, at which the Archbishop of *Rouen* presided.

Lillo, *Lilloa*, a strong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Scheldt*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, one above *Santvliet* or *Sanflis* to the South; and four from *Bergen op Zoom*. At this Fort all Ships that pass up the River to *Antwerp*, are by the Treaty of *Munster* to stop.

Lima or *Ciudad de Los Reyes*, *Lima*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru*; a beautiful, great, well traded City; and the See of an Archbishop. Built in 1535. by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard* in the Valley of *Lima*, called by Natives *Rimac* The Viceroy of *Peru* resides here; which with other Advantages hath made it very great, rich, populous, and beautiful; though it be all built with Timber, and an open unwalled Town. They compute about five thousand *Spaniards* and forty thousand *Negroes* in it; a great number of Ecclesiastical Buildings, as Churches, Convents, Colleges, and Hospitals; and a stately Palace *Royal*, wherein the *Vice-Roy* keeps his Court. It stands upon a River of the same Name; one Mile from the *Pacifick Ocean*, two from its own Harbor called *Callao de Lima*, one hundred and twenty from *Cusco*, the old Metropolis of this Kingdom, as *Jo. Laet* saith. It is under the King of *Spain*, and had an University opened in 1614. Long 296. 40. Lat. 23. 30. A dreadful Earthquake *Octob.* 30. 1687. overthrew most of the Buildings, both publick and private, and buried above a thousand Inhabitants in the Ruins. The *Ecclesiasticks* of *Peru* have celebrated two or three Councils here.

Lima, *Lamia*, a River in *Portugal*, which washeth the Town of *Viana de Foz de Lima*, six Leagues from *Braga* to the West; and then falls into the Ocean.

Limagne, *Limane*, *Limania*, or *Alimania*, a small Territory in *Auvergne*; which for the greatest part is contained in that Province. It is very well watered, and wonderfully fruitful; being a Plain, upon the River *Allier*, extending from North to South twelve Miles, near and below *Clermont*.

Limat, *Limmat*, *Limagus*, *Lindemagus*, a River in *Switzerland*; which ariseth in the County of *Sargans*, or **Sarganzerlandt**; and runneth North through the Lake of *Riva*, and that of *Zurich*; after which it watereth *Zurich*, and *Baden*; and a little lower falls into the *Aar*, the chief River of *Switzerland*.

Limburg, a Dutchy and Town in the *Low-Countries*. The Dutchy, though one of the *Seventeen Provinces*, is not great. It lies between the Duthcy of *Juliers* to the East and North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West and South. It had heretofore Dukes of its own: but upon the Death of *Waleram* the Third (by Dr. *Heylin* called *Henry*) in 1283. *Adolph* the next Heir sold it to *John* Duke of *Brabant*; who pretended at the same time a Right to it,

ſt, as deſcended from *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburgh*, in 1172 married to *Godfrey* III. Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293 *Reinold*, Earl of *Gelders*, ſet up another Title in the Right of *Ermingrade* his Wife, Daughter of *Herman*, late Duke of *Limburg*; but his Forces being defeated, and he taken Priſoner in the Battel of *Worancan*, he was forced to reſign his Right to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his liberty; and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* have peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very fruitful as to Wheat and Fewel; it has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas. It contains one hundred and twenty five Villages, whereof five are walled.

Limburg, *Limburgum*, the principal City of the laſt mentioned Dukedom, is pleaſantly ſeated upon a Hill by the River *Weſer*, amongſt ſhady Woods; in the Confines of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; ſix Leagues from that City to the Eaſt, ſeven from *Maeſtricht*, and four from *Aquiſgrane* to the South. It had a very ſtrong Caſtle, mounted upon a ſteep Hill, and of a difficult Acceſs. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632. but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675. the *French* ſurprized it; and being forced to leave it in 1677. they deſtroyed the Caſtle, which now lies in Rubbiſh.

Lime, otherwiſe called *Lime Regis*, is a ſmall Town in the Weſtern Borders of the County of *Dorſet*, next *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bridport*, upon a ſteep Hill, and a River of the ſame Name; which hardly deſerves the Name of a Sea-Port, though it is frequented by Fiſhermen. It hath a Road, ſufficiently ſecured from the violence of the Winds by Rocks and high Trees. It is a Corporation, governed by a Major, and ſends two Burgeſſes to the Parliament: defended by *Blake* againſt the Kings Forces in the late *Parliamentarian Rebellion* to a Wonder, though it has no other Fortifications, than what Nature beſtowed upon it. To this Place, *Charles* II after the Battel of *Worceſter* retired, and was promiſed paſſage for *France*; but deluded by the Maſter, and forced to ſeek it elſewhere. The late Duke of *Monmouth* on *June* 11. 1685. with about one hundred and twenty Men on Board a ſingle Veſſel from *Holland* ſurprized this Town, and began a Rebellion againſt King *James* II. which was of ſhort duration, unfortunate in all its events; and ended in the ruin of that Duke: being beheaded *July* 15. following, on *Tower-Hill*, in *London*.

Limen, *Palus Maotis*, a Branch or Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, on the Eaſt of the *Crim Tartary*; called alſo *Mar de Zabacce*, and *de Tana*, from the River *Tanais*, which falls into it

Limerick, *Limericum*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Munſter*, (but in the Confines of *Connaught*) upon the River *Shannon*: forty five Miles from *Kilkenny* to the Weſt, thirty five from *Galloway* to the South, and from the main Ocean about ſixty; but ſo accommodated by the River, that Ships of Burden come up to the very Walls. This City is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhel*. The *Iriſh* call it **Loumeagh**. It was firſt conquered from them, by *Raimond de Groſſe*, an *Engliſh* Man: after which one *Danewald*, an *Iriſh* Royolet of *Thomond*, burnt it. King *John* built the Caſtle: the *Engliſh* in after times built an additional Town, and walled it; ſecuring it by Draw-Bridges, and whatever might contribute to the ſtrength of it. What became of this Place in the beginning of the *Iriſh* Rebellion, I do not find: but when *Ireton* came before it in 1651. to take it for the Parliamentarians, *Hugh O-Neal*, a Valiant *Iriſh* Man, and a good Commander, being intruſted with the Government of it by the Lord Lieutenant; it made the beſt defence, and ſlew more of the Parliamentarians, than any place in *Ireland*: till after a Siege of three Months, it yielded upon Articles, when all their Victuals were ſpent. Having the Conſolation of ſeeing her Conqueror ſoon ſwept away by the Plague, which he found here, when he forced the Town. After the Rout at the *Boyne*, King *James*'s Forces rallied again here; and made a very vigorous defence under the Conduct of Monſieur *Boiſeleau* the Governour: inſomuch, that though King *William* in Perſon commanded the Siege, which began about the tenth of *Auguſt* 1690. yet his Army was forced to decamp the one and thirtieth following without ſucceſs. The next year it ſurrended upon Articles

The County of **Limerick** is bounded on the North by the Rivers *Shannon* and *Myſker*, which part it from *Clare* and *Ormond*; on the Eaſt it has the County of *Tipperary*, on the South that of *Cork*, and on the Weſt that of *Kerry*. A fertil Country (ſaith Mr *Camden*) and full of people, but able to ſhew few places of any account. The Weſtern ſide is Mountainous; the reſt Plain

Limmo, *Lemene*, *Romatinum*, a River of *Friuli*, which ariſeth out of the *Carnick Alpes*; and waſhing *Concordia*, an old ruined City, twenty ſeven Miles from *Aquileja* to the Eaſt, falls into the *Venetian* Gulph.

Limoges, *Lemovicum urbs*, in *Ptolemy* called *Raſtiatum*, in *Ammianus Marcellinus* Lemovix, and otherwiſe *Lemovica*, *Lemovicina*, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Limoſin* in *France*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*: great and populous; ſeated amongſt Hills, by the River *Vienne*; twenty Leagues from *Angouleſme* to the Eaſt, twenty five from *Poictiers* to the North-Eaſt, and forty from *Bourdeaux*. This City was of old times pilliged by the *Goths* and *Franks*. Afterwards by Storm taken by the *Black* Prince in 1371. who put four thouſand of the Inhabitants to the Sword. Adorned now with divers Religious Houſes, and has been a *Viſcounty* for many Ages. The Biſhops of *Aquitaine* have celebrated ſome Councils at it.

Limoſin, *Lemovicenſis Provincia*, is a Province of *France*, in the Generalité of *Aquitain*; which is part of what was poſſeſſed by the *Lemovices*. It is a great and populous Province, but cold and barren, affording little Corn, or Wine, that is good: divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower: on the North it is bounded by *la Marche*; on the Eaſt by *Auvergne*; on the South by *Cahors*; and on the Weſt by *Perigort*, and *Angoumois*. Foreigners do ſometimes include *la Marche* in this Province. The principal Cities are *Limoges*, *Tulle*, *Brive*, and *Uſerche*.

Limoux, *Limoſium*, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, [*Atax*,] three Leagues from *Carcaſſone* to the South and ſix from *Mirepoix* to the Eaſt. It is built amongſt the Hills, well peopled, and belongs to the Dioceſe of *Narbonne*.

Linceo, and **Lincen**, *Linceſtis*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Linchiang, a City of the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Quanſi*; upon the River *Can*, at the foot of the Mountains: eſteemed the eighth City of that Province.

Linck, or **Lincken**, a Fort in *Flanders*, in the Diſtrict of *Bourbourg*, upon the River *Colme*, one League from *Bourbourg* to the North-Eaſt, and two from *Audomar* to the North. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and ſtill in their Hands.

Lincoln, *Lincolnia*, *Lindum*, a famous City ſeated on the North ſide of the River *Witham*, over

which it hath ſeveral Bridges; almoſt in the Centre of the County to which it gives name: large, well built, and populous; extending from the top of a high Hill (where *Lindum*, the old *Roman* Town, ſtood; its Ditches and Rampier being ſtill viſible) a great way downwards unto the River. In this Town, the Valiant *Britain*, *Vortimer*, died in 456: being Poyſoned by *Rowena*, the Daughter of *Hengiſt*, and Wife of *Vortiger*. The *Saxons* after this ruined *Lindum* and built *Lincoln* nearer the River, about the times, when *Paulinus* firſt Preached the Chriſtian Faith to them. The *Danes* deſtroyed it twice. In the time of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, here was one thouſand and ſeventy Manſions. In the *Norman* times no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous, as *Will.* of *Malmsbury* acquaints us. *Will.* the Conqueror thought fit to build here a very ſtrong Caſtle upon the top of the Hill aforeſaid to awe the Inhabitants. *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, near *Oxon*, at the ſame time removed the Sea hither, and built the Cathedral above the ſame Hill. In the Reign of *Edward* III. it was made a Mart or Staple. King *Stephen* was overcome and taken Priſoner near this City, in 1140. *Sept.* 5. in a great Battel with *Maud* the Empreſs, and afterwards at *Briſtol* laid in Irons. *Henry* III. had better ſucceſs here; when it being defended by the Barons againſt him under Prince *Lewis*, in 1217. *May* 19. he took it, forced *Lewis* to Flee to *London*, and ſoon after into *France*. Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, that of fifty Churches ſtanding within an hundred Years of his time, there were only eighteen left. It hath by times gone through all the calamities of Fire, Sword, and Earthquake. Yet a large, populous, and well frequented place ſtill, and enjoying the greateſt Dioceſe of any in the Kingdom; as the Cathedral, there called commonly the *Minſter*, is one of the ſtatelieſt Piles perhaps in Chriſtendom. It hath the privilege alſo of being a County Corporate, whoſe Liberties extend about twenty Miles in compaſs, with the title of the *County of the City of Lincoln*. Its Long. 22. 52. Lat. 53. 12.

Lincolnſhire, is bounded on the North by the *Humber*, and the *Britiſh* Sea; on the Eaſt by the ſame Sea, and part of *Norfolk*; on the South by *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutlandſhire*; on the Weſt by *Leiceſter*, *Nottingham*, and *Yorkſhire*. It is a very large County; extending in length from North to South almoſt ſixty Miles, and carrying in ſome places thirty in breadth; fruitful in Corn and Graſs, thick ſet with Towns, and well watered with Rivers; As the *Humber*, the *Trent* (which ſevers part of it from *Nottinghamſhire*,) the *Witham*, running a croſs it, the *Woland* and the *Nen*. The whole is divided into *Lindſey* to the Northward, which takes up about one half; *Holland* towards the Sea, Southward; and *Keſteven*, Weſt from thence; which three diviſions contain ſix hundred and thirty Pariſhes, and thirty five Market Towns. Here is plenty of Fowl and Fiſh. The old Inhabitans were the *Coritani*. The preſent Earl of this County is *Edward* Lord *Clinton*; who ſucceeded in 1667. being the fifth of his Family that has born this Title, and the ſixteenth Earl. *Edward Fines*, Lord *Clinton*, Lord Admiral, having obtained this Honor from Qu. *Elizabeth*, in 1565: before whoſe time the ſame title had paſſed through ſeveral Families by frequent interruptions.

Lincopen, *Lincopia*, *Lingacopia*, a City of *Sweden*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal* in *Oſtro-Gothia*; between *Soderkoping* to the Eaſt, and *Wadzena* to the Weſt; twenty eight *German* Miles from *Stockholm* to the South-Weſt, and almoſt eight Eaſt from the Lake of *Veter*. Long. 32. 48. Lat. 58. 3. The City is very ſmall and inconſiderable. We read of a Synod celebrated at it in 1148. under P. *Eugenius* III. It is alſo written *Lindkoping*.

Lindaw, *Lindavia*, *Lindavilum*, *Philyra*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in an Iſland in the Lake of *Conſtance*; joined to the Continent by a Bridge two hundred and ninety Paces long. It is an Imperial and Free City, ſituate in the borders of *Switzerland*: eight Miles from *Conſtance* to the North-Eaſt; and grew up out of the ruins of *Æſchach*, a place near to it. Very ſtrong both by its Site, and by Art; and therefore it the more eaſily repelled the Forces of Count *Wrangel* the *Swediſh* General, who in 1647. belieged it. The beginning of this City was a Monaſtery, built here by *Adelbert Rorbuck*, a Kinſman of *Charles* the Great, in 810. This occaſioned the building of a Village; and the Site being pleaſant, fruitful, and convenient, it grew up by degrees to a City: at firſt ſubject to the Abbeſs; after that to the Dukes of *Schwaben*; obtaining its Privileges ſince from *Rudolphus* I. *Frederick* III. and *Sigiſmond*.

Lindo, *Lindus*, a Sea-Port Town in the Iſle of *Rhodes*; the Chriſtian Inhabitants of which can bring about twenty good and large Ships into the *Grand Seignior's* Service.

Line, a rivulet in *Staffordſhire*, upon which *Newcaſtle* ſtands; thence commonly called *Newcaſtle upon Line*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Newcaſtle upon Tine*.

Lindſey, one of the three parts of the County of *Lincoln*; containing all the Northern parts from the River *Witham* to the *Humber*, and from the Ocean to *Trent*. This was in 1626. by *Charles* I. made an Earldom; and granted to *Robert Bartie*, Lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; who died in the Bed of Honour at *Edge-Hill October* 23. 1642. being the King's General in that Battel. The preſent Earl, *Robert Bartie*, the third of this Family, ſucceeded in 1666.

Lingen, *Lingo*, a ſtrong Town in *Weſtphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name; under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Ems*; forty five Miles from *Munſter* to the North, and fifty five from *Emden* to the South. The County, that belongs to it, lies in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*; and is very ſmall. It belonged to the *Spaniards* in the time of *Charles* V. but is now in the hands of the Prince of *Orange*.

Linlithgo, *Linlithquo*, *Lithquo*, *Lindum*, a Town and a County in the South of *Scotland*. The Town ſtandeth on the South ſide of the Fyrth of *Edenburgh*: twenty two Miles from that City to the Weſt. This Place, as Mr. *Cambden* ſaith, is called *Lindum* by *Ptolemy*; and it takes its Name from a great Lake in this ſmall County: from which ancient, the preſent Name is derived.

Linoſa, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, near *Malta*. It depends upon the Iſland of *Malta*.

Linton, a Market Town in *Cambridgeſhire*, in the Hundred of *Chilford*.

Lintz, *Aurelianum*, *Lentia*, called by *Aurelian*, *Lyncia*, *Lyncium*; and by ſome underſtood to be the *Aredate* of *Ptolemy*; is the Capital City of the *Upper Auſtria*; ſmall, but populous; ſeated upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; and in it a magnificent Caſtle, whither the Emperors of the Houſe of *Auſtria* have frequently retired for their Pleaſure, and Divertiſement. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles from *Paſſaw* to the Eaſt, and twenty four from *Vienna* to the Weſt. Dr. *Brown* gives this account of it, *It is not very great, but as neat and handſom a City as moſt in* Germany. *There is in it a very great Market-place, with never a bad Houſe in it: the whole Town is built of a very white free Stone, and the Caſtle upon*

upon the Hill is of a Modern building, very large; there is alſo a Bridge over the Danube. *The* Imperial *Forces Rendezvouzed here, when* Soliman *came to* Vienna, in 1532. *This was alſo beſieged by the Peaſants of* Auſtria, *in the time of* Ferdinand II. *They having got a Body together of forty thouſand Men, and many pieces of Ordnance; but were ſtourly repulſed after many Aſſaults, and at laſt overcome by* Papenheim. The late renowned Duke of *Lorraine* dyed at a Convent near this *Lintz*. See *Lorraine*.

Lintz, *Lentium*, a ſmall Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Dioceſe of *Cologn* in *Weſterwalds*; five Miles beneath *Coblentz* to the North, ſix from *Cologn*; in the borders of the Dukedom of *Juliers*.

Lintzgow, *Lentinenſis Populus*, a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*.

Lipari, *Lipara*, a knot of ſmall Iſlands, being ſeven in number, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*: they lie in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, about thirty Miles to the North-Weſt of the Iſland, and the ſame diſtance from *Calabria* to the Weſt. Though they belong to *Sicily*, yet *Charles* V. for his convenience attributed them to the Kingdom of *Naples*: but in 1609. they were reſtored to *Sicily*, and at this day are holden by the King of *Spain* as a part of it. The ancient *Poets* Epithet them *Æoliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, from a fiction of their being the Country of the Gods of thoſe names. The principal is the Iſland called *Lipari*, which has an Epiſcopal City to enable it, under the Metropolitical juriſdiction of *Meſſina* in *Sicily*. In 1544. *Barberouſſe*, the *Turkiſh* Admiral, ruined this City; but it was rebuilt again, and a conſiderable Fortreſs added to it.

Lippa, a City of *Tranſylvania*, ſeated upon the River *Maroſch*, which falls in the *Tibiſcus* at *Segedin*. It ſtands five *Hungarian* Miles from *Temeſwar* to the North, and thirteen from *Alba Julia*, or *Weiſſenburgh*, to the South-Weſt. This City was taken in 1595. from the *Turks*, by the Emperor: Retaken by Aſſault by General *Caraffa* with a Body of ten thouſand Imperialiſts on *Aug.* 19. 1688. And the Caſtle, into which the Garriſon retreated to ſave themſelves, being about two thouſand Soldiers, was obliged to Surrender upon diſcretion two days after. There were eighteen pieces of Cannon in it.

Lippe, *Lippia*, a City of *Weſtphalia*, more commonly called *Lipſtat*. It ſtands upon the River *Lippe*, three *German* Miles from *Paderborn* to the Eaſt; in Marſhes, and a bad Air; yet it is a Hanſe Town, very great, and the Capital of a County of the ſame name. It was once too a Free Imperial City: in length of time it became exempt, and fell under the Juriſdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and by one of them was mortgaged to the Duke of *Cleve* for eight thouſand Marks of Silver; and never ſince redeemed; but together with *Cleve* fell to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. *Charlemaigne* aſſembled the Biſhops of *Germany* here in 780. The County of *Lippe* is a part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; between the Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*, and the County or Earldom of *Ravensberg*. It is under its own Count, (the principal Town excepted) whoſe Reſidence is at *Lemgow*. He has alſo a part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, not long ſince granted him by *Maurice* Landtgrave of *Haſſia*.

The **Lippe**, *Lupias*, *Luppia*, is a River of *Germany*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It ariſeth in a Village called *Lippſprinck*, near *Paderborn*; and running Weſtward, watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipſtad*; ſeparating the Dioceſe of *Munſter* from the County of *Mark*; it paſſeth by *Ham*, *Dorſten*, and *Weſel* into the *Rhine*; twelve Miles beneath *Cologn* to the North-Weſt.

Lippio, *Hyppius*, a River of *Bithynia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, near *Heraclea Ponti*.

Lipuda, *Aretas*, a River of *Calabria*, which falleth by the City of *Umbriatico*, into the *Ionian* Sea.

Lire, *Lira*. See *Liere* above. Only let me add the Elogy given it by *L. Guicciardin*; *Lira, elegans & amœnum* Brabantiæ *oppidum; adeo ut multorum hujus Tractus Nobilium, in otio degentium, à curis & turba jucundiſſimus ſit receſſus.* Lire *is ſo beautiful and pleaſant a Town of* Brabant, *that many of the Nobility thereof, make it their beloved receſs from Cares and Crouds of Men.*

Lirio, *Iris*, the ſame with *Caſalmach*.

Lis, *Lægia*: The ſame with *Leye*.

Lisbon, *Olyſippo*, *Ulyſippo*, (the *Spaniards* call it *Liuboa*,) the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbiſhops See made by P. *Boniface* IX. It has a large, ſafe, convenient Harbor; and a Caſtle built on a Hill by the *Tajo*; on the North ſide of which River the City ſtands two Leagues from the Ocean, and ſix from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. In Long. 11. 00. Lat. 38. 50. According to Dr. *Heylyn*, in Long. 9. 10. Lat. 38. 30. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* King of *Portugal*, in 1147. It is the greateſt in all *Spain*, and every day encreaſing. At a Town, called *Bethlem*, within half a League of it, are to be ſeen the Tombs of the Kings of *Portugal*. Of this City the *Spaniards* have a Proverb, *Qui no ha viſto Liuboa, no ha viſto coſa boa. He that has not ſeen Lisbonne, has ſeen nothing that's good.*

Liſieux, *Lexobii*, *Lexovium*, *Neomagus*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Tucca*, (or rather *Lezon*;) which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Roan*: a great and fine City, ſeated in a fruitful Country; five Leagues from the Shoars of the *Britiſh* Seas to the Eaſt, eighteen from *Roan* to the Weſt, and ten from *Caen* to the Eaſt. The Country about is from it called the *Lieuvin*. *Cæſar* in his *Commentaries* twice mentions the Forces of the ancient People thereof, againſt the *Romans*. In 1106. The *Eccleſiaſtiques* held a Council here in the preſence of *Henry* I. King of *England*; and ſince, others.

Liſmore, *Liſmora*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Munſter*, in the County of *Waterford*; which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*; but this Biſhoprick has been united to that of *Waterford*, ſince 1363. It ſtands upon the River *More*; fifteen Miles from the *Vergivian* Ocean, and twenty two from *Caſhell*.

Liſnia, a ſtrong Fortreſs in *Boſnia*, ſurprized by the Imperialiſts *July* 18. 1690. after having in the two precedent Years been thrice attack'd by them in vain. Two hundred Chriſtian Slaves were here free'd.

Liſon, *Caſius*, a Mountain of *Syria*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*; lying between *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*, near *Antioch* and *Laodicea*. There is another Mountain by it, called the *Anticaſius*; and a Country between them called heretofore *Caſiotis*; in which are the Cities of *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, *Laodicea*, *Epiphania*, *Marathus*, *Antaradus*, and ſome others; moſt of which are by the *Turks*, (now Maſters of this Country) ruined. A Gentleman, who had Travelled over this Country, informing me; that it was little inhabited by any but the Wild *Arabs*, though prodigiouſly fruitful; and that he frequently met the ruins of great Cities, buried in their own Rubbiſh, whoſe Memorial was periſhed with them.

Liſonzo. See *Iſonzo*.

Liſſa, an Iſland belonging to *Dalmatia*, thirty Miles South of *Leſina*.

Lifus, a River of *Thrace*, ſaid by *Herodotus* to be drunk dry by *Xerxes*'s Army. § This is likewiſe the ancient Name of the Town *Fioniſſi* in *Candia*; which *Strabo* calls *Lifus*. See *Fioniſſi*. And of another in *Albania*, near the Bay of *Drin*, now called *Alieſſio*.

Liſtra, *Lyſtra*, a City of *Lycaonia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, mentioned in the Acts of the *Apoſtles*. It lies forty Miles from *Cogni*, [*Iconium*,] to the Weſt; and was once a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Iconium*; but is now totally ruined and deſolate.

Lita, *Lete*, a City of *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph of *Theſſalonica*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*; two Miles from it to the South.

Lithgo. See *Linlithgo*.

Lithuania, a Province and Grand Dukedom belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Litwa*; by the *Germans*, *Littauen*; by the *Poles*, *Litawsky*; which was heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*. This Country imbraced the Chriſtian Faith, in 1386. *Jagellon*, Grand Duke of *Lithuania*, being made King of *Poland*; and in 1569. this Dukedom was for ever united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Moſcovy*, or great *Ruſſia*; on the North by the ſame in part, and by *Livonia* and *Samogitia*; on the Weſt by *Poland* (properly ſo called) and *Maxovia*; on the South by *Red Ruſſia*. The Dukedom of *Czernichow* did heretofore belong to this Province, which is now under the *Ruſs*. The principal Cities are *Breſlaw*, *Breſt*, *Grodno*, *Minsko*, *Mohilow*, *Novogrodock*, *Paloczk*, *Trokt*, *Wilna*, or *Vilna*, (the Capital) and *Wiſnick*. This is the greateſt Province belonging to that Kingdom: being in length from the River of *Poles* to *Daſſow* two hundred and ſixty *German* Miles; and in breadth (between the *Niemen* or *Memel*, and the *Nieper*) eighty. It is all overſpread with Woods, Foreſts, and Marſhes, which ſince the times of *Sigiſmond* I. have yet been very much improved. The Air is exceeding cold, and the Inhabitants as barbarous. Their language is a dialect of the *Sclavonick*; and their Frontiers have been often deſolated by the incurſions of the *Tartars* and *Moſcovites*.

Livadia, *Lebadia*, *Creuſa*, a City of *Beotia*, which from this City is now called *Livadia*. It is ſeated upon a River, which falls into a Lake of the ſame name, but was anciently called *Cephiſſus*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who had ſeen this Place, ſaith; *It is an ancient City, and ſtill called by its ancient name; the Greeks pronouncing B as we do the V Conſonant. The ancient buildings are yet remaining: we found* (ſaith he) *ſeveral Inſcriptions to the ſame purpoſe; it is ſituate about a pointed Hill, on the top of which is an old Caſtle, on the N. ſide of the high Cliffs of a Mountain of a moderate height, which I took to be part of the* Helicon, *till I found it afterwards parted from it by a Valley; therefore I now take it to be Mount* Tilphuſium. This City ſtands fifteen Leagues from *Delphi*, now *Salona*, to the Eaſt. From this City all that part of *Greece*, which was anciently called *Achaia*, is now called *Livadia*; lying from *Negropont* in the Eaſt, to the *Ionian* Sea Weſt: having *Theſſalia* on the North, the Gulph of *Lepanto*, the *Hexamilia*, and the Bay of *Corinth* on the South; in which ſtand *Lepanto*, *Salona*, *Livadia*, and *Athens*.

Livenza, *Liquentia*, a River in the State of *Venice*, which ariſeth in the borders of *Belluneſe*; and flowing South, ſeparates the Marquiſate of *Treviſo* from *Friuli*; then falls into the *Venetian* Gulph, twenty Miles from *Venice* to the South-Eaſt.

Livonia, called by the Inhabitants *Liefland*; by the *Poles*, *Inflanty*; by the *French*, *Livonie*; is a great and cultivated Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever ſince it was taken from the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order: but the greateſt part of it has ſince been taken from them by the *Swedes*. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Finland*; on the Weſt with the Bay of *Riga*, (both parts of the *Baltick* Sea;) on the South with *Samogithia*, and *Lituania*; and on the Eaſt with *Ingria* and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Ruſs*. It is divided into four Counties; *Eſten* (*Eſthonia*,) *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*. *Eſten* is under the *Swede*, and alſo *Letten*; except a little part towards the Eaſt, which the *Ruſs* have. *Curland* and *Semigallen*, are ſubject to a Duke, who is a *Feudatary* of the Crown of *Poland*: there belong to it alſo *Oeſel*, and *Dagho*, (two Iſlands in the *Baltick* Sea,) which were poſſeſſed by the *Dane*; till in 1645. by a Treaty at *Bromsbro*, they were yielded to the *Swede*. The chief Towns in it are *Narva*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Riga* (the Capital,) *Derpe* and *Wolmar*. Its length from *Narva* to *Memmel* is ninety *German* Miles: its breadth from the Sea to *Dodma*, ſixty. It produceth Wheat in abundance; which the *Dwina* and *Narva*, bring down to *Riga* and *Narva*, for Exportation. Its Foreſts abound with wild Boars, Bears, *&c.* which come over the *Narva*, out of *Ruſſia*. This People being then Barbarous, began to imbrace the Chriſtian Faith about 1161. *Meinradus* became their firſt Biſhop in 1190. The way of *Inſtruction* being thought too ſlow by his Succeſſors, *Albertus*, (one of them) inſtituted an Order of Knights to Bang them into Chriſtianity, which were called the *Livonian* Order; but in time united with the *Teutonick* in 1237. About 1525. theſe two Orders were again parted by *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburgh*: and *Sigiſmond*, King of *Poland*, put an end to them in 1587. In 1617. the *Swedes* became Maſters of this Country. In 1634. the *Muſcovites* ceded all their right to it to *Ladiſlaus* K. of *Poland*; who by the treaty of *Stumsdorf*, confirmed the *Swedes* in the poſſeſſion of as much as they held on the North of the *Dwina*, for twenty ſix years: All which was entirely yielded to them in 1660. by the peace of *Oliva*.

Livona. See *Ligorne*.

Lizaine, *Liriſinus*, a River in *Normandy*.

The **Lizard Point**, the furtheſt South-Weſt Point or Cape of the *Goon-hilly Downes* in *Cornwal*; which is a tract, pretty large, ſhooting forth from the main Land into the South Sea. In Latin called, *Danmonorum Promontorium*.

Lizza, *Laodicea*.

Llanbeder, a Market Town in *Cardiganſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Moythen*.

Llandaff, *Landava*, a ſmall City and a Biſhops See in the County of *Clamorgan*, in South *Wales*; ſeated upon the Weſt ſide of the River *Taff*; three Miles to the North from the Sea. This Biſhoprick was Founded by *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two Holy *French* Biſhops, about 522. And *Dubritius* (a Holy Man) was made the firſt Biſhop; to whom *Meuricke*, a *Britiſh* Lord, freely gave all the Land that lieth between the *Taff*, and the *Eles*. But one *Kirchin*, a Biſhop about the time of the Reformation, ſo waſted the Revenue, that it will ſcarce maintain its Biſhop. Dr. *William Beaw*, the ſeventy ſixth Biſhop, is the preſent Biſhop of this See, and was Conſecrated *June* 22. 1679. Its Long. is 16. 52. Lat 51. 49.

Llandilo Vawr, a Market Town in *Carmarthenſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Cayo*.

Llanelly, a Market Town in *Carmarthenſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Kidwelly*.

Llangadoc, a Market Town in the County of *Carmarthen*, and the Hundred of *Perueth*.

Lleyda, *Ilerda*. See *Lerida*.

Llowegat, *Clodianus*. See *Fluvian*.

Loanda.

Loanda, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Congo*; in which is the City of St. *Paulo*, with a large and fate Port, and a ſtrong Caſtle, under the Dominion of the *Portugueſe*; an hundred and eighty Miles from the Mouth of the River *Zaire* to the South. This City was once taken by the *Dutch*, but valiantly retaken by the *Portugueſe*. The Biſhop of *Angola* has his Reſidence here. Long. 34. 40. South Lat. 9. 10.

Loango, *Loangum*, a City, and a great and powerful Kingdom in the Weſt of the *Lower Æthiopia*, in *Africa*; between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Bidfara* to the North. Written alſo *Lovango* and *Loanga*. The City ſtands within a League and an half of the Sea.

Lobach, *Laubachus*, a ſmall River which falls into the *Sambre*.

Lobaw, a ſmall Town in *Poland*, in *Pruſſia Regia*; thirteen Miles from *Culme* to the Eaſt; in which is a Caſtle, wherein the Biſhop of *Culme* for the moſt part reſides; who is therefore often called the Biſhop of *Lobaw*.

Locarno, by the *Germans* called *Luggar*, a Town and Bailiwick in *Italy*, upon the Lake of *Verbanus*, (now *Magiore*;) thirty Miles from *Como* to the South-Eaſt, forty from *Novara*, and five from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This is now under the *Swiſs*, ſince the Year 1512. but was heretofore a part of the Duchy of *Milan*.

Lochem, *Lochemum*, a ſtrong Town in *Guelderland*, under the *Hollanders*, in the Confines of *Over-Yſſel* and *weſtphalia*; two Leagues from *Zutphen* to the Eaſt. This was taken by the *French* in 1672. diſmantled, and deſerted in 1674.

Loches, *Lochia*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*, with a Fortreſs and a ſtrong Caſtle, wherein have been kept ſome *Priſoners of State*. *Charles* VII. K. of *France* made it his ordinary Reſidence: *Lewis* XI. added divers apartments to it: ſeven Leagues from *Amboiſe* to the South, and twenty two from *Bourges*.

Locra, a River of *Corſica*.

Locris, in *Magna Græcia*; ſee *Gleraci*, its modern name. § This was alſo a Country in *Græcia Antiqua*, adjoyning to *Phocis* in *Achaia*.

Loda, *Olda*. See Lot.

Lodeves, *Glanum*, *Luteva*, *Forum Neronii*, a City of the *Lower Languedoc*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbone*; being raiſed to this Honor by Pope *John* XXII. It ſtands upon the River *Lergue*, at the foot of Mount *Sevennes*, in the borders of *Rovergue*; twelve Leagues from *Narbone* to the North; it has heretofore given the title of a Viſcount. The Biſhops ſtyle themſelves the *Counts* of *Montbrun*, from a Caſtle in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Lodi, *Laus Pompeia*, a City and *Roman* Colony ſetled by *Pompeius Strabo*, the Father of *Pompey* the Great. It became a Biſhops Sea, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*: and is now a conſiderable Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, well inhabited; and ſhews many foot-ſteps of a great Antiquity. Called *Lodi Vecchio*, and for ſhorter Pronuntiation, *Lodive*, that is, Old *Lodi*: it ſtands upon the Rivolet *Silaro*; five Miles from the *New Lodi* to the Weſt: much ruined by the Inhabitants of *Milan*, in 1158.

Lodi, or *New Lodi*, is a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Adda*; twenty Miles from *Milan* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Cremona*, *Brixia*, and *Placentia*: built by *Frederick* the Emperor, in 1204. and being placed in a fruitful Soil, is now great, populous, and well fortified; being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*; and the Capital of the Territory of *Lodeſane*.

Lodrino, the ſame with *Drino*.

Lodzon, a Seigniory in the *Trentine* in *Italy*.

Lodun. See *Loudun*.

Loet, *Loa*, a River of *France* near *Eſtampes*.

Logan, a Town and Bailiwick in *Italy*, belonging to the *Swiſs*.

Logronno, *Juliobrigo*, an old City of *Spain*, in the Confines of *Caſtile* and *Navarre*.

Loignon, or *Lougnon*, *Ligno*, a River in the *Franche Comte*; which falls by *Beſanzon* into the *Saone*, at *Pontalie*; four Miles above *Auxonne* to the North.

Loing, *Lupia*, a River of *France*, which riſeth in *Puyſaie*, in the borders of *Burgundy*; and running North, watereth *Chaſtillon ſur Loing*, *Montargis*, and *Nemours*; then falls into the *Seyne* at *Moret*, four Leagues above *Melun* to the Eaſt.

Lolowogrod, *Loiovogrodum*, a Town in *Red Ruſſia*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Nieper*, where it receives the *Soſz*. This Place was ennobled by a ſignal Victory obtained by *Januſius Radzivil*, a *Polander*, againſt the *Coſſacks*, *June* 31. 1649.

Loir, *Arula*, *Ladus*, is a River of *France*; which ariſeth in the Province of *le Perche*, near the Village *de Corves*; and running into the Territory of *Chartres* in *la Beauſe*, watereth *Chaudun*, *Vendoſme*, *le Jude*, *la Fleche*; then falls into the *Sartre*, a little above *Angers*: this laſt, and the *Mayenne*, fall into the great *Loyre*, twelve Miles above *Nantes*, and five beneath *Angers*.

Loire, or *Loyre*, *Liger*, *Ligeris*, is one of the greateſt, and moſt celebrated Rivers of *France*. It hath this name from a Meddow, which it waſheth near its Fountain, in the Pariſh of *Eulatia* in *Velay*, at the foot of Mount *Gerbier de Joux*: hence flowing Northward by *le Puy*, it entereth *Foretz*, and paſſeth *Feurs*; having taken in the *Rioutort*, *Loigno*, *Anſe*, and *Furan*: then paſſing to *Roanne* and *Bourbon-Lancy*, it paſſeth to *Nevers*; before which time it has entertained amongſt many others, the *Lay*, the *Brebinthe*, the *Aroux*, and the *Besbre*, over againſt *Bourbon*. A little beneath *Nevers* it admits the *Allier* out of *Bourbon*; and paſſing by *la Chayite*, *Chaſtillon*, *Gien*, and *Chauneuf*, it waſheth *Orleans*: then bending from North-Weſt to South-Weſt, it entereth *Vendoſme* at *Blangency*; and watereth *Blois* and *Tours*. Beneath which from the South it receives the *Cher*, and the *Rideau* or *Indre*, (two great Rivers, but united in one before they fall into the *Loire*) and a little further the *Vienne*, which brings a great many other Rivers with him: ſo entering the Dukedom of *Anjou*, and leaving *Saumur* upon his Southern Bank, at *Ingrande* from the North he takes in the *Sartre*; and haſteth to *Nantes*; from which to the Sea he beareth Ships of burden. At laſt he falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*, with a vaſt Stream, by a wide and large Channel, twelve Miles beneath *Nantes*; after a Courſe of two hundred *French* Leagues; one hundred and ſixty ſix of which are Navigable by Boats, and the twelve laſt by Ships: the Current, rapid. It is ſaid to entertain 112 Rivers in this courſe.

Le Loiret, *Ligerula*, a River which ariſeth near *Orleans*, and falls into the *Loir*. It iſſueth from ſo plentiful a Spring, that it will preſently bear a Boat.

Loket, *Lacta*, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the *Germans Elleboge*n. It is very ſtrongly fortified, and has a Caſtle on a Hill, upon the River *Eger*; in the Confines of *Miſnia*; four Miles from *Eger* or *Heb*, another City of *Bohemia* to the Eaſt; eighteen from *Prague*, and as many from *Dreſden*.

Lomagne, *Leomania*, a Tract or Country in *Aquitain*, (or *Gaſcony*) the principal Town of which is *Vic de Lomagne*: it lies between the County of *Armagnac*, *Verdun*, and the *Garonne*; by

by which it is parted from the County of *Agenois*.

Loman, a River in *Devonſhire*, which falls into the *Ex* by *Tiverton* in that County.

Lombardy, *Lombardia*, *Longobardia*, is a conſiderable Country in the North of *Italy*; under which is contained the greateſt part of *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It is divided into two, the Higher and the *Lower Lombardy*. In the Higher, are *Piedmont* (with what is annexed to it,) the Dukedoms of *Milan*, and *Montiferat*: in the Lower are the Dukedoms of *Mantua*, *Modena*, and *Parma*; with the Weſtern parts of the State of *Venice*, *viz.* The Territories of *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Cremona*, *Verona*, and *Vicenza*: alſo the Dukedoms of *Ferrara*, with the Territory of *Bononia*, (or *Bologna*,) which are in the States of the Church, and now under the Pope. The *Italians* alſo divide it into *Lombardia di qua dal Po*, and *Lombardia di la dal Po*, i. e. *Lombardy* on each ſide the *Po*. This was that Kingdom of the *Lombards* (*Langobardi* or *Longobards*) in *Italy*, which *Charles* the Great ruined, after he had at *Pavie* taken *Deſiderius* (their laſt King) Priſoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*. This Kingdom was erected in 578. *Iſaacſon* placeth its beginning in 393. with whom *Helvicus* agrees; *Agelmond* being their firſt King; before whom they had *Dukes*: it continued ſo under eleven Princes; that is, in *Pannonia*, (or *Hungary*,) not in *Italy*. They came into *Italy* in 568. And their Kingdom continued there under twenty one Princes till 774, when *Carolus Magnus* Dethroned. (as was ſaid) In all, two hundred and ſix Years.

Lombez, *Lombaria*, or *Lumbaria*, a ſmall City in *Aquitain* in *France*; in the County of *Comminges*, upon the River *Sava*; (which falls into the *Garonne*, four Miles beneath *Toloſe*.) *Lombez* ſtands five Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, eight from *Aux* to the South-Eaſt, and ten from *Toloſe* to the South-Weſt. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *John* XXII. (who at the ſame time erected its ancient Abbey into a Cathedral) under the Archbiſhop of *Toloſe*, in 1317. But little, and not well inhabited. The *Albigenſes* were excommunicated in a Council here.

Lombars, the *Indus*.

Lomond, and *Lough Lomond*, *Lomandus*, is a great Lake in the South of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lenox*; between *Menteith* to the Eaſt, and *Argile* to the Weſt. In length from North to South twenty Miles, ten in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt in ſome places, in others three and four. It is only four Miles from *Dunbritown* to the North, and a little more from its *Fyrth*; the River *Levin* empties it into the *Fyrth*. There is in it ſixteen ſmall Iſlands.

Lon, *Lone*, or *Lume*, a River of *Lancaſhire*, upon which *Lancaſter* and *Hornby* are ſituated, and *Kirkby Lonſdale* in the County of *Weſtmorland*. It ends in the *Iriſh* Sea.

London, *Londinum*, *Auguſta Trinobantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *England*; or rather three Cities united into one: Its length from Eaſt to Weſt, from *Lime-houſe* to the further end of *Millbank* in *Weſtminſter*, coming to 7500 Geometrical paces, i. e. ſeven meaſured Miles and an half, at a thouſand paces a Mile: Its breadth, from the further end of *Whitechappel-ſtreet* to St. *George's Fields* in *Southmark*, near three Miles. It is firſt mentioned by *Tacitus*, afterwards by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who calls it *Auguſta*; *Stephanus de Urbibus*, *Lindonium*; *Bede* and *Sigebert* call it *Lindona*; the *Engliſh*, *London*; the *Saxons*, *Lundain*; the *French*, *Londres*; the *Germans*, *Londen*; and the *Italians*, *Londra*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; ſeated in the County of *Middleſex*, upon the *Thames* (a noble navigable River), over which it has a Bridge of nineteen Arches, built with Houſes on both ſides, and of late enlarged as to the Paſſage. This is alſo the Royal City, the Seat of the Kings of *England*, and has been ſo for many years. Therefore called *the King of Englands Chamber*. It is ſituate in a rich and plentiful Soil; abounding with plenty of all things; and on the gentle aſcent of an Hill, on the North Side of the *Thames*. By whom, or when it was firſt built, is now unknown. *Tacitus* ſaith, that in *Nero's* time, about the Year of Chriſt 66, it was *Copia Negotiatorum, & Commeatu maximè celebre. A place of great reſort for Commerce, and famous for plenty of proviſions.* But *London* was then near a great Calamity: for *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*, being provoked by the Injuries of the *Romans*, to aſſemble the *Britains*, fell firſt upon *Camalodunum*, (now *Maldon* in *Eſſex*;) and taking it by ſurprize that year, put all the *Romans* to the Sword. *Petilius Cerealis*, coming up with the ninth Legion, was defeated; and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horſe hardly eſcaping. In the Interim *Suetonius*, the *Roman Proprætor*, or Governor, (who was then conquering the Iſle of *Angleſey*) comes up to *London*; and was at firſt almoſt reſolved to make it the Seat of War; but finding reaſons to alter this Reſolve, he marched away to *S. Albans*: ſo *Boadicia* (who was not far off) came up, and put all She found in the Town to the Sword; and ſoon after treats *S. Albans* in the ſame manner: in which three places She deſtroyed ſeventy thouſand *Romans* and their *Allies*. This City ſoon recovered this Blow, and was afterward as famous as ever. In the Year of Chriſt 292, it was in danger of being Sack'd by the *Franks*; if an unexpected Arrival of ſome *Roman* Forces had not accidentally preſerved it, even when the *Franks* were actually in Poſſeſſion of it. Soon after this, *Conſtantine* the Great is ſaid to have Walled it. In 313, we find *Reſtitutus*, Biſhop of *London*, at the Council of *Arles* in *France*, ſubſcribing after *Eborius*, Biſhop of *York*. *Bede* is very poſitive, that it was then an Archbiſhops See. Mr. *Cambden* is of opinion, it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Hengiſt* their firſt King, by *Vortigern*, about the Year of *Chriſt*, 463. Tho this changed the ſtate of things, and ruined Chriſtianity; yet *London* continued in all this Storm a conſiderable Mart, or Sea-Port: in 610. *S. Paul's* Church was built, (or rather rebuilt) and aſſigned to the Uſes of Chriſtianity, by *Athelbert*, King of *Kent*. *Miletus* was made the firſt Biſhop of *London*, after the Converſion of the *Saxons*, in 604; the Metropolitick See being removed by *Auguſtin* the Monk then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About the Year 701, *Offa*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, enlarged and endowed the Church of *Weſtminſter*: which is ſince become another City, joined to *London*. In the Year 854, this City fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it, and *Canterbury*; coming then with a Fleet of two hundred and fifty Ships. In 1012, theſe Barbarians ſlew the Biſhop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute; the Year after, *Sweno* (King of the *Danes*) took the City, and expelled King *Ethelred* out of *England*; but this laſted not long. In the Year 1016, *Canutus* the *Dane* took *London*; and in 1018, was there Crowned King of *England*. In 1042, there was an end put to this *Daniſh* Race; and *Edward* the *Confeſſor* was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064, this Prince died; and *Harold* uſurping upon *Edward Atheling*, the Right Heir, *William* Duke of *Normandy* entred *England*, ſlew him, and in 1066, was Crowned in *London*. The Fate of *London* has been much the ſame with that of *England* ever ſince; for this Prince in 1078, having built the *Tower* of *London*, it became the ſetled Reſidence of our Kings from that day forward. *William* II. in 1099, Walled

led the *Tower*. King *John* in 1210, Granted this City its firſt Charter; and Inſtituted its *Major*, and Government. In 1211, He built *London Bridge*. In 1217, *Lewis* of *France* was beſieged in *London* by *Henry* III. and forced to leave the Land. In 1378, *John Philpot*, a *Londoner*, at his own Coſt, and upon his own Authority, put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pyrats. In 1381, the Country Clowns riſing againſt the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himſelf inſolently towards the King in *Smithfield*; Sir *William Wallworth*, the Lord Major, ſtabbed him, and put an end to that Rebellion; for which Service the *Red Dagger* was added, as is ſaid, to the Arms of *London*. In 1392, that Prince ſeized their Liberties, for refuſing to lend him Money. In 1567, the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Greſham*. In ſucceeding times it throve to that degree, as to have one hundred and thirty three Pariſhes, accounted within its Walls and Suburbs. In 1665, a Plague ſwept away one hundred thouſand of her Inhabitants. In 1666, a devouring Fire Levelled thirteen thouſand of her Houſes. The Footſteps of which diſmal Calamity, by the Induſtry of the Citizens, encouraged by their Gracious King *Charles* II. are not otherwiſe to be ſeen, but in a more glorious Reſtauration. A great multitude of Provincial and National Councils have been celebrated at *London* in all times. Long. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 34. § *Boſton* in *New England* is ſometimes alſo called *New London*.

London-Derry, is a Colony of the *Engliſh*, Planted in the County of *Colrain*, in the North of the Province of *Ulſter*: in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great plenty of Fiſh of all ſorts. This in 1612, was made a *London* Colony; ſome of the Companies in *London* bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwray* (an old experienced Commander of the *Engliſh*) being ſent with them to command, govern, and take care of them. Being thus happily begun, and a great number following the firſt, in a ſhort time it became the moſt conſiderable City in *Ulſter*. And being as well carefully Fortified and Garriſoned as Peopled, in the time of the *Iriſh Maſſacre*, it ſtood ſo firm for the *Engliſh*, that no Force or Fraud of the *Iriſh* could expel them. The *Iriſh* had reduced them to great extremity in 1649, but one *Owen Row Oneale* in time fruſtrated their Attempts, and relieved the Town, when it was juſt upon the point of being ſtarved into a Complyance. See *Derry*.

Longford, a Town and County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinſter*. The County has *Connaught* on the Weſt, *Ulſter* on the North, *Letrim* and *Roſcomen* on the Weſt, and *Mayo* on the South. The Town is ſmall, and ſtands upon the North Side of the River *Long*; where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

Longland, an Iſland in the *Baltick*, taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes*, in 1657.

Long Meg and her Daughters, a Trophy in the County of *Cumberland*, erected at *Salkeld*, on the River *Eden*. It conſiſts of ſeventy ſeven Stones, each ten foot above ground; but the higheſt is fifteen foot, and this by the Inhabitants has the Name given it of *Long Meg*.

Longouy, or *Longwy*, a Town in the Duchy of *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, in the Confines of *Luxemburg*; five Leagues from *Montmidy* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Luxemburg* to the South; lately fortified by the *French*.

Longtown, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in *Eskdale* Ward.

Longueil, a Town in *Normandy* near *Dieppe*, giving its name to an honorable Family.

Longueville, a Town in the *Paix de Caux* in *Normandy*, which had the honour to be erected from the Title of an Earldom into a Dukedom in 1505. by *Lewis* XII. K. of *France*.

Loon, *Loen*, *Lon*, *Lot*, a River in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, in the Earldom of *Loots*; called by theſe various Names by the *Germans*, *Dutch* and *French*.

Lopska, *Lopia*, a part of *Tartary*, on the Eaſt of *Moſcovy*; beyond the River *Ob*, which is ſubject to the *Ruſs*, but lies in *Aſia*; between *Siberia* and *Baida*; two other Provinces of that vaſt Empire.

Loquabze, or *Lockabre*, a County in *Scotland*, called by *Latin* Writers *Abria*, and *Loquabria*: it lies on the Weſt of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*; written by the *Scots*, *Loch Quaber*; and bounded on the North with the Ocean and the County of *Roſs*; on the Eaſt with *Murray* and *Athole*; on the South with *Perth*, *Menteith*, and *Loune*, cut off from it by the broad *Tay*; and on the Weſt with the Ocean. There are ſome Caſtles, but never a Town or City of any Note in it.

Lorain, *Lotharingia*, *Auſtraſia*, is a Dukedom belonging to *Germany*; of late ſeized by the *French* King, and therefore by *Baudraud* made a part of *France*. Bounded on the Eaſt with *Alſatia*, (cut off by the Mountain *Vauge*, *Vogeſus*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont* or *Weſtreich*, as the *Germans* call it;) on the South with the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Compté*; on the Weſt with the River *Maes*, which parts it from *Champagne*; and on the North with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*, and the Land of *Triers*. This Country is in length about four days Journey, in breadth three; much overgrown with Woods, very Hilly and Mountainous, being a part of the once vaſt Foreſt of *Ardenne*. It was given by *Lotharius*, the Emperor, to his ſecond Son *Lotharius*; and from him took the Name of *Lorain*, or (as others write it) *Lorraigne*. This happened about the Year 851. Others ſay, it took this Name from the Father, and not from the Son, about the Year 843: but all agree, that from *Lotharius* this County was called by the *Germans Lotreich*; by the *Dutch Lot-reigne*; (*i.e. the Kingdom of Lot*;) and from hence of later times by the *Germans Lotthiringen*; by the Inhabitants *Lorrain*; by the *French Lorain*. The firſt of theſe Dukes of *Lorain* was *Charles*, right Heir of the *Caroline* Line of *France*; but excluded, defeated, and taken Priſoner by *Hugh Capet*. His Advancement was from *Otho* II. (Emperor of *Germany*,) about the Year 981; being the Son of *Lewis* IV. of *France*, and of *Gerbage* an Aunt of the ſaid *Otho*. From this *Charles*, the preſent young Duke of *Lorain* is Lineally Deſcended, being the thirty fourth Duke of his Family. The *French* firſt Poſſeſſed themſelves of this Dukedom under *Lewis* XIII, in 1663: It was reſtored to this Family again by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659. In the Year 1674, it was again reaſſumed by the *French*. *Charles Leopold*, the late Duke of famous memory, being in the mean time employed by the Emperor as his General, won more Honour than he could have done if he had ſucceeded his Uncle in his rightful Inheritance. This great Prince died on the eighteenth of *April*, 1690, ſuddenly, in his forty eighth year, at a Convent near *Linetz*, in his Journey to *Vienna*; his renowned Actions and high Merits making him extremely lamented. He Married *Elionora Maria* of *Auſtria*, Dowager of *Michael*, King of *Poland*, and Siſter to the preſent Emperor; by whom the Title to this Dukedom continues in the Family to his eldeſt Son.

Lorca, *Eliocrata*, *Ilorci*, a ſmall, but ancient City of the Kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*: it was in the times of the *Goths* a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. But this See was ſince removed to *Cartagena Nueva*. It ſtands upon the River *Guadi-*

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lentin, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Granada*, ill peopled; twelve Miles from *Murcia*; in Long 19. 15. Lat. 38. 2.

Lorne, *Lorna*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, upon the Weſtern Ocean, bounded on the North by *Loquabre*; on the Eaſt by *Menteith*; on the South by *Argyle*, and *Cantyr*; and on the Weſt by the *Vergivian* Ocean: the old Inhabitants of this County were the *Epidii*, as *Cambden* acquaints us.

Loretto, or *Lauretto*, *Laurentum*, a ſmall, and a New City in the *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church; made a Biſhops See by Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1586. and in 1591. the Biſhoprick of *Recanati* was for ever united to this new See. It ſtands upon a long Hill; three Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, fifteen from *Ancona* to the South; very well fortified to preſerve it from the Incurſions of the *Turks*, and has a Noble Palace. But that which is its greateſt, yea, its only Glory, is the Chappel of the *Virgin Mary*, called *La Santa Caſa*, the *Holy Houſe*; Pilgrims out of all parts of *Europe* repairing hither, to perform their Devotions to the Virgin. This place was anciently a defolate Grove, where in the Pagan Times ſome think there was a Temple of *Juno Cuprana*. The Chappel, that is ſo much eſteemed, is ſuppoſed to be the very Chamber in which the Queen of Heaven was her ſelf Educated; and received the Angel's Salutation. They believe it was brought hither out of *Paleſtine* by Angels. All this is proved by the Teſtimony of Grave Men, and the Memorials of an innumerable number of Miracles, which are believed to have been wrought here. The Reader is not to ſuppoſe it was brought from *Paleſtine* hither at once: no, it was depoſited, after the taking of *Ptoloman* by the *Saracens*, firſt in *Dalmatia*, in the year 1291. Thence the Thieveries of that Nation occaſioned her Remove three or four years after, to a Wood in this *Marquiſate*, and from thence to a Hill; and here two Brothers not agreeing, She at laſt removed to *Loretto*: *Where* (ſaith *Turſellinus*) *She hath reſolved to take up her fixed, and as we hope* (*if no grievous offence of the Inhabitants or Neighbours prevent it*) *her eternal Reſt*: *her laſt Remove* (he aſſures us) *was in* 1295. And if ſhe has been able to digeſt all the *Italian* Sins for almoſt four hundred years, we may well preſume She will remove no more; at leaſt not in our Days.

Lorgues, *Lonas*, *Leonas*, *Leonica*, a Town in *Provence*, in the Dioceſe of *Frejus*, two Leagues from *Draguignan*, five from *Frejus*, and fourteen from *Aix*: ſituated in a fertile Soil; and adorned with a *Collegiate* Church of the Foundation of Pope *Martin* V. in 1421. together with divers Religious Houſes.

Loriis, *Lauriacum*, a Town in the Dioceſe of *Angers* and the Dukedom of *Anjou* in *France*: remarked for a *French* Synod there aſſembled in 843.

Lozere, a Mountain in *Languedoc*, in which are the Fountains of the River *Tarn*, that ſeparates *Aquitain* from *Languedoc*. This is a Branch of the *Sevennes*; extended towards the Lower *Languedoc*, ſix Leagues from *Ghave* (or *Javoux*) to the North-Weſt, and eight from *Uzes* to the South-Eaſt: mentioned by *Sidonius Apollinaris*, in his twenty fourth Verſe.

Loſſe, a River of *Scotland*, in the County of *Murray*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Loxa*: it watereth the North part of that County, and falls into the *German* Ocean beneath *Elgin*, the Capital of that County.

Lot, *Le*, *Olda*, *Loda*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which ariſeth from the *Sevennes*, a Mountain in *Givaudan*, (a County of *Languedoc*;) and flowing within one Mile of *Mende*, a City in the County, and ſoon after augmented by the *Truer*, and ſome ſmaller Rivers; and running Weſtward through *Rovergne*, and *Quercy*, (which latter it divides;) it at laſt watereth *Agen*, *Caſſenneil*, and *Clerac*; then falls into the *Garonne* near *Aiguillon*, four Leagues beneath *Agen*. Whereas heretofore this River was paſſable by Boats only as far as *Ville Neuve de Agen*; it is of late with vaſt Expence made Navigable as high as *Chaors*; (to the ineſtimable Benefit of this Province) by the preſent King of *France*, in 1677.

Lothains, *Laudonia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by the *Fyrth* of *Edinburgh*; on the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean: on the South by *Marches*, *Tiwedal*, and *Clydeſdale*; and on the Weſt by the County of *Sterling*. This County is thirty four *Scotch* Miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt: but not above ten broad for the moſt part. It is the principal County in that Kingdom; *Edinburgh* ſtanding almoſt in the middle of it; beſides which, it hath *Lyth*, *Dunbar*, and *Dalkeith*.

Lotophagi, the ancient People of the Iſland, now called *L'iſle des Gerbes*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, under the *Spaniards*. They are mentioned by divers of the Ancients with applauſe.

Lotretch, or **Lotharretch**, *Lorain*.

Loudun, *Juliodunum*, a City of *France*, in the County of *Poitou*; ſix Leagues from *Saumur* to the South, ten from *Poictiers*, and eighteen from *Amboiſe* to the North-Weſt: from this City the circumjacent Country is called *le Laudonnois*, which King *Henry* III. erected into a Dutchy; and in the Writers of the middle Age this City is called alſo *Laudunum*.

Lovenſtein, *Lovenſtenum*, a Caſtle, or Triangular Fort in the County of *Holland*, in the Iſland of *Bommel*; at the union of the *Vahal*, and the *Maes*, over againſt *Worcum*; four Miles from *Utrecht* to the South, and a little more from *Dort* to the Eaſt. This Fort belongs to the States of *Holland*, and lies in the Borders of *Gueldrland*.

Lough, the *Iriſh* word for a Lake.

Loughborough, a handſom, pleaſant Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Weſt Goſcote*, upon the Banks of the River *Steure*, over which it has a Bridge; and near the Foreſt of *Charwood*, amongſt fertile Meadows.

Lough Foyle, *Logia*, a River of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*; which by *London-Derry* falls into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, between the County of *Derry*, and the Iſle of *Owen*; nine Miles from *Coldagh* to the Eaſt.

Loughsonia, **Loughnber**: ſee *Loquabre*.

Louiſiane, a large Country South Weſt of *New France* in *America*, lately diſcovered by the *French* as far as to the Mouth of the River *Colbert*, in the *South Sea*, and ſo called in honour of their preſent King *Lewis* XIV. They report it to enjoy a very fruitful Clime for Wine, Corn, Fruits, Fiſh, and Fowl.

Lowe, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, two Market and Borough Towns in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Weſt Hundred, both upon the *South* Sea, and both having the Election of two Burgeſſes for the Parliament.

Lowitz, *Lovicium*, a ſmall, but well built and populous Town of the *Greater Poland*, upon the River *Biſtra*; in which the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* has a noble and ſtrong Caſtle, ſeated in a *Marſh*, built by *Jarowſtaws*, (one of thoſe Archbiſhops) in which the reſt of his Succeſſors have for the moſt part reſided: it lies in the Palatinate of *Rava*, between *Uladiſlaw* to the North, and *Rava* to the South; five *Poliſh* Miles from the latter, and ſix from *Plonsko* to the South-Weſt.

Le Loup, *Lupus*, a River in *Provence* in *France*. There is another of the ſame Name in *Lionnois*, which falls into the *Adour*.

Lourdes, *Lorda*, a City of *France* in *Bigorre*.

Louſes, *Louſa*, a place or Town in the Dioceſs of *Troyes* in *France*.

Louth, *Lutum*, *Loutha*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Leinſter*, in the County of *Louth*, upon a River of the ſame Name; between *Dundalk* to the North, and *Ardrac* to the South, ſeven Miles from either.

The County of **Louth** lies in *Leinſter*, or rather *Ulſter*: bounded on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the North by *Downe*; on the Weſt by *Armagh*, and *Monaghan*; and on the South by *Fingall* in *Leinſter*. § There is called by this Name a Market Town alſo in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Loutheask*.

Louvaine, *Louvanium*, a great City in *Brabant*, in the *Low Countries*; called by the Inhabitants *Loeven*; by the *Spaniards* *Lobayna*; by the *Italians* *Levanio*; and by the *French* *Louvaine*. It ſtands upon the River *Dele*, (which a little lower falls into the *Demer*, which laſt falls into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmondel*) four Miles from *Mechlen* to the South-Eaſt, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Antwerp* to the South-Eaſt. In 1427. there was an Univerſity opened here by *John* Duke of *Brabant*: others make it to have been Founded by another *John* Duke of *Brabant* in 926. The Popes *Martin* V. and *Eugenius* IV. granted it great Privileges. It has thriven very well; here being more than twenty Colleges founded by ſeveral Perſons for the incouragement and promotion of Learning, very magnificent, and well governed: to which belong the publick Schools, which are very magnificent. This City is four Miles in compaſs within the Walls; ſeated in a very fruitful Soil; and has ſo gentle and pleaſant an Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls, and without. It is ſo very ancient, that its Original is ſuppoſed to have been before the *Roman* Conqueſt by *Julius Cæſar*: and has been ſeveral times enlarged. The Walls, it now has, were built in 1361. There are within theſe Walls, ſaith *L. Guicciardin*, great Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, rare Orchards and Gardens, and all manner of Conveniences; which ſhew that it is not overſtocked with Inhabitants. This Town is ſtill under the *Spaniards*; and has about it a Diſtrict, called the *Quartier de Louvaine*; which is one of the four Juriſdictions of *Brabant*. The *Dukes* of *Brabant* uſed to take the Title of Earls of *Louvain*. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 50. 54.

Lovat, *Lova*, *Chaſinus*, a River of *Ruſſia*; which falls into the Lake of *Ilmen*, on the Borders of *Livonia*. This Lake diſburthens it ſelf into that of *Ladoga*, by a River which paſſeth on the Eaſt of the City *Novogorod*.

Lowenbozch. See *Lawenburg*.

Le Louvre, the King of *France* his Royal Palace in *Paris*.

Lowther, a River of the County of *Weſtmorland*, joining with the *Eamont* at *Whinfield Forreſt*; upon the Banks whereof is *Lowther-Hall*, the Seat of the Family of the *Lowthers*, who for thirty Deſcents lineally from Father to Son have flouriſhed here. The Park belonging to this Seat, the Pariſh, and the Bridge over the River, have the ſame Name.

Loylandt, one of the *Shetland* Iſlands on the North of *Scotland*.

Lubanskerzee, *Lubanius*, a Lake in *Livonia*, on the Confines of *Poland*, near the Town of *Luban*; near twenty Miles from *Dunenburgh* to the North.

Lubeck, *Lubeca*, *Lubecum*, a Great City in *Germany*; in the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*; which has been a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bremen*, ever ſince the year 1162. when the Chair was Tranſlated hither from *Oldenburgh*. It is a celebrated Mart, and one of the principal *Hans* Towns; upon the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*; of which it is the Capital; about three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, upon which it has a great, and a ſafe Harbor. It was at firſt a very ſmall Town, enlarged to a conſiderable City, by *Adolph*, Count of *Holſtein*, under *Conrad* III. Emperor of *Germany*. In the year 1209. the *Danes* being beaten out of it, it was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. Seated in the Limits of the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg* and *Lawenburg*; ten *German* Miles from *Hamburg* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Wieſmar* to the Weſt. In 1238. it happened to be almoſt totally conſumed by Fire. In 1500. they defended their Liberties by Arms againſt the King of *Denmark*; which War broke out again in 1509. when the *Suedes* took their part. They had the ſame Privileges confirmed to them by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, at the Diet of *Ausburgh*, in 1547, which before were granted them by *Frederick* II. This City embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion, in the year 1561. In 1562. they begun a War with the King of *Sweden*, which laſted till 1570. The Biſhoprick is ſettled in *Appenage* to the younger Sons of the Houſe of *Holſtein Gothorp*, the Chapter having only an umbrary Election left to them: they are called Dukes of *Oyten*, from a ſmall Town (four *German* Miles and an half from *Lubeck* to the North) where they for the moſt part reſide; which was given theſe Biſhops by *Adolph* Count of *Holſtein*, before the See was removed from *Oldenburg* to *Lubeck*. In this Town there was a Peace concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*, in the year 1629. It is governed in the manner of a *Republick*, and obſerves a ſtrict Alliance with *Holland*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54 48.

Lubiana, *Labacium*. See *Labach*.

Lublin, *Lublina*, a City of the *Leſſer Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame Name, upon the River *Biſtrisez*; twenty four Miles from *Warſaw* to the South, twelve from *Chelm* to the Weſt, thirty ſix from *Cracow* to the South-Eaſt, and ſeventy from *Vilna*. It is a neat, ſpruce populous City; and has a Caſtle ſeated on a Hill. The Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the three which conſtitute the *Leſſer Poland*; and lies between *Maſovia*, *Red Ruſſia*, and the Palatinate of *Landomir*. Long 45. 00 Lat. 51. 00.

Lublaw, *Lubloa*, called by the *Poles* *Lubonlia*, is a Caſtle belonging to the *Upper Hungary*; but mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland* in 1412, which has been ever ſince in their Hands: and being cut off from the County of *Cepaſs*, it is annexed to the Palatinate of *Cracow*.

Lucania, an ancient Province of *Italy*, now thrown into the *Baſilicata* in part, and part into *Calabria*; but before, a Member of *Magna Græcia*. Its Inhabitants made frequent Wars with the *Romans*, and in the year of *Rome* 428. killed *Alexander*, King of the *Epirots*, near the River *Acheron*.

The Lucaye Iſlands, near the Continent of *America*, in the North Sea, lie betwixt 294. and 304. Deg. of Long. and 21. and 28. of Lat. making a part of the *Antilles*. The chiefeſt of them are *Lucayoneque*, *Amana*, *Abacoa*, *Bimini*, *Guanahani*, *Mayaguana*, *Juma*, &c. enjoying a temperate Air and a fruitful Soil.

Lucca, *Luca*, *Luceria*, a City and Republick of *Italy*, aſcribed by *Pliny* and *Strabo* to *Hetruria*, but now in the Dukedom of *Florence*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa*, tho not ſubject to his Juriſdiction. It is very ſtrongly fortified with eleven Baſtions; and very populous. Built by the *Thuſci*, in the Year of the World 3236. thirty nine

years after *Rome*, in the times of *Senacherib*, and of *Ezekiah* King of *Judah*. *Narſetes*, the General of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, beſieged it in the Sixth Century. *Charles* V. left this City under the Government of a *French* Cardinal, who ſet them at liberty. One of their own, *Paulus Giuniſius*, Raviſhed this from them; they ſoon recovered it again. In the year 1350. the City was taken by *Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*: but in 1430. they again recovered their Liberty, which they have ever ſince carefully preſerved; and to that purpoſe in 1626. made the preſent Fortifications. The *Dominions* belonging to this State (by the *Italians* called *Il Lucheſe*) are ſmall, not above thirty Miles long, and twenty five broad; lying between the *Appennine* to the North, the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Weſt, the States of *Genoua* to the North, and *Piſa* to the South; its greateſt length is from North to South. The Earth brings forth here, Wine, Oil, and Cheſnuts in abundance; not ſo productive of Corn. The Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmoſt, by which they have made it very pleaſant. The Biſhop is immediately ſubject to the Pope. This City ſtands ten Miles from *Piſa* to the North, thirteen from the Sea to the Eaſt, and forty five from *Florence* to the Weſt. Commonly Epitheted, *Lucca l' induſtrioſa*. The Tomb of *Richard* King of *England* (who died here in a journey to *Rome*) is to be ſeen in the Church of *S Fridianus*. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 50.

Lucria. See *Nocera*.

Lucerne, *Lucerna*, a City and *Canton* in *Switzerland*. The City ſtands in *Argow*, upon the Lake of *Lucerne*; where the River *Ruſs* flows out of it through this place; and is covered by three Bridges, nine *German* Miles from *Bern* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Altorf* to the South-Weſt. An Imperial Free City, till the year, 1332, when it was exempted. The Marqueſs *de la Parelle*, Lieutenant-General of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, recovered it out of the Hands of the *French*, in *Aug.* 1690.

The Lake of **Lucerne**, called by the *Germans* **Lucernerzee**, is extended twenty four Miles from Eaſt to Weſt; and is often called the **Waldſtattzee**, from the four Cities which encompaſs it, *viz. Altorf*, *Swiſs*, *Stantz*, and *Lucerne*.

The *Canton* of **Lucerne**, the third of the twelve *Swiſs Cantons*, is *Roman Catholick*; united to the reſt in 1332. and bounded North, Weſt, South, and Eaſt by the *Cantons* of *Zurich*, *Swiſs*, and *Stantz*.

Lucomerie, *Lucomoria*, a Province belonging to the *Ruſs*; beyond the River *Ob* in *Aſia*, towards the North Ocean; in which there are no Cities: the People living in Woods, Caves, and deſart places. Towards the South of this Province there are Mountains called by the ſame Name.

Lurko. See *Luſac*.

Luconia. See *Luſſon*.

Ludlow, a large, populous, well built, Market and Borough Town in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of *Overs*, upon the Banks of the *Teme*: walled and defended by a Caſtle built by *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery*. It elects two Parliament-Men: and the Court for the *Marſhes of Wales*, firſt ordained by King *Henry* VIII. uſed to be kept here.

Lug, *Logus*, a ſmall River which ariſeth in *Radnorſhire*; and flowing through the County of *Hereford*, a little beneath the principal City, falls into the *Wye* at *Mordeford*; bringing with it the *Arrow*, the *Wadels*, the *Oney*, the *Loden*, and the *Frome*.

Lugnitz, *Vallis Legnitia*, a *Canton* belonging to the *Griſons*.

Lugo, *Lucus Auguſti*, *Turris Auguſti*, *Ara Sextiana*, a City and Biſhops See, in *Galicia* in *Spain*, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; upon the River *Minho*: eighteen Leagues from *Compoſtella* to the Eaſt, ten from the Shoar of the Ocean South, and thirty from *Leon* to the Weſt. An ancient *Roman* City, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. This City falling into the Hands of the *Moors*, was recovered by *Alphonſus* King of *Leon*, who died in 756. That which has moſt contributed to its preſervation, is its Hot Baths. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 43. 00. Several ſmall Synods have been anciently aſſembled at it. § There is another Town called *Lugo*, about fifteen Miles from *Ferrara* in *Italy*; which was almoſt quite deſtroyed by the overflowing of the *Po*, in *May*, 1688.

Lulæ, *Loduſia*, a City and Port in *Gothland* in *Sweden*.

Lulworth Caſtle, a delightful and noted Caſtle in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Winfrith*, with a large Park about it, and enjoying a Proſpect into the *Britiſh* Sea. The *Kings* of *England*, in their Weſtern Progreſs, have often honoured it with their preſence.

Lumaſta, the ſame with *Bulgaria*.

Lumellina, a Territory of *Lumello*, (a Town in *Lombardy*, in *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in the Territory of *Pavia*;) twenty Miles from that City to the Weſt towards *Calale*.

Luna, an ancient *Roman* City in *Italy*, out of whoſe Ruins is ſprung the preſent *Sarzana*. See *Sarzana*.

Lunden, *Lundu*, *Londinum Scanorum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; which was the Capital of the Province of *Scania*; and an Archbiſhops See, with ſix Suffragan Biſhops under it. Theſe are all in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to which this City belonged, till 1658; when it fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*; who in 1668, opened here an Univerſity. It was once much Celebrated; but now in a declining Condition: eight *German* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Landſcroon* to the South-Weſt: commonly called **Lund** by the Inhabitants. Made a Biſhops See in 1065, an Archbiſhops in 1103: Ill treated by the *Swedes* in the latter Wars; the *Danes* receiving a conſiderable Overthrow near it, *December* 14. 1676. It is now only a Biſhops See: the Archbiſhop being in 1660, Tranſlated to **Copenhagen**. Long. 41. 00. Lat. 57. 23.

Lunenburgh, *Luneburgh*, *Lunæburgum*, *Seleneburgum*, a City of the *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*, formerly one of the principal Hanſe Towns in the Empire; and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*. It ſtands upon the River *Ilmenau*; not above two *German* Miles from the *Elb* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, ſeven from *Hamburgh* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-Eaſt. Built by *Henry* the *Lyon*, in 1190: but the Caſtle is older than the City an hundred and twenty four years. It took this Name from the *Idoll*; the Image of which was worſhiped here, till the Reign of *Charles* the Great, who took that Idolatry away. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elb* to the South. When it was exempted from the Empire I do not find; but it is now under the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortified Towns of *Germany*. There was anciently a very famous Monaſtery in it, of the Order of S. *Benedict*: which *Chriſtian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, in the year 1660. turned into a College. Near it ſtands a Mountain, called by the *Germans*, **Salckberg**, which affords excellent Chalk; and by it are many Salt Springs, that contribute much to its Wealth: it has one of the nobleſt Bridges in *Europe*, over a Navigable River. The Houſes are magnificent; the Inhabitants rich, and numerous. The Dukes of *Lunenburgh* are of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*. Long. 32 20. Lat. 53. 34.

The

The Dukedom of **Lunenburgh** is a part of the *Lower Saxony*; bounded on the North by the Earldom of *Pinnenburgh*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*; on the West with the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Verden*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*; on the East with the Dukedom of *Mechlenburgh*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*. It is watered by the *Elb*, the *Aller*, the *Ilmenaw*, (anciently called *Lindaw*, now commonly **Die Ilwe**) and the *Jetze*. The principal Cities and Towns are, (next that which gives its Name) *Zell*, *Dannenberg*, *Harburgh*, *Winſen*, *Gifhorn*, *Borchdorp*, and *Walſrade*. This Dukedom was firſt given to one *Otho*, of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick* II in 1235. which Family is ſtill extant, and divided into ſeveral Branches.

Lure, *Lurenſe Monaſterium*, a Monaſtery dedicated to S. *Martin*, in the *Franche Comte*; upon the River *Lougnon*, at the Foot of Mount *Vauge*; thirteen Leagues from *Beſanzon* to the North. The Abbat of which has a Sovereignty belonging to his Houſe.

Luri, a vaſt Village in the Iſle of *Corſica*, near the Town of *S. Florence*.

Luſatia, a Province in *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, **Lauſnitz**; and by the *French*, *Luſace*. It has been annexed both to *Miſnia*, and *Bohemia*; but in the year 1623. it was granted by *Frederick* II. to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed in the year 1637. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Sileſia*; on the North by *Marchia*; on the Weſt by the *Uppper Saxony*, and *Miſnia*; and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is watered by the *Sprew* and *Neiſs*; and has in it ſix great Towns or Cities; *Bauken* upon the *Sprew*, *Gorlitz* upon the *Neiſs*, *Sittaw*, *Ramitz*, *Luben*, and *Guben*. Alſo divided into two parts; The Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia*, and *Miſnia*; and the Lower, towards *Saxony*; which latter was granted to *John George* the Firſt, by the Elector of *Saxony*, in the year 1652. The Capital of it is *Soraw*.

Luſignan, *Luſignanum*, *Lucinianum*, a Town in *Poictou*, with a Caſtle, upon the River *Vona*; five Leagues from *Poictiers* to the North-Weſt towards *Rochel*. In this place there aroſe a Family, ſome of which have been Kings of *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*; it is alſo famous for the noble Caſtle of *Meluſine*.

Luſo, or *Pluſo*, *Apruſa*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, near *Rimini*, between *Ravenna* and *Peſaro*.

Luſſon, *Luciana*, *Lucionum*, *Luxiona*, a ſmall City in *Poictou* in *France*; which is yet a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, Inſtituted by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317. who at the ſame time changed its *Benedictine* Abbey into a Cathedral. It ſtands near a Marſh, and has no Walls; two Miles from the Sea, ſix from *Maillezais* to the Weſt, twenty four from *Poictiers* to the Weſt, and five from *Rochelle* to the North. Cardinal *Richelieu* was once Biſhop of this See.

Luſſon, *Luconia*, *Luſſonia*, the principal of the *Philippine* Iſlands; frequently called *Manile*, from the principal City in it; which is a Biſhops See, and together with the Iſland ſubject to the *Spaniards*. This Iſland is ſaid to be a thouſand Miles in compaſs. It lies between Long. 145. and 150. and 14. and 20. South. Lat.

Luſtic, *Luzuck*, *Luzko*, and *Luckoluſtic*, *Luceoria*, a great City of *Poland*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, and the Capital of *Wolhynia*. It ſtands upon the River *Seer*, by a Lake, and has a ſtrong Caſtle in it; not above ſeven *Poliſh* Miles from the Confines of *Ruſſia* to the Eaſt (twenty five, ſays *Baudrand*,) thirty four from *Lemburgh* to the North-Eaſt, and eighty five from *Kiovia* to the Weſt. There are more Proteſtants and *Jews* than *Roman* Catholicks in this City, as *Le Vaſſeur* reports.

Luton, a Market Town in *Bedfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Flitt*, upon the Borders of *Hartfordſhire* and *Buckinghamſhire*.

Lutterworth, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Goodlaxton*, upon the River *Swift*, which ſoon after falls into the *Avon*; in a good Soil, and beautified with a large Church; whereof the famous *John Wicliff* was a Parſon, whoſe Opinions entertained the Seſſions of divers Councils at *London*, *Oxford*. &c. beſides the *General Council of Conſtance*.

Lutzelſtein, a County in *Lorain*.

Lutzen, *Lutza*, a ſmall Town in *Miſnia*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*; where the *Swedes* won a ſignal Victory over the *Auſtrian* Forces; but loſt *Guſtavus Adolphus*, the braveſt Prince they ever had, *Nov.* 16. 1632. This Town ſtands upon the River *Elſter*, two *German* Miles from *Maryburg* to the North-Eaſt, and the ſame from *Leypſick* to the Weſt.

Lutzko, or *Lutſcko*, the ſame with *Luſtic*.

Luwow, the ſame with *Lemburgh*.

Luxemburgh, *Luxemburgum*, a very ſtrong City, and a Dukedom in the Low Countries. The City is the Capital of that Dukedom. It is ſeated upon the River *Elza*, in part on a Hill, the reſt on a Plain. *Ptolemy* calls it *Auguſta Romanduorum*: *Guiccardin* ſaith, it has a good Situation, a great Compaſs, ſtrong Fortifications, and convenient Buildings; tho by reaſon of the many Hazards of War it had gone through, many of its Houſes were not only neglected, but deſerted by their Owners. It has a Convent of the Order of S. *Francis*; Founded in the time of that Saint: in which lies buried *John* King of *Bohemia*, Father of *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*, ſlain by the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Creſſy*, in 1346. This City has continually born the firſt Brunts of the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*. In 1529 *Charles* V. took it from *Francis* I. King of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and ſacked by the Duke of *Orleans*; retaken, and treated in the ſame manner in the year following. It is at this day in the Hands of the *French*, who ſince their late Poſſeſſion of it have added to its Fortifications. Four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, ſix from *Trier* or *Treves* to the South-Weſt, and nineteen from *Maſtr* to the North-Eaſt.

The Dukedom of **Luxemburgh**, is one of the ſeventeen Provinces of the Low Countries; lying moſt to the South-Eaſt; which was a part of the Diſtrict, belonging of old to the *Trevirs*: on the Eaſt it is bounded by the Biſhoprick of *Trier*, ſeparated by the *Moſel*: on the North it has the Dukedoms of *Limburgh* and *Namur*, with the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; on the Weſt *Picardy* in part, and *Hainault*; on the South *Lorrain*: on the Weſt the *Maes*, and the Foreſt of *Ardenne* do both cloſe it. That part that lies towarps the Weſt is barren; but abounds in Game, and Veniſon. That which lies more to the Eaſt is fruitful in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of excellent Stone, and whatever is neceſſary to the Life of Man. It is in compaſs about ſixty *French* Leagues. At firſt a part of the Earldom of *Ardenne*; diſmembred from it in the time of *Otho* the Emperor; made a Dukedom in 1309. (as *L. Guicciardin* avers,) by *Henry* VII. who had been Count of *Luxemburgh*, before he was choſen Emperor. *Sigiſmond*, the laſt Duke and Emperor, gave it to *Elizabeth*, (Daughter of *John* Duke of *Gorlitz*, his Brother,) to prefer her in Marriage to *Anthony* Duke

of *Burgundy*; and with the reſt of the Eſtates of that Houſe, it came to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The *French*, who have ever lain heavy on this Frontier Country, have raviſhed from them the Southern parts, and the Cities of *Monmedy*, and *Thionville*. The *Spaniards* poſſeſs the Northern, with *Baſtogne*.

Luscho. See *Luſtie*.

Lyche, *Laodicea*, an ancient Maritime City of *Syria*, towards the foot of the Mountain *Libanus*: built by *Seleucus*, together with *Antioch* & *Apamea*, who called thoſe three Cities, the three Siſters. *Dionyſius Africanus* intimates its pleaſant ſituation upon the Sea Coaſt. It is a different place from *Laodicea* in *Aſia Minor*.

Lycia, an ancient Province of *Aſia Minor*, betwixt *Caria* and *Pamphilia*; famous for the Mountain *Chimæra*, and the Cities *Patara*, *Mira*, *Andriaca*, *&c.* A part of it is now contained in *Aidinelli*, and the reſt in *Briquia* or *Manteſelis*.

Lycopolis, the ancient Name of *Munia* in *Egypt*; given it, ſays *Diodorus Siculus*, from the peoples adoration of *Wolves* there, in the time of the *Egyptian* Idolatries. It has ſometime been a Biſhops See. See *Munia*. The famous *Meletius* was Biſhop of *Lycopolis* about the year 300.

Lydia, an ancient and celebrated Province of *Aſia Minor*, wherein ſtood the Cities *Sardis*, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *&c.* It had the honour to be a Kingdom for ſix hundred ſeventy five years, till King *Cræſus* in the fifty ninth *Olympiad*, and the year of the World 3510. and the year of *Rome* 210. was overcome by *Cyrus*; who ſubjected it to the *Perſian* Empire, as afterwards it fell ſucceſſively under the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and now is under the *Turks*, by the name of *Caraſia*. The Rivers *Hermus* (now *Sarabat*), *Pactolus*, and *Cayſtrus* (now *Chiai*), added to its ancient fame. A Colony, which this Country tranſmitted into *Italy*, ſettled in the Provinces of *Tuſcany* (the *preſent*), as *Virgil* alſo remarks.

Lyd, A Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Shepway* Lath: It is a Member of the *Cinque* Ports.

Lym, *Moſchius*, a River of *Bulgaria*. *Baudrand* calls it *Ibar*.

Lymbach, *Olimachum*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, in the Confines of *Stiria*; not above one *German* Mile from the River *Muer*, and four from *Canſa* to the South-Weſt. § There is another called by the ſame name, four Miles from this to the South.

Lyn, *Linum Regis*, a Sea-Port Town and Corporation in the County of *Norfolk*; ſeated on the Eaſtern Shoar of the River *Ouſe*, where it falls into the *Waſhes*; called by *Ptolemy Æſtuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, incompaſſed with a deep Trench, and for the moſt part walled; divided by two ſmall Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. Built out of the ruins of another old Town, called *Lyn* too; but ſtanding in Marſh Land, on the oppoſite ſide of the River; chiefly preferred on the account of the Haven, which is ſafe and eaſie of acceſs. It was at firſt called *Biſhops Lyn*; becauſe the ground it ſtands upon, belonged to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by ſiding with him againſt the Barons: he gave them his own Sword, to be carried before their Mayor; and a gilt Cup, which they ſtill keep. From this place he went in 1216. with a mighty Army, over the *Waſhes*, into *Lincolnſhire*; with a deſign to fight the Barons, (then united againſt him under *Lewis*, *Dauphine* of *France*,) but loſt his Treaſures and Carriages in the paſſage, and his Life ſoon after. Then it was, that he granted them their Charter; and he expiring ſoon after, and his Son having a neceſſity to comply with his Barons, for the expulſion of the *French*, their Liberties were ſeiſed, and the Town reduced to what it was before. In 1221. a Rebellion breaking out in *Lincolnſhire*, this Prince (*Henry* III.) had occaſion for their Loyalty, and Valour again: and they gave him ſuch experience of both, that he regranted them their Charter, which they have ever ſince injoyed. Nor does this place deſerve the leſs commendation for their Loyal Attempt, on the behalf of *Charles* I. in 1643. though inſtead of ſucceſs, it involved the Loyal Inhabitants in great Calamities. *Charles* II. created Sir *Horatio Townſend*, Baronet, **Baron** of *Lyn*, *April* 20. 1661. rewarding at once his and their Loyalty by this Honour. It elects two Members of Parliament.

Lyons, *Lugdunum Seguſianorum*, is an ancient City in *France*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lyon*; by the *Germans*, **Leon**; by the *Engliſh*, *Lyons*; and by the *Poles*, **Lugdun**. It is a very great, famous, ſtrong, rich, populous City; an Archbiſhops See, and the Capital of a Province, called from it *Lionnois*; ſeated at the foot of an Hill, upon the confluence of the *Saone* and *Rhone*, (two of the principal Rivers of *France*,) in the Confines of *la Breſſe*, and *le Dauphine*; one hundred Leagues from *Paris* to the South, five from *Vienne*, thirty ſix from *Avignon*, ſixty from *Turin*, (as *Baudrand* repreſents the diſtances) and ſixty five from the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North. The firſt Colony the *Romans* ſettled in this part of *France*; and built by *Munacius Plancus* under *Auguſtus*, thirty five years before Chriſt. After this it flouriſhed very much; eſpecially under the Auſpicious Reign of *Claudius Cæſar*, who was born here, nine years before the Birth of our Saviour, thirty three after the ſlaughter of *Julius Cæſar*. In the twelfth year of the Reign of *Nero*, the year of Chriſt ſixty five, it was miſerably ruined by Fire; and *Nero* contributed very freely to the rebuilding of it, as *Tacitus* tells us in his Annals. In after times no City in the Empire flouriſhed more, both as to Learning and Commerce. *Severus*, the Emperor, treated it about 199. with great ſeverity, for adhering to the Party of *Albinus* againſt him; burning a great part of the City. *Gratianus*, the Emperor, was perfidiouſly murthered in this City, in 384. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperour, at the requeſt of *Sidonius Apollinarus*, repaired and beautified this City very much, about 460. But this was no long-lived ſplendor; the *Goths* and *Almains* ſoon after prevailing againſt the *Romans* in *France*. In the Reign of *Clothaire* King of *France*, about 532. an end being put to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, (erected here by the *Goths*,) this City fell into the Hands of the *French*. In the Reign of *Guntbram*, King of *Metz*, between 565. and 596. this City was again burnt: nor did it ſuffer leſs from the *Moors* about 730. who were called by the remainder of the *Goths*, againſt the *Franks*. About 955. it was given to *Conrade* I. King of *Burgundy*. After this, it was for ſome time ſubject to the Counts of the Foreſt, till 1173. The See was founded by *S Potinus*, and *Irenæus*; the firſt of which ſuffered Martyrdom here, about 177. *Anno* 1079. Pope *Gregory* VII. is ſaid to have made it an Archbiſhops See; doubtleſs it was ſo long before. Pope *Clement* V. was crowned here in the preſence of *Philip* (*the Fair*) King of *France*, *Edward* I. of *England*, and *James* King of *Arragon*, in 1305. There have been many Councils held here. The moſt celebrated, was that in 1245. under *Innocent* IV. againſt *Frederick* II. where that Prince was depoſed as an Heretick, for Intelligence with the *Sultan*, and Familiarity with his Women; which produced a deſtructive War in *Germany* and *Italy*. There was another in 1274. under Pope *Gregory* X. againſt the *Greek*

Greek Church, in which were five hundred Biſhops, ſixty or ſeventy Archbiſhops, and one thouſand other Eccleſiaſticks, together with the Patriarchs of *Antioch* and *Conſtantinople*, &c. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 15.

Lyonnois, *Lugdunenſis Provincia*, is a ſmall Province in *France*; having on the Eaſt *la Breſſe*, and the *Dauphine*; on the South and Weſt *le Forez*; and on the North *le Beaujolois*; it has on the Eaſt the *Rhoſne*, and extends from it to the Weſt about twelve Leagues, in length about fifteen.

Lyons en Foſeſt, *Leones*, a ſmall Town in *Normandy*; incompaſſed with Woods and Foreſts, upon the River *Orleau*; four Leagues from *Roan* to the Eaſt.

Lyon en Beauſſe, a Village in that Province, ſeven Leagues from *Orleans* to the North.

Lyon ſur Loyre, a Village in *Orleans*, in the Confines of *Berry*, one League above *Sully* to the Eaſt.

Lyſmore. See *Liſmore*.

M A.

MAara, *Spelunca Sidoniorum*, a Grott or Cave in *Paleſtine*, in the Territory of *Great Zidon*, or the Land of the *Sidonians*, mentioned *Joſh.* 13. 4. In the year 1161. the *Chriſtians* ſecured themſelves for ſometime here againſt the *Saracens*.

Macandan, a Promontory in *Africa*, called by the Ancients *Arſinarium*; now commonly, Cape *Verde*.

Macao, *Amacao*, *Amacum*, a City in *China*, in the Province of *Quantum*; upon the South part of that Kingdom; in Long. 141. 30. Lat. 23. 00. Built upon a ſmall Iſland, with two Forts: heretofore under the *Portugueſe*; during which times it was a celebrated Mart, much frequented, and very rich: but being now in the hands of the *Tartars*, who have conquered *China*, it decays a pace; and is much declined from what it was.

Macaria, a Lake or Marſh, near *Marathon*, a Town in *Attica*; in which a conſiderable part of the Forces of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*, periſhed; being beaten by the *Grecians* both by Sea and Land at the ſame time; and in their flight forced into this unpaſſable place by the purſuers. Whence the Proverb, *in Macariam abi*, for a Curſe. § This alſo was the ancient Name of a City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, now become a Village, and called *Jalines*. The whole Iſland of *Cyprus* had the Title of **Makaria** given it, by the *Greeks* from its fertility. And the Iſland of *Maczua*, in the Gulph of *Arabia*, has been honoured with the ſame.

Macaſcar, *Macaſſar*, *Macaſaria*, a great Iſland in the *Indian Sea*, ſometimes called *Celebes*. Extended from North to South two hundred *French* Leagues; and one hundred broad: there are in it ſix Kingdoms, *Macaſar*, *Cion*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan* and *Supara*: the two principal Cities, are *Macaſar* and *Bantachia*. The South parts are much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*: which latter of late in 1669. have ſeverely treated the King of *Macaſcar*; whoſe Dominions lie in the South of the Iſland, and comprehend the far greateſt part of it. This Iſland lies between the *Molucco's* to the Eaſt, and *Borneo* to the Weſt; and is ſometimes aſcribed to the former. The Line cutteth the Northern part of it. The Inhabitants heretofore went naked; did eat Mans Fleſh, and had all the Criminals of the *Molucco's* ſent over to them for that purpoſe: but they are much civilized. Two young Princes of this Country, Brothers, that were bred at *Siam* in the *Mahometan* Religion, and ſent to *Paris* by the King of *Siam* to be inſtructed in Chriſtianity, on *October* 17. 1687. received Chriſtian Baptiſm at *Paris*. It produces plenty Rice, Fruit, Cocao, Cattle, Fiſh; beſides Gold, Ivory, Cotton, &c. The City *Macaſar* ſtands in the South part, and enjoys the benefit of a good Port.

Macclesfield or *Maxfield*, a large fair Market Town in *Cheſhire*, upon the River *Bollin*. The Capital of its Hundred. Adorned with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of the Right Honourable *Charles Gerard*.

Macchia, a Dutchy in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Macedonia, is a Kingdom of great antiquity and fame in *Greece*. Anciently bounded by the *Adriatick* Sea to the Weſt; the *Ægean* Sea to the Eaſt, (now called the *Archipelago*;) the *Upper Moeſia*, a part of *Illyricum*, (now called *Servia*, cut off by Mount *Sandus*) to the North; and on the South it had *Epirus*, *Theſſalia*, and *Achaia*. It was then divided into four parts, as *Livy* ſaith; under which were twenty ſix Provinces: and at this day, though *Albania*, (which was of old a part of it) is diſmembred, yet the remainder is divided into four parts by the *Turks*. 1. **Jamboli**, of old *Macedonia prima*, and *ſecunda*; which lies Eaſt between *Thrace* and the Bay of *Theſſalonica*. 2. **Macedonia**, properly ſo called, lies between Mount *Karoponitze* to the North, *Theſſalia* to the South, and the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Eaſt. 3. **Comenolitari**, the third part, (*Macedonia tertia*, and part of *Theſſalia*,) has *Macedonia* properly ſo called, on the North; *Albania* on the Weſt, *Theſſalia* on the South, and the ſame Bay on the Eaſt. 4. **Janna**, lies yet more South; and is the remainder of that which was anciently called *Theſſalia*: on the North it has *Commenolitari*, on the Weſt *Epirus*, on the South *Livadia*, and on the Eaſt the *Archipelago* and Bay of *Negropont*. The Reader may obſerve, that *Theſſalia* is now a part of *Macedonia*, though anciently not; and *Albania* which anciently was a part of it, now is a ſeparate Kingdom: both are under the *Turks*. This Country, anciently divided into one hundred and fifty Tribes or Nations, (as *Pliny* ſaith,) was by *Philip* and *Alexander* his Son, reduced firſt into one great and formidable body: which ſpread its Conqueſts not only over all the reſt of *Greece*; but paſſing the *Helleſpont*, *Alexander the Great* overthrew the *Perſian* Empire; and became Lord of all thoſe Countries between the *Caſpian* and *Euxine Seas* to the North; Mount *Imaus* to the Eaſt; the *Perſian Sea*, *Red Sea*, the *Cataracts* of *Nile* to the South; the Deſarts of *Lybia*, and the *Adriatick Sea* to the Weſt: which Empire at his death became divided into four great Kingdoms, whereof *Macedonia* was the leaſt. *Philip* of *Macedon*, (the two and twentieth King of the firſt Race,) began in the year of the World 3155. which ended in *Alexander the Great*, in 3642. or thereabouts. *Caſſander* extirpated the firſt Family; and began a ſecond in 3648. which ended in *Perſeus* XI. in that Succeſſion, ſubdued by the *Romans* in 3789. But it became not intirely ſubject, till the *Turks* firſt entered this Province under *Bajazet* their fourth King; who took *Nicopolis*, (a Town upon the Bay of *Theſſalonica*,) in 1392. The Conqueſt thereof was finiſhed by *Amurath* II. (their ſixth King) in 1429. by the Conqueſt of *Theſſalonica*, and all the other places in this Kingdom, conſidered without *Albania*. Now governed by a *Turkiſh Sangiack*, under the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, who has 8000. Crowns the year Revenue; and finds in Peace only one hundred Horſe for the defence of the

the Country, in times of War four hundred. All the ancient Cities are ruined, except *Theſſalonica*, and *Ariſſa*.

Macerata, a City in the Dominions of the Pope, in the *Marcha Anconitana*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*: it ſtands upon a Hill near the River *Chiento*, and is thought one of the beſt places in this Marquiſate, being therefore choſen for the Reſidence of the Governour. Built about 410. as *Blondus* avers, The Univerſity was opened here by Pope *Nicolas* IV. in 1290. reſtored by Pope *Paul* III. in 1382. united to this See for ever in 1586. It lies fifteen Miles from *Loretto*, and the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea* to the Weſt. There was a Synod here aſſembled in 1615.

Machere, *Machera*, or *Macheronta*, a Caſtle upon the River *Jordain*, and the Banks of the *Dead Sea*, in *Paleſtine*, five or ſix Leagues from *Jeruſalem*: where, according to *Joſephus*, S. *John Baptiſt* was beheaded by the order of *Herod*.

Machian, one of the *Moluco* Iſles.

Machynlleth, a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, and the Hundred of *Kyſilog*.

Machlyes, an ancient People, that dwelt near the *Magna Syrtes* of *Africa*, mentioned by *Ariſtotle*.

Maclena, *Cydarus*, a ſmall River of *Thrace*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, a little above *Conſtantinople*.

Macoco, a vaſt Kingdom in the middle of *Africa*, towards the *Upper Æthiopia*, and the River *Zaire*; the Prince of which has ten Kingdoms under him: on the North he has the Kingdom of *Muaco*, (which is ever in War with him;) to the South-Eaſt that of *Giringbomb*. This Kingdom lies two hundred and ſeventy *Spaniſh* Miles from the Kingdom of *Congon* to the South. *Jerome Lobus* mentions it in his Hiſtory of *Ethiopia*. *Menſol* is the Capital City of it.

Macran, or *Makeran*, *Caramania*, a Province of *Perſia* towards the *Indian Ocean*, and the Confines of *Indoſtan*; which is a part of the ancient *Caramania*. It has on the North *Sigeſtan*, on the South the *Indian Ocean*, on the Weſt *Caramania*, (properly ſo called,) and on the Eaſt *Sinda*. It is under a Prince of its own, who is a Tributary to the King of *Perſia*. Its principal City is *Macran*, and its beſt Port is called *Guadel*.

Macre, a Gulph of the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Lycia* in *Aſia Minor*, and the Iſland *Rhodes*: ſaid by ſome to be the *Glaucus Sinus* of *Caria*.

Macrobit, the ancient people of the Iſland of *Meroe* in *Æthiopia*, ſo called from an obſervation of their living to a *great age*: Not but that this Name, in the Writings of the old *Geographers* and *Hiſtorians*, is communicated to the *Hyperborei*, *Macedonii* and others, where the ſame Longævity occurred.

Macrocephali, an ancient people towards the *Boſphorus Thracius*, in the account of *P. Mela*; ſo named, from an obſervation, that they had extraordinary *long heads*. But *Stephanus* places them near *Colchis* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, and *Pliny* in the neighbourhood of the City *Cheraſonda* in *Cappadocia*.

Macuf, *Moſcæus*, a River of *Perſia*, which falls into the Bay of *Perſia*.

Macyu, *India Ulterior*, one of the Provinces of *Aſia*; called the further *Indies*, or *India* beyond *Ganges*.

Maczua, *Orine*, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Arabia*, near *Africa*; over againſt the City of *Mazzuan*, in 17 deg. Lat. In the Maps, called *Maxuan*, and ſometimes *Macaria*; under the *Turks*, ſince 1557.

Madagaſcar, *Cerne*, *Menuthias*, *Madagaſcaria*, *Delphina*, a vaſt Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants, *Madecaſe*; by the *French*, *l' Iſle de Dauphiné*; by the *Portugueſe*, *S. Lorenzo*; by the *Engliſh*, *Madagaſcar* and *S. Laurence*; by the *Arabians*, *Sarandib*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Menuthias*; *Pliny*, *Cerne Æthiopica*. It is near one hundred Miles from the Coaſt of *Africa* to the Eaſt; and one of the greateſt Iſlands in the World; extending from 1 to 25 deg. of Southern Latitude; but its breadth much leſs; as not exceeding one hundred and thirty *Engliſh* Miles. Diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1506. on *S. Laurence*'s day. There was no Cities in it: the *French* have of late ſettled ſome Colonies on the Southern Shoars. *Stephen Flacourt*, a *Frenchman*, has given a large account of this Iſland. The Inhabitants are large of Stature, exceeding black, Warlike, much addicted to Fiſhing, great Eaters: Nature has accordingly provided them with plenty of Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Fruits, and what ever is neceſſary for the life of Man; which they uſe without Labour or Care, regarding neither Silver nor Gold, nor any thing but Beads and Bracelets for Ornament, Muſick and Dancing for their Recreation. And the utmoſt Number they can tell, is **Ten**. *Herbert*. 'Tis alſo related, there is a mixture of *Whites* amongſt them, who being circumciſed, and uſing the Names of *Moſes*, *Aaron*, *Eſther* and the like, may be thought to deſcend from the tranſmigrations of ſome of the ten loſt *Tribes* of the *Jews*. About two hundred years ago, the *Caliph* of *Meccha* diſpatched a Miſſion of *Arabians* hither, to teach *Arabick* and the *Alcaron*; which altogether miſſed not of its effect. The *Northern* Provinces are yet unknown to the *Europeans*. As for Capes, Ports and Roads, Rivers, and fruitful Mountains, Mines of Iron and Steel, Precious Stones and Woods, *Madagaſcar* hath them. But no Mines of Braſs, Tin, Lead, Silver or Gold: And the Natives are divided into divers Herds and Tribes, under a *Chief*, like the *Tartars*.

Madaura, an ancient City betwixt *Lambeſa* and *Hippo* in *Barbary*: remarkable for being the Birthplace of *Apuleius*, thence intituled *Madaurenſis*. It had the honour heretofore of a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*, and likewiſe of an *Academy* of note, at which S. *Auſtin* ſtudied.

Madap. See *Media*.

Madera, an Iſland on the Weſtern Shoar of *Africa*; called *Madeira* by the *Portugueſe*, of old *Atlantica*. Diſcovered by the *Portugueſe* in 1419. and called by this Name from its plenty of Wood. Its length is twenty five Leagues, its Circuit ſixty. The principal Town, *Funchal*. It lies in 32 deg. Lat. and Long. 360. Prodigiouſly fruitful; eſpecially in Sugar, Mather, (a Dying ſtuff,) and Wines; the ſlipes whereof were brought from *Candy*. The Birds at firſt ſuffered themſelves to be taken up; but have ſince learned to fear Mankind. It has plenty of Water, and all other things needful for the life of Man. Though an *Engliſhman* is ſaid to have landed here in 1344. yet the *Portugueſe* were the firſt that peopled this Iſland, and ſtill poſſeſs it. They found it as one great Wood; and to clear it, they put fire to it, which raged ſo horribly at firſt, that they were forced to go to Sea, to avoid its fury. The Aſhes contributed exceedingly to the Fertility of it. It is now returned to its natural ſtrength, ſufficient to maintain a vaſt number of Inhabitants. *Funchal* is an Archbiſhops See, and the Reſidence of the Governour: beſides which, they reckon thirty ſix Pariſhes: Some call *Madera*, from its Fertility and Beauty, the *Queen of Iſlands*.

Madera, a River in *South America*, alſo called *Cayane*. It ariſeth in the Confines of *Peru*, by the City *Argentea*; and after a long Courſe, falls into the

the River of *Amazons*, in the Province of *Cayana*, in Long. 312. Lat. 02. 12.

Maderafatan, (that is, the Port of *Madera*,) is a City in the Kingdom of *Narsinga*; on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Bay of *Bengala*; which has been some years in the hands of the *Hollanders*.

Mader. See *Mæander*.

Madrid, *Madritum*, *Mantua Carpetanorum*, *Madridium in Carpetanis*, a great City in *Spain*, the Royal Seat of the Kings of that Country. It has a noble Palace, and is every day increasing. It stands upon the River *Manzanares*, (which falls into the *Xarama*, at S. *Martin*; which falls into the *Tajo*, *Tagus*, above *Toledo*) twelve Miles to the North of *Toledo*. This City, saith *Baudrand*, has no Walls: some, that have lived there, say, it has a Mud one. It stands in the Kingdom of *New Castile*, upon the top of an Hill, in a fruitful Country, an healthful Air. The Royal Palace, though not great, is very beautiful & magnificent. The Kings of *Spain* have resided here, but since the Reign of *Philip* II. before which time it was accounted only a Village. In 1473. a Council was celebrated here, to correct the *Simony*, *Debauchery*, and *Ignorance* of the *Clergy* of this Kingdom, under Pope *Paul* II. Long. 17. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Madura, a City in the *East-Indies*, in the Promontory of *Malabar*; great and populous. Heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*; but now, together with the Country in which it stands, subject to a Prince of its own; who is yet a kind of Subject to the King of *Bisnagar*. It lies between *Malabar* to the West, and the Gulph of *Manar*, (which parts *Malabar* from *Ceylon*) to the East: he is Sovereign of this Coast, and draws a considerable Revenue from it.

Maander, a great River in the *Lesser Asia*, in the *Greater Phrygia*. Now commonly called *Madre Mindre*, and *Bojouc Mindre*; that is, the *Great Mindre*; in opposition to that at *Ephesus*, which is called the *Little Minder*. It springeth from a Fountain, called by the ancient *Greeks*, *Alocrene*; and runs with so Oblique a Current, as it often seems to be returning back again into it self: making in its passage six hundred Turns, though it is no very long Course it performs. Hence one of the Ancients observes, *it was the only River in the World, which returned almost back to its Fountain*. Many of the Poets alluded to it in their Poems. Our Country-Man, Mr. *Wheeler*, who crossed it, saith; it was there fifteen Fathoms over: they pretended, it was as deep as broad, the Current was exceeding swift: he gives a Figure of it. It falls into the *Archipelago*, between *Heraclea* and *Miletus*, on the South of *Ephesus*.

Maelstroom, *Umbilicus maris*, a Gulph or Whirl-Pit on the Coast of *Norway*, and Province of *Soanea*; between the Isles of *Luffoot* and *Weroe*. Many wonders are told of this place, which in all probability are not true.

Maes, *Mosa*, a vast River in the *Low-Countries*; called by the *French*, *la Meuse*; and by the *Dutch*, the **Maes**: it ariseth in the Mountains of *Vauge*, (*Vogesus*) in *Champagne* in *France*; ten Leagues from *Chaumont en Bassigny* to the East: running North through *Lorrain* and the Dukedom of *Bar*, it washeth *S. Michael*, *Verdun*, *Sedain*, *Charleville*, and *Maiers*; then entering *Namur*, it washeth *Dinant* and *Namur*; at which it takes in from the West the *Sambre*; turning East it entereth the Bishoprick of *Liege*; and watereth *Hoey* and *Liege*, (where it takes in the *Oure*, *Urta*, out of *Luxemburgh* on the East) *Maestricht*, and *Mastyck*; so passing to *Roermond* and *Venlo*, at *Lottum* in *Guelderland* he changeth his Course from North-East to North-West; and at *Cuyck* turns directly West: passing by *Grave* (a Town of *Brabant*,) *Ratenburgh* and *Heusden*, at *Worckum* he takes in the *Vahal*, or *Wael*, (a Branch of the *Rhine*) beneath the Island of *Bommel*, made by these two Rivers: so watering *Gorcum*, *Dort*, and the *Brisl*, he falls together with the *Rhine*, into the *German* Ocean: This is a noble, stately Stream; and has upon his Banks many great Cities, and fine Towns.

Maestreyck, *Masacum*, is a City of the *Lower Germany*, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*; in the County of *Lossa*, in the Borders of the *Upper Guelderland*; five Leagues beneath *Maestricht*, three above *Roermond*, seven from *Liege*; and is a considerable Place.

Maesland. See *Masay*.

Maestricht, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, *Trajectum superius*, is a City of *Brabant*; upon the Western Bank of the *Maes*, (which is here covered with a beautiful Stone Bridge, consisting of nine Arches) from whence it has its name, signifying the Passage over the *Maes*. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wyck*, which is a Suburb to this City. The Bishops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City between them: but the City was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy passed to the House of *Austria*; who injoyed it, till 1632. when it was taken by the *Hollander*. In 1673. it was taken after a sharp Siege by the *French*. In 1676. the *Hollander* attempted the reduction of it, without success: in 1678. they recovered it by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is both walled, and covered with considerable outworks, after the new Mode: towards the South-East, lies a Hill that riseth gently and overlooks part of the Town, under which is one of the noblest Quarries of Stone in the World: to secure the Town from any disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, the Bastion answering to it, is built very high: there is a Horn-work within Musket shot of it, and the *Wyck* is rather stronger than the Town. For the distances, see *Mastyck*. The Bishops See was removed from hence to *Liege*, by S. *Hubert*, in 713. Long. 27. 12. Lat. 50. 50.

Maeska, *Mapha*, a City in *Arabia Felix*.

Magadoro, a City on the East of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Zanguebar*; which has a strong Castle, and a convenient Port. This City lies four hundred and fifty Miles South, from the Mouth of the *Red Sea*. In Long. 70 00. Lat. 02. 40. The *Portuguese* have treated it severely.

Magarsb, the *Atlantick* Ocean.

Magdeburg, *Mesiyum*, *Parthenopolis*, *Magdeburgum*, a great City and an Archbishops See, the Metropolis of the *Lower Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*; the Capital of a Territory of the same name; a *Hanse* Town, and an Imperial Free City, ever since 940. Which still retains its Freedom and Liberty, though under the Protection of its own Archbishop, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*; who had the adjacent Territory assigned to him, with the Title of a Dukedom, by the Peace of *Munster*, after the death of the present Administrator or Archbishop. This City imbraced the Reformation in 1567. upon which account it has suffered very much since. It lies twelve Miles from *Wittenburg* to the North-West, a little more from *Wolffenbuttel* to the East, and nine from *Halberstadt* to the same. In Long. 33. 53. Lat. 52. 18. commonly called **Meydeburg**, that is, *Maids-Town*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Mesiyum*; and most believe it to be the *Mesinum* in *Antoninus*; but however the present Pile was built by *Otho* I. Emperour of *Germany*, at the request

queſt of *Editha* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund* King of *England*, about 940. Which Lady was afterwards buried in this City. It was for ſome time the Seat of the Empire; fortified with Walls, Rampires, Towers, and a deep Trench; ſo that *Charles* V. in 1549. could proſcribe and ſpoil its Territories, but not take it. In 1631. it was taken by *Du Tilly*, the Emperors General; being ſuddenly ſurrounded by an Army, when they did not expect it, nor had made thoſe Preparations requiſite, of Men, Victuals, and Ammunition; the want of which laſt was the principal cauſe of its being taken by Storm, *May* 10. after a Siege of great ſharpneſs for fifteen Months: and being ſet on fire to fright the Inhabitants from the defence of it, the fire prevailed ſo far above the intentions of the Incendiaries, that the whole City was laid waſt. The Duke of *Saxony* retook it in 1636. In 1666. it was again forced, by the Arms of the Duke of *Brandenburg*, to accept *Auguſtus* Duke of *Saxony* for its Adminiſtrator or Archbiſhop.

The Archbiſhoprick of **Magdeburg**, now turned into a Dukedom, is a very ſmall Province of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*. Bounded on the North with the old Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*; on the Eaſt with the middle Marquiſate; on the South with *Anhault*, and *Halberſtadt*; and with the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* on the Weſt. The Capital of it is *Magdeburg*.

Magdeburg, a Caſtle of *Germany*, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in the Biſhoprick of *Spire*; in 1517. ſold by *Ulricus* Duke of *Wirtemburg*, to *Philip* Electoral Biſhop of *Spire*. It is alſo called *Madenburg*.

Magellantca, a Country in South *America*, of great extent toward that Pole. On the North it has the Countries of *Cili*, *Tucumania*, and *Paragua*; on the South the Streights of *Magellan*, and *le Maire*; on the Weſt, the *Atlantick*; and on the Eaſt the *Pacifick* Ocean. This together with the Streights, took its name from *Ferdinando Magalhaens*, a *Portugueſe*, who in 1520. in the name of the King of *Spain* diſcovered it. His Ship came home, but he was ſlain in the *Eaſt-Indies*: and this was the firſt Ship that ever Sailed round the Globe of the Earth; which has ſince been done by Sir *Francis Drake*, *Cavendiſh*, and ſeveral others. *Magellanica* is little known, and leſs inhabited by any of the *European* Nations for the preſent.

Magi, the Philoſophers and Prieſts of the ancient *Perſians*, famous for their application to the knowledge of the Stars, and their introduction of a natural Theology from thence upon the belief of one Supreme Divinity. Their eſteem in *Perſia* was ſo great, that when K. *Cambyſes* went in Perſon to the War in *Egypt*, he left the Government of his Eſtates in his abſence to one of theſe *Magi*, called *Patizithes*; who after the ſudden death of *Cambyſes*, eſtabliſhed by a cheat *Smerdis*, another *Magus*, Brother to *Patizithes*, upon the Throne of the Empire, in the room of *Smerdis* Brother to *Cambyſes*.

Magiar, *Hungary*.

Magna-tacca, *Capruſia*, one of the Mouths of the River *Po*; which ſeparating from the Branch called *di Volano* at *Ferrara*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Comachio*; between *Po di Primaro* to the South, and *Po di Volana* to the North.

Magneſia in Lydia, ſee *Maniſſa*. In *Caria*, ſee *Mangreſia*. Alſo an ancient Province of *Macedonia*; and a Promontory, now otherwiſe called *Capo Verlichi* and *Capo di San Georgio*.

Magog, *Perſia*.

Magonza, *Moguntia*. See *Mentz*.

Magra, *Cinyphus*, *Macres*, a River of *Africa*.

Magra, *Macra*, a River in *Italy*, which was heretofore the boundary of *Liguria* to the South. It ariſeth in the *Apennine* Hills, in the limits of the Dukedom of *Parma*; and running Southward by *Pontremoli*, being augmented with the *Verra*, *Vla*, and ſome other, it watereth a Valley called by its own name; and paſſing through the States of *Genoua*, a little above *Serezana*, falls into the *Ligurian* Sea; ſixty five Miles Eaſt of *Genoua*, thirty five North-Weſt of *Lucca*. *Lucan* mentions this River in his Second Book.

Magarah, *Pharos*, a ſmall, but celebrated Iſland near *Alexandria* in *Egypt*.

Maguelone, *Magalone*, an ancient *Roman* City in the *Lower Languedoc*; ſeated in a ſmall Iſland in the Marſhes ſo called, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; taken by the *Saracens*, at their Entrance into *France* by *Aquitain*, after their Conqueſt of *Spain*, in 730: retaken and deſtroyed by *Charles Martel*, about 735. or 736. for fear it ſhould fall into the hands of the *Saracens* again. And it lay in its Ruins till 1075. when its Biſhop took ſome care to revive it, but to ſmall purpoſe. The Biſhops See being removed in 1536. to *Montpelier*, this Town is almoſt totally deſolate. It had formerly Counts of its own to be its Governours. But in 1215. P. *Innocent* III. inveſted the temporalities in the Church, becauſe *Raymond* VI. Earl of *Tholouſe*, then Earl of *Maguelone*, eſpouſed the cauſe of the *Albigenſes*.

Mahara, *Nilus*.

Maholech, *Delta*, the Lower part of *Egypt*, encloſed by the Branches of the *Nile*.

Mahamora, a Fortreſs upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Suba*; on the Coaſt of the *Atlantick* Ocean, in the Province of *Fez*; but on the Confines of that of *Aſgar*. In Long. 10. 00. Lat. 33. 10. It has a good Harbor, of great Reception; and has been in the hands of the *Portugueſe* ever ſince 1614.

Mahometa, or *Machometa*, *Adrumetum*, a City on the Coaſt of *Africa*, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Mela*, and *Ptolemy*. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*: now a ſtrong Town on the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; ſeated upon the next Bay to that of *Tunis* to the Eaſt, which is called the Gulph of *Mahometa*. This place is alſo called by the *Arabs*, *Hamammetha*. In the Year 394. a Council was held here, the Canons whereof are confuſed amongſt the Body of the Canons of the *African* Church. Long. 36. 40. Lat. 32. 40.

Majaquana, one of the *Luccaye* Iſlands, belonging to North *America*; between *Hiſpaniola* to the South and *Samana* to the North.

Maida, a Principality in the *further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Nicaſtro*.

Maidenhead, a Market Town in *Berkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bray*.

Maidſtone, *Madus*, *Vagniace*, is a fair, ſweet, populous Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford* Lath, upon the River *Medway*, near its head, from which it has this name: There is a fair Stone Bridge built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* over this River. *Edward* VI. Incorporated this Town, and granted it a *Mayor*; which was taken from them in Queen *Maries* time for favouring *Wyat's* Rebellion in 1554. But Queen *Elizabeth* reſtored them to their former State. In ancient times their chief Magiſtrate was called a *Portgreve*, from *Grave* an old *German* word ſtill uſed by the *Germans* in *Markgrave*, *Reingrave*, and *Landtgrave*. *Charles* I. added another Honor to this Place, when in 1628. he created *Elizabeth Finch*, (Grandmother to the late *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſey*, *late Lord Chancellor of* England) *Viſcounteſs of* Maidſtone, *and Counteſs of* Winchelſey, *with an Entail upon her Heir Males*: which Honors are

are now poſſeſſed by *Heneage* Her Grandchild, the Second of this Family. *Heneage*, late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was another of Her Poſterity. This is the Town where the Aſſizes and Seſſions are kept; with which honour, it has that of the Election of two Members of the *Houſe of Commons*.

Maienne. See *Mayenne*.

Maiella, *Nicates*, a Mountain in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; near the River *Peſcara* [*Aternus*,] as *Holſtenius* affirms.

Mailleʒais or *Malleʒais*, *Malleaca*, *Malleacum*, a ſmall City in *Poictou* in *France*; ſeated in a Moraſs made by the Rivers *Seure Niortoiſe*, (which falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*) and the *Hautsize*: The ancient Earls of *Poictou* and Dukes of *Guyenne* choſe it for their Reſidence, and Founded in it an *Abbey* about the Year 1030. which by P. *John* XXII. in 1317. was changed into a Biſhops See; but being little inhabited by reaſon of the badneſs of the Air, the Biſhoprick was ſuppreſſed in 1649. and the City of *Rochell* ſubſtituted in its place by Pope *Innocent* X. It ſtands nine Leagues from *Rochell* to the North-Eaſt, and five from *Niore* to the South. Long. 19. 36. Lat. 46. 21. according to the laſt Maps.

Mailly, a Seigniory near *Amiens* in *Picardy*, giving name to an honorable Family of that Province.

Maina or *Maines*, or *Braccio di Maina*, a City on the South of the *Morea*, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient *Leuctra* or *Tenarus* in *Laconia*; on the Eaſt ſide of the Gulph of *Coron*; North of Cape *Matapan*, the moſt South Cape of the *Morea*. The Inhabitants are called the *Mainotes*; and have in this preſent War contributed very much to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Morea*, by ſerving in great numbers under the *Venetians* againſt them. It is ſaid it was a Commonwealth before: but *Coronelli* in his late deſcription of the *Morea*, aſſures us; it was a Fort built by the *Turks* upon the Ruins of *Cerſapolis*, to keep theſe *Mainotes* under; who being impatient of the *Turkiſh* Slavery and extremely Warlike, had betaken themſelves to the Rocks and Foreſts, and would pay no Tribute to the *Turks*: thereupon the *Turks* began to build the Fort of *Maina*: but *Querini* Captain of the Gulph for the *Venetians* in 1570. underſtanding their deſign, Landed, and by the help of the *Mainotes* took this Fort, and ruined it entirely; by which means the *Mainotes* were preſerved, and obliged to the Service of this State.

Main Amber, a noted ſtrong Rock, nigh to *Mounts Bay*, in the County of *Cornwall*; mounted upon others of a leſſer ſize with ſo equal a ponderation, that it may be ſtirred, 'tis ſaid, yet not moved out of its place.

Maine, *le Maine*, *Cenomanenſis Provincia*, is a great and fruitful Province in *France*; the old Inhabitants of which were the *Cenomani Aulerci*; its greateſt extent is from Eaſt to Weſt: on the North it is bounded by *Normandy*, on the Weſt by *Bretagne*, (This part is called the *Lower Maine*;) on the South by *Anjou*, and on the Eaſt by *Le Perche*. (This, the *Upper Maine*; and of the two, the moſt fruitful and pleaſant.) The Rivers *Huiſne*, *Sarte* and *Mayenne* water it. The Principal City in it is *Mans*, the next *Mayenne*. *Charles*, the ſecond Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guiſe*, being made Duke of *Maine* and after that General of the League againſt *Henry* III. and IV. of *France*, made this Province frequently mentioned in the Hiſtories of *France* of thoſe times. The Common Proverb of the People of this Province, is, *Qu'un Manceau vaut un Norman & demy*; *One Man of Maine is worth one Norman, and the half of another*.

Main Land, *Pomona*, the Principal of the Iſles of *Orkney*; which is twenty two *Engliſh* Miles long; and has a Town called *Kirkwall*, on the Northern Shoar for its Capital: its greateſt extent is from Eaſt to Weſt, and its greateſt breadth about ten Miles.

The Mainotes. See *Maina*.

Maintez, *Meinez*. See *Menez*.

Majorca or *Mallorca*, *Balearium inſula*, *Palma Majorca*, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Spain*, over againſt the Kingdom of *Valencia*; at the diſtance of about ſixty Miles between *Minorca* to the Eaſt, and *Ivica* to the Weſt; which three Iſlands conſtituted the Kingdom of *Majorca*, ſo called from this, the greateſt of them. Its Circuit is near one hundred and ten Miles: the Principal City is *Mallorca*, *Palma*, or *Majorca*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*, and a flouriſhing Univerſity, in which *Raymundus Lullius* taught, and his tenets are now *ex inſtituto* maintained. It is great, ſtrong, and has a Haven belonging to it on the Weſtern ſhoar of the Iſland. Long. 24. 40. Lat. 40. 00. The Maps place it in Lat. 38. 26. The Inhabitants of this Iſland were of old famous Archers, from whence they were called *Baleares*; at firſt they went naked: being ſubdued by the *Carthaginians*, *Anno Mundi* 3500. they became more civilized, and ſerved in the *Carthaginian* Wars againſt the *Romans*; till together with *Spain* they fell under that Republick in the Year of *Rome* 630. 321 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. The *Moors* were their next Maſters; who croſſing out of *Africa* took Poſſeſſion of them about the ſame time they Conquered *Spain*. *Raymund* Earl of *Barcelone*, by the aſſiſtance of the *Genoueſe*, expelled the *Moors* in 1102: but the *Genoueſe*, as if they had repented this good Deed, reſtored them again. In 1228. they were finally expelled by *James* King of *Arragon*. This Prince in 1230. made *James* his Son King of *Majorca*; whoſe Poſterity enjoyed this Kingdom till 1341. when *James* III. (the fourth King of *Majorca*) was ſlain in Battel by *Pedro* IV. King of *Arragon*; and ever ſince theſe Iſlands have been annexed to that Kingdom. The Land on all ſides towards the Sea is Mountainous and Barren: inwards more Champain and Fruitful; affording ſufficient Oil, Corn, Wine, and Fruits, to maintain its Inhabitants, who are eſtimated to be thirty thouſand.

Maira, *Merula*, *Macra*, a River in *Piedmont*; which riſeth out of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Marquiſate of *Saluzzo*, falls into the *Po* at *Pancalieri*, a ſmall City nine Miles above *Turino* to the South.

Malabar, *Malabaria*, *Dachinabares*, a vaſt Peninſula, or Promontory of the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*: between the *Arabick* or *Indian* Sea to the Weſt, and the Gulph of *Bengala* or *Ganges* to the Eaſt. Dr. *Heylyn* bounds it on the North with the River *Gangeraco*; *Baudrand* with the Kingdom of *Decam*; *Buno* bounds it to the North with the Cape of *Darame*, ten Miles beneath *Goa*. *Cluverius* reckons up theſe Kingdoms in it; *Calicut*, *Coulete*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulam*, and *Travancor*: of which *Calicut* is the Supreme, and therefore ſtiled *Samory* by them, that is, *the Great Emperor, and God on Earth*. For its extent Dr. *Heylyn* gives it three hundred *Engliſh* Miles to the Cape of *Comori*, (which he ſuppoſeth to be the *Commaria Extrema* of *Ptolemy*;) and its greateſt breadth fifty Miles at the North. *Baudrand* makes its length one hundred *French* Leagues; and its breadth ten, or fifteen, which is too little. *Cluverius* makes it eighty *German* Miles long, and forty five broad. All agree, that it is the moſt fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *Eaſt-Indies*. The Inhabitants are very fierce, ſavage, and go naked, except what Nature deſires to have hidden. They have a hatred of theft. The *Women* take as many *Husbands* as they pleaſe, contrarily to the cuſtom of the *Plurality of Wives* amongſt the *Mahometans*. It is alſo one of the moſt

ancient Kingdoms; for many Ages ſubject to one Prince; till about 900, *Sarama Parymal* being ſeduced by the *Saracens* left his Kingdom, and went and died at *Mecca*: and having no Children, parcelled out his Kingdom amongſt his moſt faithful Servants. *Cananor* had a ſtrong Caſtle in the hands of the *Portugueſe* till 1663. when the *Dutch* expelled them: the *Hollanders* are alſo poſſeſſed of *Cochin* and *Coulam*. The reſt is in the Poſſeſſion of *Indian* Princes, whoſe Dominions are very ſmall.

Malaca, *Malacca*, *Aurea Cherſoneſus*, a City and Kingdom in the *Aurea Cherſoneſus*, or moſt Southern Promontory of the *Eaſt-Indies*; between *Sumatra* and *Borneo*. The City ſtands on the Weſtern Shoar; in Long. 127. 25. Lat. 03. 40. Subject to the King of *Ibor*, till the *Portugueſe* in 1511. took it under *Alphonſus Albuquerque*, who made it an Epiſcopal City: In 1606. the *Dutch* beſieg'd it in vain: but in 1640. the *Dutch* took it from them after a Siege of ſix Months. It is a celebrated Mart, has a large Haven, a ſtrong Caſtle, and a River of the ſame name with the City; lying a Mile from it to the South-Eaſt. The Kingdom or Promontory of *Malaca*, which takes its name from this City, has the Kingdom of *Siam* to the North; and on all other ſides is ſurrounded by the Ocean: it extends from one deg. of Northern Lat. to *Queda*, in ſix deg. Dr. *Heylyn* gives it two hundred and ſeventy *Engliſh* Miles in length: it is not of equal breadth: and being extremely hot and parched by the Sun, not very populous, or fruitful; but very rich by reaſon of the vaſt reſort of all Nations for Trade. This was a part of the Kingdom of *Siam*, till 1258; when *Parimiſera* and ſome other of the *Javan* Nobility being oppreſſed by their own King, fled to *Sangeſinga* Viceroy for the *Siamite*; who receiving them kindly, was by them perfidiouſly ſlain: they erected in *Sicapura* this New Kingdom; which being ſoon reduced again by the *Siamite*, they built the *Malaca*; and got the Trade too from the former. The *Moors* joining with them, they wholly revolted from *Siam*, (to whom they had ſubmitted:) therefore that Prince in 1500. ſent a Navy of two hundred Ships to reduce them; and thirty thouſand Men with four hundred *Elephants* to attack them by Land: but Tempeſts and the diſorders of his Soldiers made this Expedition miſcarry. And in 1511. they fell into the hands of the *Portugueſe*.

Malaca, *Pangæus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; at the foot of which runs the River *Neſtus*.

Malaga, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; ſeated in a Plain on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; twenty ſeven Leagues from *Sevil* to the South-Eaſt, the ſame from *Cadiz* to the Eaſt, and twenty four from *Granada* to the South Weſt. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sevil* heretofore, now of *Granada*: a famous Port, much frequented on the account of its Wines; and has the River of *Guadalans* on the Weſt of it, with two ſtrong Caſtles, and an excellent Magazine. Taken from the *Moors* by *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella*, in 1487. after a very long Siege. In 1661. an Inundation of the River ſwept away one thouſand and ſixty Houſes, drowned two thouſand Men, and made three thouſand more unfit for Habitation. It was built by the *Phœnicians*, and is mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Long. 16 02. Lat. 36. 30. According to the Maps, Long. 12. 42. Lat. 36. 09.

Malatiah, *Melitene*, an ancient City in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*; ſeventy Miles from *Samoſat* to the North, and one hundred and fifty from *Cæſarea* to the North-Eaſt. It is an Archbiſhops See. Long. 71. 00. Lat. 40. 32. According to the Maps 39. 52.

Les Maldives, *Maldivæ*, called the *Naldives* by the Natives: there is an incredible number of them, extending in a kind of a ſtreight Line from nine deg. of Northern Lat. to two deg. beyond the Line; and ſtretching from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, to the South-Weſt of the Cape of *Comori* or *Malabar*. They are very fruitful, and populous; under one King, whoſe Reſidence is in *Male*, or *Maldiva*. *Francis Pyrard* has written a particular Diſcourſe of theſe Iſlands; ſaid to be ſome thouſands in number; and to extend three hundred Leagues in length: partly inhabited, partly not; that where the King reſides is not above five Miles in compaſs; whoſe Revenue principally conſiſts in the fifth part of all the fruits, and in the Confiſcation of Wrecks. He aſſumes the ſtyle of *Sultan, King of thirteen Provinces and twelve thouſand Iſlands*.

Maldon, *Camalodunum*, *Camulodunum*, a Town in *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Dengy*, upon the River *Chelmer*, on the Sea-ſhoar, on the South ſide of that Arm of the Sea called *Idumanium*, and about ſeven Miles diſtant from the Sea; between which and it lie two ſmall Iſlands called *Northey* and *Oſey*. This was the Royal City of *Cunobelinus* a *Britiſh* Prince; who lived in the times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius* the *Roman* General here in the Reign of *Claudius* fought *Caractacus* another of his Sons, and ſlew him in Battel. *Claudius* coming over into *Britain* in Perſon, in the Third Year of his Reign, in the 43 Year of Chriſt, took this City; and was therefore called *BRITANNICUS*. He made it a *Roman* Colony, planting in it a Regiment of old Soldiers; and ordered Money to be Coined with this Inſcription, *COL. CAMALODUN. Cambden* ſaith, from this Money, it is Collected this Expedition was in the twelfth Year of his Reign, fifty two years after the Birth of Chriſt. Certain it is, this City ſoon felt the fury of the *Britains* under *Boadicia* Qu. of the *Icens*; who took and burnt it, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about the Year of Chriſt ſixty three. Yet the *Romans* rebuilt it, as appears by *Antoninus*. *Edward* the Son of *Alfred*, a *Saxon* King, finding it much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired and fortified it with a Caſtle. *William* the Conqueror had here one hundred and eighty Houſes in the Tenure of the *Burgeſſes*; and eighteen waſted. In Mr. *Cambden's* time it was a well inhabited Town; conſiſting of one Street of a Mile in length, built on the ridge of an Hill; and having a convenient Haven. Now not only a Corporation, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament; but alſo made a *Viſcounty* the thirteenth of *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Eſſex*.

The Maleas, are a People which live in the Mountains of *Malabar*; towards the Confines of *Coromandel*, near the Dominions of the King of *Madura*. Amongſt them there live many Chriſtians of the old Converſion, called the Chriſtians of *S Thomas*.

Maleg, a River of the *Upper Æthiopia*, which ariſeth in the Kingdom of *Damut*; and receiving the River *Anques*, after a Courſe of eighty Leagues, falls into the *Nile* in *Nubia*, below the Province of *Faſculon*.

Malaguette, *Mallaguete*, or *Managuete*, the Weſtern part of *Guiney* in *Africa*, called by the *Dutch*, *Tand-Cuſt*; by the *French*, *Cote des Graines*; about 60 Leagues long, extending from the River *Sanguin* to the *Cape of Palmes*, which Cape ſeparates it from *Guinea propria*. It hath the reputation of a conſiderable place for the Pepper trade. Firſt planted with ſome Colonies of *French*, and afterwards by the *Portugueſe*, *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*.

Malemba, a Kingdom of *Africa*, betwixt the Kingdom of *Angola* and the Lake of *Zembre*.

Malespine, a Marquisate and Sovereignty in *Tuscany*, in *Italy*, near the States of *Genoua*: The same properly with the ancient principality (or now Dukedom) of *Massa*; belonging formerly to the Family of the *Malespini*, which since has been incorporated with the House of *Cibo*.

Malfi, *Amalphis*, or *Amalphi*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principato*; honoured with an Archbishops See, and a Dukedom; but little, and not well inhabited. It lies on the North side of the Bay of *Salerno*; eleven from *Salerno* to the West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. The Emperor *Lotharius* II. in the War he undertook in the behalf of Pope *Innocent* II. against *Roger* K. of *Sicily* and *Anacletus* an *Antipope*, mattered and plundered this City. They pretend that here are the Bones of St. *Andrew* the Apostle, brought from *Judea* about the Year 1206; and that the *Seaman's Compass* was invented here by *Flavio Gioia* an *Italian*, in 1300. P. *Nicholas* II. celebrated a Council here in 1059. in which the Dukedoms of *Puglia* and *Calabria* were confirmed to *Robert Guichard*, the Valiant *Norman*, for his Services in the expulsion of the *Saracens*. Long. 38. 35. Lat. 40. 52.

Malines. See *Mechelen*.

Maliapur, *Maliapura*, a City on the Coast of *Coromandel*, commonly called St. *Thomas*, as being the place of the Martyrdom of that *Apostle*, and an Archiepiscopal City; written also *Meliapor*: it was taken by the *French* in 1671. and deserted two years after. Long. 108. 50. Lat 13 12.

Malling West, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford Lath*.

Mallorca. See *Majorca*.

Malmesbury, *Maldumense Cœnobium*, a Town built on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*; the Capital of its Hundred; on the Confines of the County of *Glocester*, in the County of *Wiltshire*; which took its name and rise from *Maidulph* a Learned *Irish Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, erected here a School and a Monastery; which *Adelme* his Scholar much improved; becoming after his death the *Tutelar* Saint of *Athelstane* King of *England*, who died in 938. after he had much enriched this Monastery by his Princely Donations: this *Adelme* was the first who taught the *Saxons* the *Latin* Poetry No less honor is due to this Place on the score of *William* of *Malmesbury*, a Learned Historian for the Times in which he lived; which was about 1143. The Monastery thrived so well, that at the suppression of it by *Henry* VIII its Revenue was above eight hundred and three pounds the year. Whether its late Philosopher, *Thomas Hobbs*, has added to the Honor of this Place, by being born here, is left to the Judgment of Posterity. The Town is now a Corporation, represented by its Burgesses in Parliament; and in a tolerable Condition, by reason of its Clothing Trade. It has six Bridges over the River, being almost encircled therewith. A Synod was held at it in 705. or 707.

Malmugen, *Malmoe*, *Malmogia*, a City in *Scania*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the *Hollanders Elbogen*, because it represents the Bent of the *Elbow of an Arm*. It was built in 1319. and has a safe Harbor over against *Coppenhagen*, on the *Sound*. In 1434. here was a strong Castle built by *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, the first Encourager of lasting Architecture in this Kingdom. In 1658. it first came into the hands of the *Swedes*: in 1676. the *Danes* endeavoured the recovery of it by a Siege, but without success; they did the like the year following with the like event. It stands four *Danish* Miles from *Coppenhagen* to the East.

Malpas, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Broxton*.

Malta, *Melita*, and Island belonging to *Africa*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea; by some taken for the Place where S. *Paul* suffered Shipwrack in the Year of Christ 58. Its length is twenty Miles, breadth twelve, circuit about sixty: which is its distance too from *Pachyno*, the most South-Eastern Cape of *Sicily*; one hundred and ninety from the neareſt Coast of *Africa*. Taken from the *Saracens* by *Roger* the *Norman* Earl of *Sicily*, in 1089. And was under the Kings of *Sicily*, till *Charles* V. granted it to the Knights of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, (now called Knights of *Malta* from it) after they were beaten out of *Rhodes*, in 1530: that he might the easier protect *Sicily* from the Incursions of the *Moors*. In 1566 they began to build the *Bourg*, or principal City; after *Solyman* the Magnificent had in 1565. reduced the greatest part of the old Town into Dust, by a Siege of five Months, managed by *Dragut* his General, with the loss of twenty four thousand Men spent to no purpose on this small Island. There are sixty Villages in it, and three Cities; all seated at the East end, within the distance of eight Miles; which have two large Havens, divided by a Rock: on the Point stands the Castle of S. *Hermes*, to defend the entrance; against which the *Turks* spent twenty thousand Cannon Shot, and at last took it to their no great advantage. In the middle of the Eastern Haven stands the Castle of S. *Angelo* upon a Rock: this and *Burgo* quelled the fury of the *Turks*, and prevented their Triumph over *Malta*. Though the Inhabitants exceed not twenty thousand, yet it is not able to supply them with Necessaries: but that the fertil *Sicily* is so near, from which they have much of their Provisions. They have some fresh-water Fountains; the Rain that falls they reserve in Cisterns; and have always three years Provisions beforehand, kept under ground. The Great Master of the *Order* of the Knights of *Malta* at present is *Alarame de Vignecourt*, chosen in *Aug.* 1690. The City *Malta* is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and the Residence of the *Grand Prior* of the Church; also now the Capital of the Island; which last honour formerly was enjoy'd by *Citta Vecchia*, another Episcopal City in the middle of *Malta*. Several small Islands adjacent, (the Principal, are *Gozo*, *Comini*, and *Farfara*) depend upon the *Grand Master*, as their Soveraign. The illustrious *Order of the Knights* of this place, is composed of eight Nations, (amongst which *England* was the sixth in rank) before the Reformation: To each Nation there belongs a *Grand Prior*: The Persons incorporated are divided into three Estates of *Knights*, *Ecclesiasticks*, and *Servans des Armes*, or *Esquires*, all vowing celibacy. Some out of both the two first, have been known advanced to the Dignity of *Cardinals*; and the Sons of Kings and Princes have adorned the rank of the *Knights*. This Island produces no Wine, nor Corn; but Cotton, Oates, and delicious Fruits in Plenty. § There is another Island *Malta* in the *Adriatick*, belonging to *Dalmatia*, and called by the *Sclavonians Milet*, by others *Meleda*. The *Miletæus Catellus*, a Proverb for a *Lap-dog*, is derived from the little Dogs of this latter place, according to *Athenæus*. Long. 39. 25. Lat. 34. 40.

Malvasia, *Epidaurus*, an Archiepiscopal City of the *Morea*, on the Eastern Shoar, in the Province of *Tzaconia*; near the most South-Eastern Cape called Cape *Maleo*, built upon a Rock; which advanced position gives it an agreeable Prospect both by Sea and Land. This Rock is surrounded by the Sea on all sides, being only joined to the Continent by a Timber Bridge; yet has Nature provided it a fresh and clear Fountain of good Water, sufficient to serve the

City, and their Gardens; it is approachable only on one ſide, that is, on the South; which is ſecured by a triple Wall of great ſtrength. In the times of the *Greek* Idolatry it was famous for a Temple of *Eſculapius*, much frequented. It was raviſhed from the *Greek* Emperors by the *Venetians* and *French*, about the year 1204. The Emperors recovered it again from *William* a *French Baron*, to whom it was given by the *Latins*: but he returning to *Venice*, freely reſigned his Right to that State; whereupon the *Venetians* ſent a powerful Fleet, and regained the Poſſeſſion of it, which they kept till the year 1537. when they were forced to ſurrender it to the *Turks* to purchaſe a Peace. In the times of the late Wars in *Candy*, the *Venetians* took this Town by Storm; plundered, burnt, and then left it, after they had put moſt of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and carried away the Cannon: The *Turks* rebuilt it. General *Moroſini* bombarded it in his way to *Athens*, *Sept.* 1687. Afterwards it was blockaded, then beſieged. At laſt it ſurrendered to General *Cornaro*, *Sept.* 12. 1690. whereby the whole *Morea* ſtands now reduced under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*. They found in it ſeventy three Pieces of Cannon; and above one hundred and thirty Chriſtian Slaves recovered their Liberty. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 38. 30.

Mamertini, an ancient People of the Iſland *Samos*, in the *Icarian* Sea: ſaid afterwards to eſtabliſh themſelves at *Meſſina* in *Sicily*. Whence the *Meſſenii* have the Name alſo of *Mamertini*, and the Sea adjacent of *Fretum Mamertinum*.

Mamotta, *Arabia Fœlix*.

Man, *Eubonia*, *Monæda*, *Monapia*, *Monavia*, *Mona*, an Iſland in the *Iriſh* Sea; between *Lancaſhire* to the Eaſt, and *Ulſter* to the Weſt. The *Welſh* call this ſmall place **Menow**; the Inhabitants **Maing**; the *Engliſh* **Man**. It lies in length from North to South thirty *Italian* Miles; its greateſt breadth is fifteen. It has ſeventeen Pariſh Churches; brings forth Flax, Hemp, and Corn in plenty; affords more Cattle than they need, eſpecially Sheep; they have no Fewel but Turff. In the middle it ſwelleth into Hills; from the higheſt of which (*Sceafull* by Name) in a clear day may be ſeen *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The chief Town is *Ruſſin*, ſeated at the South End of the Iſland, which has a Garriſoned Caſtle: it has alſo a Biſhop, who is ſtiled *Sodorenſis*, and is now under the Archbiſhop of *York*. This Iſland was firſt poſſeſſed by the *Britains*; after them ſucceeded the *Scots*, about the times of *Honorius* and *Arcadius*: theſe were driven out by *Cuneda*, (Grandfather of *Maglocunus*) ſtiled by *Gildas*, *the Dragon of the Iſlands*. *Edwin*, King of *Northumberland*, Conquered it next for the *Saxons*, about 618. The *Danes* being driven out of *England* by *Harold*, they were invited Hither by one *Godred Corvan*, who had been entertained in his flight in the *Iſle of Man*. This *Dane* brought over his Country Men, three times ſucceſſively invaded it before he could maſter the Inhabitants: but then prevailing, he became King of *Man*, ſoon after the time *William* of *Normandy* conquered *England*. This Race of Kings continued to 1270. about two hundred years: about which time *Robert* the King of the *Scots*, (having ſucceeded *Alexander*, who had purchaſed the *Hebrides* of the King of *Denmark*,) made another Conqueſt of the Iſle of *Man*, which was one of the laſt they gained the Poſſeſſion of. After this ſometimes the *Scots*, ſometimes the *Engliſh* were Maſters of it: till in 1340. *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, (deſcended from *Mary* the Daughter of *Reginald* the laſt King of *Man*) finally drove out the *Scots*: and in 1393. ſold it to *William Scrope*; who being beheaded for Treaſon, *Henry* IV. granted it to *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, about 1400. He likewiſe forfeiting it, this Prince granted it to Sir *John Stanley*; whoſe Succeſſor in 1486. was by *Henry* VII. created Earl of *Darby*: And in this Family it ſtill is, with the Title of *Lord of Man*; being poſſeſſed by *William* Earl of *Darby*, the Grandchild of *James*, who in 1651. was beheaded for his Loyalty to *Charles* II. After which the Rebels by force reduced the Iſland under them; it was reſtored to this Family in 1660. by *Charles* II. The Language here ſpoken is different from that of all His Majeſties other Dominions; being a mixture of *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, *Daniſh* and *Engliſh*: but the Southern part is nearer to the *Scotch*, and the Northern to the *Iriſh*. The firſt Biſhop of *Man* is ſaid to have been *Amphibalus* in 360. There are great Chaſms in the Succeſſion till 1203. and again from 1396. In 1505. *Huamus* became Biſhop of it; from whom the preſent Biſhop Dr. *Levinz* is the fourteenth, and the twenty ninth of thoſe whoſe Names are Recorded. This Biſhop is no *Lord* of the *Parliament of England*, (tho preſented to the *King* for his Aſſent Royal, and to the Archbiſhop of *York* for *Conſecration*) by reaſon he holds immediately, not of the King, but of the *Lord of Man*, to whom, under the Fiet and Sovereignty of the *King*, belongs the Right of Nomination.

Manar, *Manaria*, a ſmall Iſland, with a City on it; which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*: it lies in the *Streights*, between the Iſland of *Ceylon* and the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; and gives Name to that *Streights*. Long. 108. 30. Lat. 09. 33.

Manceaux, the People of *Maine*, a Province in *France*.

La Manche, *Lamitanus Ager*, a Province in the South of *New Caſtile* in *Spain*: the Seat of the *Orcani*, an ancient People of *Spain*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. It is divided into *La Mancha d' Arragon*, and *La Mancha Cieca*.

La Manche, *Mare Britannicum*, the *French* Name of the *Britiſh Sea*, lying between *France* and *England*.

Manchester, *Mandueſſedum*, a Town in the County of *Warwick*, mentioned by *Antoninus*: now a poor Village, of about fourteen Houſes; one Mile from *Atherſtone* to the South, and eight from *Coventry* to the North. § *Manchester*, *Mancunium*, *Manucium*, a very rich, populous, and beautiful Market-Town, upon the Eaſt ſide of the River *Spalden*; near the Borders of *Cheſhire*, at the South End of the County of *Lancaſter*, in the Hundred of *Salford*; in which *Thomas* Lord *de la Ware* founded a a College. This was an ancient *Roman* City; and being ruined in the *Saxon* and *Daniſh* Wars, was rebuilt by *Edward* the Elder, about 920. The College has been ſince refounded, and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and is ſtill in being. There is alſo a Collegiate Church. *Charles* I. added another Honour to this Place, by creating *Henry Montague* Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. which Honour is now poſſeſſed by *Edward Montague*, his Grand-child, the third Earl of this family.

Mandignan, *Heſperium Cornu*, Cape *Verde*, the moſt Weſtern Cape of *Africa*.

Mande, *Mimatium*, a City of *Aquitain*, in *Languedoc* in *France*; towards the Mountains of *Sevennes*, and the Fountains of the River *Lot*, [*Olda*:] which is a Biſhop See, under the Archbiſhop of *Alby*; called by ſome *Latin* Writers *Anderitum*, and *Gabalum*: the Capital of the Territory of *Givaudan*: four Miles from *Jaoux*, where are are the Ruins of that old City, out of which this we are ſpeaking of ſprung; being before only a Village, at the Foot of this Mountain: ten Leagues from *S. Flour* to the North Eaſt, fourteen

fourteen from from *Rhodez* to the Eaſt. It ſtands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil; and it is honoured with the Bones of S. *Privatus*, a Martyr. The Biſhop enjoys divers great Privileges, together with the Title of an *Earl*.

Mandinga, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, betwixt the River *Niger* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Malaguette* to the South: its Capital City bearing the ſame Name.

Mandou, a City and Kingdom in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Mandoua, a River in the Kingdom of *Decam*, which falls by the City of *Goa*, into the *Indian* Ocean. See *Goa*.

Mandrerey, a River in the Iſland of *Madegaſcar*: it ſprings in a Territory of its own Name, and greatned with the Currents of divers other Rivers, diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean at the North of the Iſland, near the Province of *Carcanoſſi*.

Manfredonia, *Sepontum Novum*, *Manfredonia*, a City in the Province called the *Capitanato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbiſhops See, and has this Name from *Manfredus*, King of *Naples*, (Son of *Frederick* II. Emperor of *Germany*) who built it about the year 1256. Not above two Miles from hence, at the Foot of Mount *Gargano*, are ſhewn the Ruins of *Sepontum*, an old ruined *Roman* Town; the See of which was Tranſlated to *Manfredonia*. It has a large Haven, a ſtrong Caſtle; ſeated twenty five Miles from *Nocera* to the Eaſt, and twenty two from the Mouth of the River *Ofanto*, (*Auſidus*) to the North. Taken once by the *Turks*, in the year 1620. and miſerably defaced, ſpoiled and ruined; ſince in ſome degree repaired; but the memory of that Calamity has made it little, poor, and not much inhabited. A Provincial Council was aſſembled at it in 1567. Long. 40. 10. Lat. 41. 40.

Mangalor, *Mangalora*, a City of the Kingdom of *Bijnagar*, upon the Weſtern Shoar; which has a Caſtle, and an Harbour upon the *Indian* Sea; in a Tract called *Canara*, towards *Malabar*: Heretofore under the *Portugueſe*. This may poſſibly be the ſame, with that the Ancients called *Mandagara*. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 12 30.

Mangneſia, *Magneſia*, the Capital City of *Caria*, a Province in the *Leſſer Aſia*, near the River *Meander*; whence it was called *Magneſia ad Meandrum*, to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other Cities of the ſame Name. Before this it was called *Theſſaloce* and *Androlitia*, as *Pliny* ſaith. It ſtands near Mount *Thorax*; ſeventy Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-Eaſt, and twenty ſix from *Epheſus*. *Themiſtocles* the Athenian died here in Baniſhment; and *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, ſixty three years before the Birth of our Savour. Long. 57. 00. Lat. 39. 00.

Manhate, the ſame with *New Amſterdam*, in North *America*, in *New-Holland*.

Manheim, *Manhemium*, a Fortreſs in the Lower Palatinate, where the *Rhine* and the *Necker* meet; grown up to a City, whereas before it was only a Village. *Frederick* IV. Elector Palatine, in 1606. fortified it. In 1622. the *Spaniards* took and diſmantled it. Being reſtored by the Treaty of *Munſter* to this Houſe, *Charles Lewis*, the laſt Elector, reſortified it. It ſtands three *German* Miles from *Spire* to the North, and as much from *Heydelburgh* to the Weſt. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, called *Friderichſbourgh*: near it upon the *Rhine* lies another called *Etchelſheim*, now ruined; in which *John* XXIII. Pope was kept two years a Priſoner, after he was depoſed by the Council of *Conſtance*. The *French* poſſeſſed themſelves both of the City and Fortreſs, *Nov.* 13. 1688.

S. Manehu. See *S. Menehoult.*

Manifold, a River of *Staffordſhire*.

Manille. *Manilla*, the ſame with *Luſſon*.

Maningtree or *Manytree*, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Tendring*.

Maniſſa, *Magneſia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Smyrna*; twenty four Miles from *Smyrna* to the North-Weſt. Now in a tolerable Condition under the *Turks*; and the Capital of a Province.

Manoa el Dorado, a Town in South *America*, in *Guiana*; upon the Weſtern Shoar of the Lake of *Parime*; concerning which the *Indians* report great things, but it was never yet ſeen by any *European*.

Manoſque, *Manueſca*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Siſteron*, in a Plain, one League from the River *Durance*; belonging to the Order of the *Knights of Malta*, by the Conceſſion the ancient *Counts of Forcalquier*, who had a Palace in it. Some would have it to be the *Bormanicum* of *Pliny*. Others, the ancient *Alaunicum* or *Machaovilla*. There are divers Religious Houſes there.

Manreſa, *Manreſe*, *Minoriſſa*, a ſmall City in *Catalonia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Cardoner*; (which a little lower falls into the *Lobregat*,) ten Leagues from *Barcellona* to the North. Once a Biſhops See.

Mans, *Urbs Cenomanorum*, *Cenomanum*, a great, rich, populous City in the Duchy of *Maine*, in *France*; of old called *Vindinum*; ſeated upon the River *Sartre*, (where it takes in the *Huiſne*,) ten Leagues from *Alenſon* to the South, ſixteen from *Tours* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Vendoſine* to the North-Weſt. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; the Capital of *Le Maine*, and heretofore one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities of *Gallia Celtica*.

Mansfeldt, an Iſland in *Hudſon's Bay*, in the *Terra Arctica* of *America*, diſcovered ſome time ſince by the *Engliſh*.

Mansfeld, *Manſfeldenſis Comitatus*, is a County or Earldom in the *Upper Saxony*; in the *Landigravate of Thuring*; between the Principality of *Anhalt* to the North, the Territory of *Mersburgh* in *Miſnia* to the Eaſt, and *Thuring*, (properly ſo called) to the Eaſt and Weſt. It is now ſequeſtred in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; but was before under a Count of its own: whoſe Family being now divided into four Branches, each of them has the Right of Living, Hunting, and Fiſhing in this County; with that of Patronage, and two thouſand Florins yearly Income; the Government is in the Hands of the Electors, for their ſecurity and payments. The chief Town is **Mansfeld**; which ſtands nine Miles from *Maegdeburgh* to the South, and *Erfurd* to the North; and ſixteen from *Gottingen* to the Eaſt.

Mansfield, a good, large, well built and inhabited, Market Town in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Hundred of *Broxtow*. It ſtands in the Foreſt of *Sherwood*.

Mantale, an ancient Caſtle in the Territory of *Vienne*, in *Dauphine*: remarkable upon the account of a Council called, *Concilium Monotaleuſe*, in 879. for the Election of *Boſon*, King of *Provence*, *Arles*, and *Burgundy*.

Mante, *Medunta*, commonly Epitheted *la Jolie*, a City or great Town in the Iſle of *France*; which has a Stone-Bridge over the *Seyne*; in the very Borders of *le vexin*: twelve Leagues beneath *Paris* to the Weſt, and ſixteen above *Roan*, to the South-Eaſt. *Philip* II. King of *France* died here in 1223. It heretofore enjoyed the Honour of the Title of an *Earldom*, and had a Cittadel which was deſtroyed by *Henry* IV. In 1376. *Charles* V. King of *France*, Founded a Monaſtery of the *Celeſtines* in it: beſides which, it is adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Mantonet.

Mantonea, a City in the *Morea*, in *Arcadia*; famous for the Death of *Epaminondas*, the celebrated *Theban* General, in the year of *Rome*, 391. It lies at the Foot of the Mountain *Parthenius*; twenty five Miles from *Megalopolis* to the North, and seven from *Miſitra*, to the North-Weſt. Now called *Mandi*, or *Mundi*.

Mantoua, *Mantua*, a very ancient City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*; built three hundred years before *Rome*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction ever ſince 1453. A great and a magnificent City, ſeated within the Boſom of a Lake of the ſame Name, (made by the River *Menzo*) which contributes very much to its ſtrength and ſecurity. In 1629. it was taken by the *German* Imperial Forces, and miſerably impoveriſhed: but ſoon after reſtored to its Duke by the Interpoſition of the *French* Court. It ſtands forty five Miles from *Modena* to the North, twenty from *Verona* to the South, and forty from *Cremona* to the Eaſt. This was the Country of *Virgil*, the great *Latin* Poet; who Celebrates the Fertility of its Fields in his *Georg.* 2. And of *Taſſo*, the *Italian*. In the year 1064. the Election of Pope *Alexander* II. to the See of *Rome*, was confirmed in a Council here, againſt *Honorius* II. an *Antipope*, ſet up by the Emperor *Henry* IV.

The Dukedom of **Mantoua**, is bounded on the Eaſt by that of *Ferrara*; on the North by the Territories of *Verona*, and *Breſcia*; on the Weſt by *Cremona*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*: on the South by the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Mirandola*. Said to be equal together with *Montiferat*, (which belongs to this Duke) to the Dukedom of *Florence* in extent, but not in Revenue; yet it is fruitful, and abounds in Cattle. This Dukedom fell firſt into the Family of *Gonzaga*, (which now poſſeſſeth it,) in 1328. *Lewis* I. of this Line then ſlaying *Paſſavino*, the laſt of the *Bonoceſi's*, in the Market-Place; and aſſuming the Government into his own Hands, as Lord of *Mantoua*. *John Franciſco*, the Fifth of the Line, was made Marqueſs of *Mantoua*, by *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, in 1433. *Frederick* II. the ninth of them, was Created Duke by *Charles* V. in 1530. *Charles* III. is the eighteenth of this Houſe, and ſucceeded his Father *Charles* II. This Dukedom is thirty five Miles from North to South, and fifty from Eaſt to Weſt.

Manaxa, the ſame with *la Mancha*.

Mar, a County in the North-Eaſt part of *Scotland*; extending in length from Eaſt to Weſt ſixty Miles; partly mountainous and barren, partly fruitful: on the North it has *Murray* and *Buchan*; on the Eaſt the *German* Ocean; on the South *Mern* and *Angus*; and on the Weſt *Athole*. The River *Dee* enricheth the South, and the *Done* the North ſide of this County; yet is there in it no Town of great Note.

Maracaibo, or *Marecaye*, a City in the Province of *Venezuela*, in *Caſtile d' Or*, in the South *America*, upon a vaſt Lake of the ſame Name: well built, rich, populous, well traded, and enjoying the Benefit of an excellent Port, wherein the *Spaniards* build their Ships.

Maragnan, *Marabim*, *Maranania*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Braſil*; at the Mouth of the River *Mirary*, which gives Name to the next Province to it. This was once planted with *French*; but in 1641. taken by the *Hollanders*, and ſince retaken by the *Portugueſe*. There is in it a Town called *S. Lewis*, with a Caſtle: and altho but a ſmall Place, yet it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *S. Salvador*. Long. 332. 40. Southern Lat. 02. 10. § The River *Xauxa* in *Peru* is alſo called *El Rio Maragnon*. See *Xauxa*.

Marans, a Town upon the River *Sieur Nortoiſe*, in the *pais d' Aulnis*, in *France*, two Leagues from the Sea, and four from *Rochelle*. It ſtands in a Marſh, hath a Caſtle, and been often taken in the Wars by the *Roman Catholicks* and *Huguenots*.

Marallo, *C. Delle Cacca*, *Hermæum*, the moſt Weſtern Cape in the Iſland of *Sardinia*; lying Long. 32. 10. Lat. 41. 15.

Marata, a ſmall Kingdom in North *America*, placed by *Sanſon* near the New Kingdom of *Mexico*, and the *Vermiglian* Ocean.

Marathon, *Maraſon*, *Marathona*, an ancient City of *Attica* in *Greece*; famous in Hiſtory for the Defeat given by *Miltiades* with his Army of twelve thouſand *Athenians*, to five hundred thouſand *Perſians*, in the year of *Rome* 264. and the third of the ſeventy ſecond *Olympiad*.

Marca d' Ancona, *Picenum*, *Marchia Anconitana*, is a large Province, under the Dominion of the Church in *Italy*: bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the Weſt with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, on the South with the *Apennine*, and on the Eaſt with *Abruzzo*. It has this Name from *Ancona*, the principal City in it. This was formerly the Seat of the *Picentes*; who for aiding their Allies (the *Tarentines*) againſt the *Romans*, were ſubdued, and made a *Roman* Province in the year of *Rome* 485. The City of *Ancona* being given to Pope *Zachary* by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about the year 741. his Succeſſors in time gained all the reſt of this Marquiſate to it. This Country is ſo fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire it was called *Picenum Annonarium*.

Marca Hiſpanica, the Name of *Catalonia*, in the time of the Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire*.

Marcha Trevilana, or *Trivigiana*, *Euganei Populi*, *Marchia Tarviſina*, is a large Province of *Italy*, under the State of *Venice*. Heretofore much greater than now. Bounded on the South at preſent by the River *Athеſis*, (now *Adige*,) and the moſt Northern Branch of the *Po*, called *Fornaces*; on the Weſt with the Duchy of *Milan*; on the Eaſt with *Friuli*, and the Gulph of *Venice*; and on the North with the *Alpes*, which divide it from *Tirol*. In the time of *Auguſtus*, called *Venetia*, from its ancient Inhabitants; and one of his eleven Regions of *Italy*. The principal Towns and Cities are, *Vincentia*, *Treviſo*, *Padua*, *Breſcia*, *Verona*, *Crema*, *Bergomo*. This Marquiſate having ſuffered many Changes was about the year 1390. conquered by the States of *Venice*; who are at preſent in poſſeſſion of it.

Marcana, *Marca*, *Marca*, *Merca*, a ſmall City, in an Iſland of the ſame Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*; under the State of *Raguſa*; and not far from the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*; which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*. The City is ruined; but the Biſhoprick is ſtill in being, and united to that of *Trebinga*, which is now under the *Turks*. It lies five Miles from *Raguſa*; the Iſland in which it ſtands, is about four in compaſs. The Town has not now above three or four Houſes.

March, the moſt South-Eaſt County of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; on the Eaſt bounded by the *German* Ocean, on the North by *Lothaine*, on the Weſt by *Tweedale*, and on the South by *Tivedale* and *Northumberland*; cut off by the River *Tweed*; upon the North Bank of which ſtands **Berwick**, the laſt Town of *England*; and more North, *Coldingham*, the *Colania* of *Ptolemy*. This is written *Merch*, and *Mers*.

La Marche, *Marchia*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Lorain*; in the Borders of *Champagne*; about three Leagues from the Fountains of the *Maes* to the South-Eaſt, and five from *Mirecourt*.

La

La Marche, or *La Marche en Limosin*, *Marchia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, which is great and fruitful. Bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the West by *Poitou*, and on the South by *Limosin*; to which it is sometime attributed, tho it is a distinct Province. It is divided into the *Upper and Lower Marche*. *Geieret* is the principal Town in the former, and *La Dorat* in the other. The Rivers *Vienne*, *Cher*, *Creuse*, *Gartempe*, &c. derive their Springs from this Province. It gives the Title of an *Earldom* which was united to the Crown about 1531.

Marcianopoli, *Marcianopolis*, a City of the ancient *Mysia*, now in *Bulgaria*, commonly called *Preslaw*; it had this Name from *Marciana*, a Sister of *Trajan*; and was a Bishops See, but is now an Archbishoprick, and in a flourishing State: twenty Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, on the Borders of *Thrace*; by the *Turks* called old *Constantinople*.

March, and *Markishlands*, *Marchia*, by the *French* called *la Mare*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Westphalia*; under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who succeeded to it as Heir to the Duke of *Juliers*: Bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*; on the South and West by the Dukedom of *Mons*. It hath the Honour of the Title of an *Earldom*. The chief Town in this Province is *Ham*: it takes its Name from the Castle of **March**, near the said Town of *Ham*.

Marchfeldt, *Marckfeldberg*, *Teracatriæ Campi*, a Tract of *Germany* near the *Danube*; in the Confines of *Austria* and *Moravia*, towards *Presburgh*.

Marchpurg, *Marcpurgum*, *Marcopurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*; thirteen Miles from *Laubach* to the North-East, and twenty two from *Vienna* to the South.

Marcomanni, *Marcomades*, *Marcomates*, a people of the *ancient Germany*, whom *Cluverius* places betwixt the *Rhine*, the *Danube*, and the *Necker*; from whence they passed into *Bohemia*, together with the *Sedusii* and the *Harudes*; and made frequent Revolts against the *Romans*.

Mardike, a strong Fort in *Flanders*, built by the *Spaniards*; about one *German* Mile from *Dunkirk* to the West, and two from *Gravelin* to the East; not far from the Sea Shoar. It was taken by the *French* in 1645. and 1657. when it was put into the Hands of the *English* with *Dunkirk*: with which it was resigned back to the *French*, who have slighted and ruined it.

Marecchia, *Ariminus*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*. It ariseth from the *Apennine*, not above four Miles from the Fountains of the North-East; and running Northwards, watereth *S. Leo*, *S. Marino*, and *Rimini*: where it buries it self in the *Adriatick Sea*.

Mareotis, a Canton of the Territory of *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, consisting of divers Villages; so called from the Lake *Mareotis*, watering it, which has since changed its Name to *Lago di Buchiara*. *Ischyras* the great Antagonist of *S. Athanasius* dwelt in a Village of this Country.

Margaias, a People in *Brasil*.

Margarita, an Island of South *America*, in the North Sea; eight Leagues from the Coast of New *Andaluzia*, and forty from the Island of *S. Trinidada* to the West. Long. 314. Lat. 11. First discovered by *C. Columbus* in 1498. and since mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl Fishery, from whence it has its Name. It is about forty *French* Leagues in compass; very fruitful, but mountainous; watered by two Rivers, and adorned with the Town of *S. Jago de la Vega*, and some Villages.

Margarita, *Lero*, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea; which, with its Neighbor *S. Honorate*, being taken by the *Spaniards*, was recovered by the *French*, in 1637.

Margiana, a large Province of the *Ancient Asia*, which lay betwixt *Bactriana* and *Hyrcania*: now for the most part contained in the Provinces of *Khoosme* and *Charasan* in *Persia*.

Margofest, *Marcodava*, a City of *Walachia*, upon the River *Bardalach*, eleven *German* Miles from *Jagi* to the South.

Marguerite, *Margereta*, a small River in *Soissonois*, in *France*.

Mariana, a Colony, and a City in the Eastern Part of the Isle of *Corsica*; which had its Name from *Marius*, the great *Roman* Consul; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genoua*. Heretofore very great and populous; seated upon a small River, which runs through it; but now it lies in Ruins; (therefore called *Rovine di Mariana*;) nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither; the Bishops See being removed to *Bastia* in 1575.

Marib. See *Mecca*.

Martemberg, *Mariæ-berga*, a Town of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony* in *Misnia*; nine *German* Miles from *Meissen*, the Capital of that Province, to the South. This is one of the Mine Towns; seated in the Mountains, near *Annaberg*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*: built by *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* in 1519. and still in the Hands of that Family.

Martenbourg, a Town in *Brabant*, in the Low Countries; built by *Mary* of *Austria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and Governant of the *Low Countries*, in 1542. and strongly fortified against the *French*; who nevertheless gained the possession of it by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1660. and demantled it. This stands upon the River *Aube*; eleven *French* Leagues from *Mons* to the East, and four from *Charlemont* to the South-West.

Martenburgh, *Mariæburgum*, called by the *Poles*, **Malbork**, by the Inhabitants, *Margenburgh*; is a strong City in *Prussia Regalis*, whereof it is the Capital, upon the River *Nogat* (a Branch of the *Vistula*;) six *German* Miles from *Dantzick* to the North-East, and four from *Elbing* to the South-West. Heretofore the principal Seat of the Knights of *Prussia*, who built it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*; the Castle, in 1281, the Town in 1302. *Casimirus*, King of *Poland*, took this City in 1460. The *Swedes* in 1625. The Castle was burnt in 1644. and restored to the *Poles* in 1655. by Treaty.

Martenburgh, or *Marieburgh*, the same with *Queen's Town* in *Ireland*. See *Queen's County*.

Martendal, the same with *Mergentheim*.

Martestadt, *Mariæstadium*, a new City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, between the Lakes of *Wener* and *Noter*; three *German* Miles from the former, and six from the latter. Long. 31. 19. Lat. 58. 27.

Martigalante, one of the *Caribby* Islands in South *America*, under the *French*: six Leagues from *Guadeloupe*, and ten or twelve from *Dominco*. Recommended for Fruitfulness.

Martignano, *Melignanum*, *Meriganum*, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, upon the River *Lambro*; in the middle between *Milan* and *Lodive*, ten Miles from either. Near this the *Swiss* were beaten by *Francis* I. in 1515.

Marinat, *Scardus*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*; it parts *Servia*, *Albania*, and *Macedonia*; and ends at the *Euxine* Sea, near *Saramontin*, the Borders of *Romania*. *Drino*, and many other Rivers spring from it. In the Maps it is written *Marinat*.

Mariſh, *Mariſcus*, *Marus*, a River of *Tranſylvania*: it ariſeth from the *Carpathian* Hills; and paſſeth by *Neumark*, *Radnot*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Weiſſenburg*) *Brankya* and *Lippa*, to *Segedin*; where it ends in the *Tibiſcus*. This is the principal River of *Tranſylvania*.

Mariza, *Hebrus*, a River of *Thrace*: it ariſeth out of Mount *Hebrus* (which is a Branch of Mount *Marinat*,) in the Northern Confines of *Macedonia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*: where they all meet from two Fountains; and running Eaſt it watereth *Philebe*, (or *Philippopolis*,) *Adrianople*, and *Ploutin*; where it receives *Copriza*; and turning Southward, falls into the *Archipelago*, over againſt *Lembro*.

Mark. See *Marck*.

Market-Jew, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwal*, and the Hundred of *Penwith*.

Marlebozow, or *Marleburg*, *Cunetio*, an ancient *Roman* Town; ſeated upon the River *Kenat* in *Wiltſhire*, in the North-Weſt Bounds towards *Barkſhire*, upon the aſcent of an Hill. In this there was a famous Parliament held for ending the Differences between the Barons and the King, in the fifty ſecond year of *Henry* III. *A.C.* 1267. where were made the Statutes, called the *Statutes of Marleburgh*. The Parliament aſſembled in a Caſtle, which this place anciently had, belonging unto *John Sans terre* (as he was ſurnamed) afterwards King of *England*. It is ſtill a Corporation, which ſends two Burgeſſes to the Parliament: and hath withal the Convenience of *Savernake Foreſt*, and *Aldburn Chaſe* in its Neighbourhood. *Charles* I. at his Coronation, added another Honour to this place; by Creating *James* Lord *Ley*, (Lord Treaſurer) Earl of *Marleborow*, *February*, 5. 1625. which was afterwards poſſeſſed by *William*, the fourth Earl of this Family (Grandchild to the firſt Earl) who ſucceeded *Henry* his Nephew, ſlain in a Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch*, in 1665. The Lord *Churchill* enjoys this Title at preſent, by the Creation of King *William*.

Marlow Magna, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Disborough*: probably ſo called for the Store of *Marl* or Chalk here dug up.

Marmara, *Strymon*, a River on the South of *Macedonia*; towards the Borders of *Thrace*; more uſually called *Stromona*, and alſo *Radnitz*, and *Iſcar*: it falls in the *Archipelago* at *Amphipoli*.

Marmora, *Elaphoneſus*, an Iſland in the *Propontis*, on the Coaſt of *Aſia*; famous for Marble Quarries: it is ten or twelve Leagues in circuit, with a City, the Capital of its own Name; and divers Villages inhabited by the Religious *Caloyers*. The adjacent Sea is called from hence the *Sea of Marmora*; which diſcharges it ſelf on one ſide into the *Pontus Euxinus* by the *Boſphorus Thracius*, and on the other towards the South into the *Ægean* Sea by the *Helleſpont*. The ancient Poet *Ariſteas* adorned this Iſland with his Nativity. It communicates its Name to the three Neighbouring Iſlands, *Avezia*, *Couſalli*, *Gadaro*, called in general the *Iſlands of Marmora*. They all ſtand in a good Climate, abounding in Corn, Wine, Cattel, Cotton, and Fruit; inhabited principally by the Religious *Greeks*, and ſome *Arabians*. *Ptolemy* mentions *Marmora* by the Name of *Proconneſus*. Others call it *Neuris*.

Marmorica, the preſent Kingdom of *Barca* in *Africa*: it had heretofore for its Bounds *Libya Propria* to the Eaſt, and *Cyrenaica* to the Weſt.

Marne, *Matrona*, a great River in *France*; which ariſeth in *Champaigne* near *Langres*, in a Village called *Marmote*, in the Confines of the *Franche Comte*; and running North-Weſt, watereth *Langreſs*, *Chaumont*, *Joinevil*, *S. Dizier*, *Chalons*, and *Meaux*; then falls into the *Seyne*, two Miles above *Paris*.

Maro, A Valley, Marquiſate, and Town upon the Confines of the States of *Genoua*: belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Marocco, is both a City and a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the Weſt Part of *Barbary*: the Kingdom of *Marocco* is a conſiderable part of *Mauritania Tingitana*; extended on the *Atlantick* Ocean from the River *Abene*, to that of *Azamor*: on the Eaſt it has the River *Maiava*, (which parts it from *Tremeſen*;) on the Weſt the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South Mount *Atlas*, and on the North the Kingdom of *Fez*. The Country is ſaid to be very fruitful and pleaſant; abounding in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, Sugar, Oil, Hony, and whatever is uſeful to the Life of Man. Divided into ſeven Provinces; which are *Guzzula*, *Sus*, *Marocco*, *Hea*, *Haſcora*, *Dacceala*, and *Tedles*. The King takes the ſtyle of *Emperour of Barbary and Marocco*, *King of Fez*, *Suz*, &c. Hath a great number of Caſtles in this Kingdom; yet there is one kept by the *Portugueze*, two Leagues from *Azamor*.

Marocco, *Marochum*, *Marochia*, *Marochium*, the principal City, (which gives Name to the whole) called by the *Spaniards*, *Maruccos*; by the *Italians*, *Morocho*; is ſuppoſed to have been the *Bocanum Hemerum* of *Ptolemy*; once one of the greateſt Cities in the World, and the ancient Capital of this Kingdom. It is ſeated on the South Side of the River *Tanſiff*; an hundred and ſixty Miles to the Eaſt, from the *Atlantick* Ocean, and ninety from the Borders of *Fez*: heretofore an Archbiſhops See, very potent; but the Royal Seat being many Ages ſince removed to *Fez*, it is hardly a third part of what it was: on the top of the Caſtle are three Globes of Gold, one hundred and thirty thouſand *Barbary* Ducats weight; which could never be taken away, (as the Inhabitants pretend) becauſe they are guarded by Spirits. This City ſtands in a fine Plain, five or ſix Leagues from the Mountain *Atlas*, encompaſſed with very high ſtrong Walls, with twenty four Gates, which may be reckoned to contain one hundred thouſand Inhabitants. It has a Fortreſs, a ſtately Palace Royal, and Colleges for Profeſſors of the Sciences, with divers Moſques enriched with the Spoils of the Chriſtian Churches of *Spain*. The Inhabitants glory in being Enemies to Chriſtianity. Long. 09. 20. Lat. 29. 30.

Marogna, *Marognia*, *Maronea*, *Iſmaros*, a City of *Thrace*; ſeated at the Mouth of the River *Sconenus*; three Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mariza* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Aſperoſa* to the Eaſt. Once a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trajanople*; but now become the Archbiſhops See it ſelf.

The Maronites, *Maronitæ*, a *particular* Church of the *Eaſtern Chriſtians*, dwelling principally about the Mountain *Libanus* in *Syria*, under a Patriarch of their own, who reſides at a Monaſtery called *Eden Canobin* on the ſaid Mountain; yet nevertheleſs there are of them in *Tripoli*, *Zidon*, *Damaſcus*, *Aleppo*, and *Cyprus*. Their Name is diverſly derived: as *from* an Epiſcopal City of their Country, called *Maronia*, in *S. Jerom*: *from* the holy Monk and Prieſt *S. Maron*, whoſe Life *Theodoret* writes, and whoſe Diſciples ſtrenuouſly defended the Decrees of the *Council* of *Chalcedon* againſt the *Eutychians*. (This perſon, the *Maronites* ſay, built them a Monaſtery in the beginning of the Fifth Century.) Alſo *from* another *Maron*, an ancient *Monothelite*. About the year 1180, *William* Archbiſhop of *Tyre*, their Neighbour and Contemporary, ſays, that they did the *King of Jeruſalem* great Service in the Wars with the *Saracens*, and exceeded then the number of forty thouſand. Their *Patriarch*, aſſiſted at the General Council

Council of *Lateran*, in 1215. under Pope *Innocent* the Third: ſince which, there have been ſeveral Embaſſies and Treaties of Reconciliation betwixt the *Roman* See and them, under Pope *Eugenius* IV. in 1445. Pope *Paul* II. in 1469. Pope *Clement* VII. in 1526. and 1531. Pope *Gregory* XIII. in 1577. and 1584. Pope *Clement* VIII. in 1596. Pope *Paul* VI. in 1612. Their *Patriarch* aſſiſted again at the Fifth Council of *Lateran* in 1516. They ſpeak a mixture of the *Syriack* and *Arabick* Languages: but officiate *Maſs* in *Syriack* only, uſing the *Miſſal* of *S. Ephræm Syrus*, and the Rites and Cuſtoms for the moſt part of the *Greeks*, excepting that they conſecrate in Bread *unlevened*. Pope *Gregory* XIII. Founded a College for their Youth at *Rome*.

Maros. See *Mariſh*.

Marotto, *Miſa*, a River in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*.

Marpurg. *Amaſia, Marpurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Landtgravate of the Upper *Heſſia*: at the Head of the River *Logbne*, (which falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Coblentz*) eleven Miles from *Franckfort* on the *Maine*, to the North; twelve from *Caſſel* to the North-Weſt, and twenty from *Cologne* to the South-Eaſt. It has a ſtrong Caſtle built on a Hill; heretofore a Free and an Imperial City, but long ſince exempted: for ſome time put under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, now under the Dominion of the *Landtgrave* of *Heſſe Caſſel*. Here was an Univerſity opened in 1535. which is now in ſome repute. This City was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1647. But the Caſtle holding out, they plundered and deſerted it. The Marquels of *Baden* in this City narrowly eſcaped Death; his Houſe having ſeven Cannon at once fired at it. Some would believe it to be the *Matium* of *Tacitus*, and the *Matiacus* of *Ptolemy*.

Marſal, *Marſalium*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town, in the Dukedom of *Lorain* in *France*; upon the River *Selle*, in a Marſh; five Miles from *Nancy*: which ſtood a Siege of thirty four days, in 1663. againſt the Forces of *Lewis* XIV. So ſtrong both by Art and Nature, that it was thought it might have coſt many Months to reduce it.

Marſala, *Lilybæum*, a City in *Sicily*, ſeated upon the moſt Weſtern Promontory of that Iſland; (which had of old its Name from this City; but is now called *il Capo Boco*.) Built by the *Romans*; a magnificent populous Town; and well fortified againſt the *Turkiſh* Pirats. It ſtands fifty Miles from *Palermo* to the South, twelve from *Trapano*, and one hundred and ſixty from the neareſt Coaſt of *Africa*. Near this City, the *Romans*, under *Attilius Regulus*, gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very great Defeat There is a little River that runs near it, called by the ſame Name. Long. 36. 03. Lat. 36. 40.

Marſan, *Marſanus Ager*, a ſmall Tract in *Gaſcogne*: the principal Town has the ſame Name; which lies ſixteen Miles from *Dax* to the North-Eaſt, and from *Bourdeaux* to the South. This Territory is watered by the River *Midouz*, and hath been a *Viſcounty* above ſix hundred years.

Marſaquivir, a *Spaniſh* Port upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, in *Africa*, near *Oran*.

Marſeilles, *Maſſilia, Maſalia, Phocæ*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea; ſeventeen Miles to the Eaſt of the principal Mouth of the *Rhoſne*, and fifteen Weſt of *Toulon*. It is a great, rich, populous City; and now in a thriving condition; the Suburbs having been lately added to it. So very ancient, that it is ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Phœnicians*. *Juſtin* ſaith, it was built by the *Phocians*, in the Times of *Tarquinius*, King of the *Romans*; who in their way thither contracted an Alliance with the Infant City of *Rome*; and did great things in their Offenſive and Defenſive Wars againſt the Barbarous *Galls*. That, the Soil of their Country being barren, they were forced to depend more upon Navigation than Agriculture for their Subſiſtence; and would now and then exerciſe the (then thought innocent, if not glorious) Trade of Piracy: which led them round about *Italy*, to the Mouth of the *Rhoſne*: and the pleaſantneſs of the place allured them to go and ſettle there; where they were kindly treated by the *Galls*; the King granting them leave to build the City, and marrying his Daughter to their General. That, theſe were the great Civilizers and Inſtructors of the *Galls* in Learning, Arts, and Architecture. After this they managed ſome Wars againſt the *Ligurians*: and became formidable to all their Neighbours: having great ſucceſs, till they interpoſed in the Quarrel between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*; being in this more Loyal to that State, than prudent in the eſtimation of their Forces: for they pretended to interpoſe between thoſe they were not able to force; and conſequently fell a Victim to the Fortunes of *Cæſar*, whoſe Army left them nothing but their Liberty. This Calamity befel them about forty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. They recovered again as great an eſteem as ever. *Tacitus* informs us, that in his time it was a place where the *Grecian* Affability and the *Provincial* Thrift were rarely mixed. In the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, this City became a prey to the *Goths* and *Franks*: but in what Times I cannot aſſign. In 1243. after the *Goths* were expelled, it was put under Counts of its own; and continued ſo till 1481, when it returned to the Crown of *France*: during the time it was under theſe Counts, about 1423. it was taken by *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*. In 1524. it withſtood the furious Aſſaults of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbone*. But the height of all its modern Glory was its ſuſtaining the mighty Forces and great Valour of *Charles* V. in 1536. Since the ſettling Chriſtianity here, it has ever been a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne* formerly, now of *Arles*. Its firſt Biſhop being ſaid to be S. *Lazarus*, whom *Chriſt* raiſed from the dead. That which has in all times continued to its continuance, is, its excellent, ſafe, large Harbour; and the Fertility of the Soil it ſtands in; being otherwiſe not the beſt ſeated for Traffick, there being no Navigable River near it but the *Rhoſne*, which is at ſome diſtance. Long. 26. 22. Lat. 42. 18.

Marſhfield, a Market Town in in *Glocesterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Thornbury*.

Marſhland, a Tract in the County of *Norfolk*, nigh *Lyn Regis*, on the other ſide of the River *Ouſe*, ſo called from its being a *Marſh*. There are ſeated ſeveral Towns in it, which in recompenſe for the want of freſh Water and their Liableneſs to the Inundations of the Sea, enjoy a Soil exceeding fat, and feeding abundance of Cattle. § There is another ſuch Tract in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, about fifteen Miles in circuit: called alſo *Ditch-Marſh*, and excellent for the ſame uſe.

Marſi, an ancient People of *Italy*, in the Province now called the *Further Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, towards the *Patrimony of S. Peter*: whoſe Name is ſtill preſerved in a Territory there, called the Dutchy of *Marſa*. The *Marſick War* in the year of *Rome* 663. and their killing of all the *Romans* in the City *Aſculum*, together with *Q. Servilius* Proconſul, and *Fronteius*, render this People memorable in Hiſtory. § Alſo a People of *Germania Antiqua*, mentioned by *Tacitus*: of whom *Ortelius* fancies, there are ſome Footſteps remaining in the Village *Detmarſen*, in the Province of *Over-Yſſel*, in the United *Netherlands*.

Marſico, *Marſicum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principate*; called New *Marſico*, to diſtinguiſh it from another Town of the ſame Name in that Province. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*; of little circuit, but well peopled and built; ſeated upon an Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennine*; near the Fountains of the River *Agri*, (which waſheth *Marſico*, *Vecchio*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, in the very Borders of the *Baſilicate*;) ſix Miles from the laſt named Town to the Weſt, and fifty five from *Salerno* to the North. The old *Marſico* ſtands eighteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; and ſenſibly decays, being inhabited but by a few.

Marſley Hill, a Hill in *Herefordſhire*, whereof Mr. *Cambden*, and Mr. *Speed* relate a Story; *That*, on *Saturday*, *Feb.* 7. 1571. about ſix a Clock in the Evening, it moved with a roaring noiſe from the place where it ſtood, and by ſeven the next Morning had gone about two hundred Foot, continuing its Travel three days together; *That*, *Kinnaſton* Chappel hereupon fell down, with ſome Trees, Hedges, and Coats for Sheep, and ſome ſtood; *That*, two High-ways were turned about three hundred Foot from their former Paths, the Eaſt Parts to the Weſt, and the Weſt to the Eaſt; Paſturage being laid in the place of Tillage, and Tillage of Paſturage.

Marta, *Martha*, a River aſcribed by *Antoninus* to *Herturia*, now in the Dominions of the Church: it ariſeth out of the Lake *di Bolſena* (*Lacus Volſinienſis*;) and running Southward by *Tuſcanella*, (a ſmall City in S. *Peter's* Patrimony, the Walls of which it waſheth) it falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea beneath *Cornetto*, another City of the ſame Province; twenty two Miles from *Viterbo* to the South. There is a Town of the ſame Name, ſeated upon this River, where it breaks out of the Lake; twelve Miles from *Viterbo*.

Martaban, *Martabanum*, a City of the *Further Eaſt-Indies*: on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*; which has a convenient Port: under the King of *Pegua*, tho it has had Kings of its own; till of late it was conquered, and very ill uſed. The Kingdom belonging to it lies between that of *Pegua* to the North, and *Ligor*, a Promontory of the Kingdom of *Siam*, to the South.

Martegues, or *Maregues*, *Maritima Colonia*, a Sea-Port Town in *Provence*, built in 1239. upon the Lake of *Berry*, at the diſtance of one Mile from the Sea, betwixt which and the Lake a Communication is made by Ditches ſo ſurrounding and dividing the Town, as it were into three ſeveral ſmall Towns, (called *Fonquieres*, *L'iſle* and *Ferrieres*,) which are paſſed from one to another upon Bridges, that *Martegues* hath therefore the Name of the *Veniſe of France*. Thoſe *Foſſes* are thought to be Works of the *Romans*. *Martigues* alſo was of old a *Viſcounty*, and now a Principality enjoyed by the Houſe of *Vendoſme*.

Martel, *Martellum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Quercy*, near the River *Dordogne*; ſeated on a Hill in the Confines of *Limoſin*; ſix Leagues from *Sarlat* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Tulle* to the South.

Martimos, *Marithæ*, a Ridge of Mountains in the South of *Arabia Felix*; not far from the Shoar, and the Fountains of the River *Liris*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

S. Martin, a great Village in the Iſle of *Rhé*, in *Soiſonois* in *Reims*.

S. Martin, one of the *Antille* or *Leeward* Iſlands, which was under the *French*.

S. Martin de Ré, a Fort in the Iſle of *Ré*; near which the *Engliſh* received a great Defeat from the *French*, in 1627.

Martinique, *Midanina*, an Iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, which is one of the *Antilla's*; forty five Leagues in compaſs, very fruitful, and well peopled, and well watered by Rivers. It having been in the Hands of the *French* ever ſince 1635. The *Dutch* attempting it in 1674. were repulſed. Long. 315. 00. Lat. 13. 10.

Martiopoli. See *Marcianopoli*.

Martpurg. See *Marpurg*.

Martzano, *Marturanum*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*, but in the Borders of the *Further Calabria*; ſix Miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fourteen from *Coſenza*; in a declining ſtate, and inhabited but by a few; tho it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*. The River which runs by it is called *il Savuto*: it is thought the old Name of this City was *Manertum*.

Marubent. See *Marogna*.

Maruecos. See *Marocco*.

Maruegs, *Maruejols*, *Marengium*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givaudan*; upon the River *Colange*, towards the Borders of *Rouergue*: ſeven Leagues from *S. Flour* in *Auvergne* to the South; and almoſt four from *Mende* (the Capital of *Givaudan*) to the Weſt: ſome write it *Marolegium*.

Maryland, a conſiderable Country and Colony of the *Engliſh* in the North *America*, in forty deg. of Latitude. Bounded with *Penſilvania*, *New-England*, and *New York* to the North; with the *Atlantick*, and *De la Wave Bay* to the Eaſt; the River *Potomack*, which divides it from *Virginia*, to the South; and the *Indian* Territories to the Weſt. It contains ten Counties. The Capital Town of all is *S. Maries*, which is well built and provided with a convenient Harbour for Shipping.

Maſandran, *Hyrcania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, upon the *Caſpian* Sea (which is called the *Maſandran* Sea alſo from this Province, as it was before the *Hyrcanian* Sea.) There is a City in this Province of the ſame Name.

Maſano, *Maſſaha*, a River in the Iſle of *Candy* or *Crete*.

Maſay, *Miſanci*, *Pagus Moſanus*, a Canton amongſt the *Griſons*, called by the Inhabitants, **Maſſanot**.

Masbate, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands; which is under the *Spaniards*.

Maſcalate, a City in *Arabia Felix*; about ſixty Miles from the Shoars of the *Perſian* Gulph; which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. Long. 85. 10. Lat. 24. 10.

Maſcate, a City, together with a Sovereign Principality, on the South-Eaſtern Shoar of *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Ormus*; which has a convenient Haven, and a ſtrong Caſtle built by the *Portugueſe*, who for a long time were Maſters of it, but ſome few years ſince were beaten out by the King of *Maſcate*. Long. 94. 00. Lat. 24. 27.

Maſcon, *Maſiſcona*, *Maſiſco*, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lyon*; and has a Territory belonging to it of the ſame Name. It ſtands upon a riſing ground, upon the River *Saone*; in the Borders of the Province of *Breſſe*; and it has a Stone Bridge over the *Saone*. Eleven Miles (ſaith *Baudrand*) from *Lyon* to the North, and *Chalon* to the South. Long. 26. 07. Lat. 46. 00. according to the neweſt Maps.

Le Maſconois, is a ſmall Territory in the South part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, to which it is annexed for ever: whereas heretofore it had Counts of its own: it lies between the Territory of *Chalon* to the North, *Beaujolois* to the South, *La Breſſe* to the Eaſt, and *Forez* to the Weſt.

Maſeyck. See *Maaſeyck*.

Maſia, a City in *Arabia Felix*, in the inland parts; three hundred Miles from *Ormus*, and two hundred from *Maſcate* to the Weſt. The ſame with that which was called of old *Maſpha*, as ſome think; and now the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name. Long. 90. 00. Lat. 23. 00.

Matham, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hangeaſt*, upon the River *Toure*.

Maſters, *Maderiacum*, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Champaign*; ſeated upon the Eaſt Side of the *Maes*, which almoſt ſurrounds it; about half a League from *Charleville* to the South-Eaſt, four from *Sedan* to the Weſt, ſix from *Bouillon* to the North, and fifteen from *Namur* to the South. It is now in a thriving ſtate

Maſotto, the ſame with *Maſano*, a River in *Candy*.

Maſovie, *Maſovia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, (the Capital of which is *Warſaw*) called by the *Poles* **Mazowſzke**; by the *Germans*, **Maſaw**; and by the *French* *Maſovie*: On the Eaſt it has *Lithuania*, on the North *Pruſſia*, on the Weſt the *Greater Poland*, and on the South the *Leſſer Poland*. It is divided into four Palatinates; which have their Names from the Cities of *Mazow*, *Plotzko*, *Debrin*, and *Podlach*. This was once a ſeparate and independent Dukedom: which ſubmitted to the Crown of *Poland*, under *Caſimir the Great*: but continued under its own Duke, till the year 1526. when upon the Death of *John* and *Staniſlaus*, (the two laſt Dukes,) it was united, under *Sigiſmond I.* King of *Poland*, to that Kingdom.

Maſſa, or *Maſſa di Carrara*, *Maſſa Carraia*, a Town in *Italy*; between the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the State of *Genoua*; great and well peopled; lately adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, it being alſo a ſmall Sovereignty: twelve Miles from *Saraſana* to the South Eaſt; twenty five from *Lucca* to North-Weſt; and three from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. Moſt famous for its excellent Quarries of Marble.

Maſſa di Sozzitento, *Maſſa Lubrenſis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sorriento*; ſmall and not much inhabited. It ſtands twenty Miles from *Naples* to the South, on the oppoſite Shoar of the Bay of *Naples*; and about nine from the Town of *Capri* to the North-Eaſt. Built in 1465. in a place of great height, and natural Strength.

Maſſa, *Maſſa Veternenſis*, a ſmall City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*; within five Miles of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; thirty five from *Siena* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-Eaſt: made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*, in the ſtead of *Populonium*, (a ruined City on this Shoar, called *Porto Barbato*;) yet it is very ſmall. Built upon a Hill, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

The Dukedom of **Maſſa**, is a ſmall Territory between the States of *Genoua* to the Weſt, the Dukedom of *Florence* to the North, the States of *Lucca* to the Eaſt, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South; under its own Duke, who is of the Houſe of *Cibo*; whereas before, it was but a Principality. The principal places are *Maſſa*, and *Carara*; which laſt, though very ſmall, is a Marquiſate; and lies five Miles from *Saraſana* to the South, thirty from *Piſa* to the North.

Maſſagetæ, an ancient *Scythian* people. Some place them about the *Palus Mæotis*, and the *Euxine Sea*. Others towards the Mountain *Imaus*, and the Country now called *Zagathai* in *Tartary*. They dwelt in Tents, and ſacrificed to the *Sun*.

Maſſerano, *Maſſeranum*, a ſmall Town in *Piedmont*; upon a Hill, ſixteen Miles from *Furca* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Vercelli* to the North. This is the Capital of a Principality, under its own Prince, who is under the Protection of the Pope: He has *Crevacure* and ſome other places of ſmall importance.

Maſulepatan, *Muſulepatamum*, a City and Sea-Port in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*; on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*; which has a convenient Harbour and a Caſtle; heretofore in the hands of the *Portugueſe*.

Mataca, a Bay on the North ſide of the Iſland of *Cuba*, in *America*: where all the *Spaniſh Galeons*, in their return to *Spain*, touch for Water; and where the *Dutch* defeated a Fleet of thoſe *Galeons*, richly laden, in 1627.

Mataman, a Kingdom of *Africa*, to the Weſt of the *Æthiopick Ocean*, betwixt *Caffreria* and the Kingdom of *Angola*; and towards the River *Verte*.

Matan, one of the *Philippine Iſlands*, in the *Eaſt-Indian Ocean*; where the famous *Magellan*, ſome ſay, died. It had heretofore *Kings* of its own, till the *Portugueze* expelled them. But of late the Natives have expelled the *Portugueze*.

Matane, a Country in *Africa*, Eaſt of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*; where the *French* have, ſome time ſince, eſtabliſhed Colonies.

Matapan, *Tenarus*, the moſt Southern Cape of all *Europe*, in the *Morea*, provided with two good Ports: betwixt which, the *Turks* in 1570. built a Fortreſs to bridle the *Mainotes*, called *Caſtro di Maini*. But the *Venetians* ſoon after deſtroyed it, to favour the *Mainotes* with their Liberty again.

Matapa, a Province towards the River of *Amazons*, in *South America*; betwixt the Mouth of the Rivers *Madera*, and *Tapayſa*, where they both fall into the River of *Amazons*.

Matapone, a Dutchy in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: ſuppoſed to be the *Magdalonum*, or the *Meta Leonis*, of the Ancients.

Matera, *Materola*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the Borders of the *Baſilicate*, and of the Territory of *Bari*; upon the River *Canapro*; ſeated in a Valley, ſurrounded on all ſides with Mountains. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; and now in a very good ſtate: it ſtands thirty ſix Miles from *Taranto* to the North-Weſt, and twenty five from *Bari* to the South-Weſt. Long. 40. 45. Lat. 40. 42.

Materan, or *Materaw*, *Materanum*, a great City on the South Side of the Iſle of *Java*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; one hundred Leagues from *Bantam* to the Eaſt. The Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame Name of great extent from Eaſt to Weſt. And once the Capital City of the whole Iſland of *Java*. Long. 135. 40. Southern Lat. 8. 20.

Matharee, or *Matheree*, a ſweet and delicious Seat, two Leagues from *Cairo*, in *Ægypt*: concerning which, the *Cophtite* Chriſtians entertain a Tradition, that the *Bleſſed Virgin* with the *young Child* repoſed, for ſome time, there, in their flight from *Herod* into this Kingdom.

Matin, *Mathis*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Durazzo*.

Matique, *Matica*, a Province in *Florida*, towards the *Apalatean* Hills.

Mattagia, *Meſſene*, a very ancient, but ruined City in the *Morea*; on the Southern Shoar towards the Weſt.

Matzuma, a Country in the Land of *Jeſſo*, lately diſcovered by the *Hollanders*; between *Japan* and *Tartary*; which has a City of the ſame name. See *Jeſſo*.

Maudze, *Modre*, *Maldra*, a ſmall River in the *Iſle of France*, which ariſeth near *Monefort*, and falls into the *Seyne* at *Mayenne*.

Maulcon, a Town in *Biſcay*.

Mauleon de Soule, *Malleo*, *Mauleoſolium*, a Town in the *Pais des Baſques*, in *France*. The Capital of the Vilcounty of *Soule*.

Mauli, a River in *Sicily*. See *il fiume di Ragiuſa*.

Maulve. See *Mauve*.

Mauren-Haer, *Sogdiana*, a Province on the North-Eaſt of *Perſia*.

Mauriac, *Mauriacum*, a Mountain in *Auvergne*.

Maurice, *Mauritia*, a City in *Braſil* in *Pernambuck*; built by *John Maurice*, Prince of *Naſſau*, in 1644. The Capital of the *Dutch* Plantations in thoſe Countries; afterwards taken by the *Portugueſe*. This City ſtands upon the River *Biberibi*, a little above its Mouth; two *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Olinda* to the South: and has a ſafe Port near *Reciff*. It was called by the *Dutch* **Mauritzſtadt**.

Maurienne, a Valley or Province of *Savoy*, extended from the *Alpes* to the River *Iſere* on the one ſide, and from *la Tarantaiſe* to *Dauphine* on the other. Its Capital City is *S. Jean de Maurienne*, an Epiſcopal See, upon the River *Arche*. This Valley has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom above ſix Ages ſince; and ſome are of opinion, that it anciently was the Seat of the *Brannovices* mentioned by *Cæſar*.

Mauritania, an ancient large Region of *Africa*, which now lies contained within the Weſtern part of *Barbary*. They divided it into *Cæſarienſis*, *Tingitana*, and *Sitifenſis*. *Mauritania Cæſarienſis* had *Getulia* to the South, the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, *Tingitana* to the Weſt, and *Sitifenſis* to the Eaſt: and is now almoſt wholly included in the Weſt of the Kingdom of *Algiers*. *Mauritania Tingitania* was bounded, on all ſides, by the *Atlantick* and *Mediterranean Oceans*, together with *Cæſarienſis* and *Getulia*: And in the time of the Emperour *Conſtantine*, was called by the *Spaniards Mauritania Tranſfretana*. The name of *Tingitana* came from the City *Tingi*, now *Tangier*. *Mauritania Sitifenſis* had for its bounds *Numidia* to the Eaſt, *Cæſarienſis* to the Weſt, the *Mediterranean* to the North, and *Getulia* to the South. And the Eaſtern part of the preſent Kingdom of *Algiers* ſtands in this *Mauritania*.

Maurits-Hylandt, *Cygnea*, an Iſland in the *Æthiopian Sea*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*; called *Docerne* by the *Portugueſe*, who firſt diſcovered it. See *Iſle Maurice*. Long. 80. Lat. 20. South.

Mauritzlandt, a part of *America Magellanica*, in the Land of *Fire*; on the South of the *Streights* of *Magellan*: moſt extended to the Eaſt of thoſe *Streights*, and firſt diſcovered by the *Hollanders* in 1616. It had this name from the Prince of *Orange*, who occaſioned the Diſcovery.

Maurothalaſſa, the *Euxine Sea*.

Maurum, *Taurus*, a Mountain in *Aſia*.

Mauve, *Malva*, a ſmall River in the Dukedom of *Orleance*, which falls into the *Loyre* at *Melun*, four Leagues beneath *Orleans* to the Weſt. *Baudrand* writes *Mauve*.

St Mawes, a Borough and Market Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Powder*, returning two Members to the *Houſe of Commons*.

Maxi, *Loryma* or *Laryma*, a City of *Caria*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, over againſt the Iſle of *Rhodes*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*; from whence it ſtands twenty Miles to the North.

Mayence. See *Mentz*.

Mayenne, *Meduana*, a fine City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Mayne*; ſix Leagues from the Borders of *Normandy* towards *Anjou*, twenty Miles from *Angiers* to the North, the ſame diſtance from *Dol* in *Bretagne* to the Eaſt, and from *Rennes* to the North-Eaſt. This City is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Mayn, *Meyn*, *Mœnus*, a River of *Germany*; which ariſeth from a double Spring in Mount **Fichtelburg**, called **Weiſs-Mayn**, (*White Mayne*,) and **Rot-Mayn**, (*Red Mayn*;) which two uniting in one Stream at *Culembach*, and flowing Weſtward near *Bamberg*, it receives the *Rednitz*, *Wareres*, *Swinefurt*, *Wurtsburg* and *Vertheim*; then cutting *Franconia* into two parts, it paſſeth by *Aſburg* and *Franckfort*, (augmented with the *Saal*, *Taul*[illegible] and ſome ſmaller Rivers) into the *Rhine*; near, but above *Mentz*. *Guſtavus Adolphus* laid a Bridge of Boats over this River, which has not been ſince continued. See *Mentz*.

La Mayne, *Mayenne*, or *Majene*, *Meduana*, a River of *France*; which ariſeth in the Territory of *Seez*, in the Borders of *Normandy*; and flowing South through *Maine*, waſheth the City of *Mayenne*, *La Val*, the Caſtle of C[illegible]ſter, where it entereth *Anjou*: and a little above *Angiers*, being augmented with the *Sarre* and the *Loir*, it falls into the great *Loire* above *Nants*, twelve Leagues to the Eaſt.

Mayo, *Maii Inſula*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Africa*, in the *Atlantick Ocean*; one of thoſe that belongs to Cape *Verde*; and famous for its Salt Works. It is under the *Portugueſe*. Long. 366. 4. Lat. 50. 00. North.

Mayo, *Majenſis Comitatus*, a County in the Weſt of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*; bounded on the Weſt by the Ocean, on the South with the County of *Gallway*, on the Eaſt with that of *Roſcomen*, and on the North with *Slego*. It is a fruitful pleaſant County, rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks and Honey: taking its name from **Mayo**, a ſmall City, and a Biſhops See, (in the *Roman* Provincial called *Mageo*;) but the Biſhoprick is annexed to that of *Tuam*; and the Juriſdiction aſſigned to that of *Kilalaey*, in the Barony of *Tir Auley*. There lies in this County a vaſt Lake called *Lough Meik*; in which are two ſmall Iſlands with ſtrong Forts, belonging to the Family of the *Burkes*, who raiſed heretofore great Rebellions here. *Cambden*.

Mazagan, *Mazaganum*, a City or Fort in the Kingdom of *Marocco*, in the Province of *Ducala*; with a Harbour upon the *Atlantick Ocean*, and a very ſtrong Fort, in the hands of the *Portugueſe*, who built it in 1508. and in 1562. defeated a vaſt Army of *Moors*, that came to beſiege it; eighteen Leagues from Cape *Cantin* to the North-Eaſt.

Mazandran. See *Maſandran*.

Mazar, *Babylon*, an ancient City in *Egypt*.

Mazara, a City in the Iſland of *Sicily*, on the Southern Shoar near the South-Weſt Cape; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Palermo*: it is ſeated in the Valley or Province of *Mazara*, at the Mouth of a ſmall River of the ſame name: it has a large, ſafe, convenient Haven, and is well fortified: thirty Miles from *Trepano* to the South, and ſixty from *Gergenti* to the Weſt.

The

The Province of **Mazara**, is one of the three into which *Sicily* ſtands now divided on the North, Weſt and South. It is furrounded with the Sea; but on the Eaſt it has the Valley *De Demona*, and *De Noto*, which are the other two Provinces. The principal City, is *Palermo*; the reſt are *Trepano*, *Marſella*, *Mazara*, and *Gergenti*.

Mazarino, or *Moracini*, *Mactorium*, a Caſtle in the Valley *del Noto*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*, giving the Title of a *Count*.

Mazarifet, *Hippici*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Aſia*.

Mazira, an Iſland in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Arabia*.

Mazoure, a Town in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, in the lower part of it; near to which, S. *Lewis*, King of *France*, gave Battel to the *Saracens*, and was taken Priſoner by them, in 1250.

Mazzo, a ſmall Town in the *Valtoline*; where the *French* under the Conduct of the Duke of *Rohan* gained a memorable Victory over the *Imperialiſts* in 1635.

Meiſlaw. See *Mſciſlaw*.

Mearo, *Meacum*, a vaſt City in the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Iſland of *Nipbon*; in the Province of *Jetſeng*; called by the Inhabitants *Cabucoma*. It has a Royal and Princely Palace, in which their Kings formerly lived; a fine Haven and a Fort; ſtill very great and populous; yet much diminiſhed, ſince the Court went to reſide at *Iſdo*, one hundred twenty five Miles from this City to the Weſt; and becauſe in the Civil Wars of *Japan*, the greateſt part of it was burnt.

Mearon, *Mearus*, a River of *Galicia* in *Spain*.

Meath, *Media*, a County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, called by the *Iriſh Midh*: bounded on the Eaſt by the County of *Fyngal*, and *Kildare*, (ſeparated by the River *Boyne*;) on the South by *Kildare*, and *Kings County*; on the Weſt by *Roſcomen* and *Longford*; and on the North by the County of *Monaghen*. It is divided into two parts, by the names of Eaſt and Weſt *Meath*. An ancient *Engliſh* Pen ſaith, it is very fruitful and pleaſant to the Eye, well watered with Rivers, abounding with Fiſh, full of Cattle, well ſupplied with Corn; and that the Woods and Marſhes in the Skirts of it make the acceſs ſo difficult on all ſides, that it is juſtly called the **Chamber of Ireland**. In the thirty eighth year of *Henry* VIII. this County being thought too big to be governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament into two Counties.

Meaux, *Meldorum urbs*, *Meledis*, *Jatinum Meldaxum*, *Melda*, *Jatinum*, a City in the Province of *Brie*, (of which it is the Capital,) and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*: it is a delicate, populous City, ſeated upon the *Marne*, which divides it into two parts: ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North-Eaſt, eighteen from *Reims* to the South-Weſt, and twenty five from *Amiens* to the South. In the year 1358. (during the Impriſonment of *John* King of *France*), it was ſacked and burnt, for complotting with the *Pariſian* Faction againſt *Charles* the *Dauphine*, *Regent of France*, Son of King *John*. In 1421. the Victorious *Engliſh* took it by Capitulation, after a Siege of three Months: and ſome private Synods have been aſſembled at it.

Mecca, *Mecque*, a City in *Arabia*; which *Bellonius* in his *Obſervations* thinks, was called by the Ancients *Petræa*; but others, upon better Reaſons, ſuppoſe it to be their *Marraba*. It ſtands upon the River *Chaibar*, in a Valley; ten days Journey from *Medina*; twice ſo big as it is; and about forty Miles from the Shoars of the *Red Sea* to the Eaſt. Compaſſed on all Sides by Mountains; the Soil of it is dry and barren: yet much frequented by vaſt Shoals of *Mahometans* from all parts every year, which come to celebrate the Memory of that Grand Impoſtor *Mahomet*; who in 622. firſt began to ſettle his abominable Doctrine, to the ruin of ſo great a part of mankind. The *Mahometans* pay ſo great a reſpect to this Place, that ſhould any Chriſtian be found in or near it, they would burn him alive. For the reſt, the Reader may conſult M. *Thevenot's* Travels. The *Meſque* ſtands in the middle of the City, in a deſcent, with two Towers and a *Dome* of extraordinary heighth, one hundred Gates, and a Window to each; adorned throughout the whole, with Structures, Artifices, and Donations, ineſtimably fine and rich. See *Medina*.

Mechelen, *Malines*, *Mechlinia*, a City in *Brabant*, made an Archbiſhops See by Pope *Paul* IV. It is called by the *French Malines*, and by the *Spaniards Malinas*. Seated upon the River *Dender*, in the midſt of the Dukedom of *Brabant*; between *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, and *Lovain*; about four Leagues from each of them. It fell to the Biſhop of *Liege* by inheritance, as Heir of the Family of *Berthold*; and in 1328. was ſold by him to *Reginald* Duke of *Guelderland*, for forty thouſand Crowns; who again ſold it to *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*; who in 1346. granted it to the Duke of *Brabant*. Before theſe times it was an Imperial Free City, but long ſince exempt. Till 1503. it was the ſeat of the Great Council, that governed all theſe Countries; which was then removed to *Bruſſels*.

Mechoacan, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*; between *Mexico* to the Eaſt, and *New Galicia* to the Weſt; extended eighty Leagues upon the *Pacifick Ocean* to the South. The City of *Mechoacan* gives it this name; which is very great, populous, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*; forty ſeven *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Mexico* to the Weſt, and ſeven from the Lake of *Mechoacan* to the South. This Word, in the *Indian* Tongue, ſignifies the *Fiſhing-Place*.

Meckleburg, or *Mekelbourg*, *Meokelburgum*, *Megalopolis*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Saxony*; heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Breme*, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*; now ruined; nothing remaining but a Caſtle near the *Baltick Sea*, one *German* Mile from *Wiſmar* to the South, and three from *Swerin* (which is now the Biſhops See) to the North. This in the times of the *Vandals* and *Heruli*, was the greateſt City in *Europe*: ruined by removing the Ducal Seat to *Wiſmar*; becauſe this Town was too big to be fortified, as *Crantius* ſaith.

The Dukedom of **Meckleburg**, is a Province of *Germany* in the *Lower Saxony*, of conſiderable extent: on the North bounded with the *Baltick Sea*, on the Eaſt by *Pomerania*, on the Weſt by *Holſtein* and *Lawenburg*, and on the South by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*. It is now under two Princes of the ſame Family: the Eaſtern under the Duke of *Guſtrow*, and the Weſtern under the Duke of *Swerin*. The *Vandals*, *Heruli*, and *Burgundians*, were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country. The Dukes are deſcended from *Peribiſlaus*, the laſt King of the *Heruli*; who being conquered by *Henry the Lyon*, was forced about 1158. to take the Title of Duke, inſtead of King, as an Homager to the Houſe of *Saxony*. This Diviſion was made about 1592. upon the Death of *John*, the laſt ſingle Duke of this intire Dukedom. The Reformation was embraced betimes in this Country.

Medelpad, *Medelpadia*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is a part of *Angerman*; between *Helſinga* to the South, *Angerman* properly ſo called, *Jemptland* to the North, the *Baltick Sea* to the Eaſt, and *Dalecarle* to the Weſt.

Me-

Medemblick, a Town in *West Friesland*, (one of the *United Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*,) seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, upon which it has a large and secure Haven, two Miles and an half from *Hoorn*, and above eight from *Amsterdam* to the North. It is in the Maps **Medenblick**.

Media, an ancient and celebrated Kingdom of *Asia*, betwixt *Armenia Major*, *Hyrcania*, the *Caspian Sea*, *Assyria*, *Susiana*, &c. Where are now the Provinces of *Schirvan*, *Gilan*, *Hyerach*, *Agemy*, and *Dilemon* in *Persia*. It was in the beginning subject to the *Assyrians*, till *Arbaces* Governour of *Media* under *Sardanapalus*, King of *Assyria*, taking advantage of the loosness of that Prince to cast off the yoak of the *Assyrian* Empire, established a *Second* in *Media* in his own person, *Anno Mundi* 3178. according to the common Computation, one hundred years before the first *Olympiad*, and eight hundred seventy six before the Coming of *Christ*. This *Monarchy of the Medes* continued under nine Kings, from *Arbaces* to *Astyages*, three hundred and seventeen years: and then *Astyages* lost his Crown and Throne to *Cyrus*, *Anno Mundi* 3495. *Anno Romæ* 195. in the beginning of the fifth *Olympiad*. The Capital City of the *Medes*, was *Ecbatana*. The others, *Asiacia* (now *Casbin*,) *Cyropolis*, &c. As for the name of *Media*, most agree to derive it from *Madai*, one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

Medina del Campo, *Methymna Campestris*, a Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*.

Medina Cæli, *Ecclesia*, *Augustobriga*, *Medulium*, *Secontia Vetus*, *Methymna Celsa*, a small *Roman* City in *Old Castile* in *Spain*; built upon an Hill, near the River *Xalon* [*Salo*;] and gives the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Corda*, one of the Noblest Families in *Spain*, which pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands two Leagues from the Fountains of the River *Xalon* to the East, thirty one from *Madrid* to the North-East, and thirty four from *Saragoza* to the South-West.

Medina del rio Seco, *Forum Egurrorum*, *Methymna Sicca*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Medina Sidonia, *Asindum*, *Assidonia*, a Town in *Andalusia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; now made famous, by giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Guzman* in *Spain*: it stands upon a Hill, nine Miles from *Cadiz* to the East, twenty five from *Malaga* to the West; and was once a Bishops See, as *Haubertus* avers.

Medina Talnabi, that is, *the City of the Prophet*; a City in *Arabia*, upon the River *Laakic*; thirty Miles from the *Red Sea* to the East, two hundred from *Mecca* to the North; having a Port upon the *Red Sea*, called *Jambi*, at the Mouth of the River. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 26. 00. according to our last Maps. This City was of old called *Jasrib*; by *Stephanus*, *Jasrippa*; by *Ptolemy*, *Latrippa*; at present *Mesina*, *Medina*. It is seated in a Plain, between Mount *Obod* to the North, and Mount *Air* to the South. *Mahomet*, the Grand Impostor, (who was born here in 560.) finding his Country-men not overmuch inclined to imbrace his new Doctrines, fled from hence to *Mecca* in 617. Having there by his Impostures gathered a great Rabble, and pretending a quarrel against the *Jews*, (who had a Synagogue in this City,) he attempted to reduce it by force of Arms; unprosperously at first, but with better success the second time: thereupon he turned the *Jewish Synagogue* into the first *Mosque* for the Exercise of his new Religion. They of *Mecca* being alarmed with this Conquest, in the next place took up Arms against him, and prevailed: but in the second Battel were defeated and subdued. Therefore he fixed his chief Seat at *Mecca*, where (or here, as others say,) he died in 631. at sixty three years of **Age**; according to some, at seventy: twenty three of which, he spent in propagating his abominable Doctrines; thirteen at *Medina*, and ten at *Mecca*; five of which ten, followed his Conquering *Mecca*. The Mosque is extremely rich and magnificent, sustained by four hundred Pillars, which are charged with above three thousand Lamps of Silver; and Here there is seen the Tomb of *Mahomet*, which is a *Coffin* elevated upon Pillars of Black Marble, under a Canopy of Cloath of Silver and Gold, (which the *Bassa* of *Egypt* by the *Grand Seignior's* Order renews every year,) surrounded with Ballisters, and abundance of Lamps of Silver.

Mediterranean Sea, called by the *Romans*, *Mare Internum*; by the *French*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, with little difference, **Mare Mediterraneo**; by the *Germans*, **die Mittelländish Meer**, by the *Dutch*, **het Mediatlantzeze**; by the *Poles*, **Morze Modzkolemie wize**; by the *Turks*, **Ak Denghiz**. This is the most celebrated Sea in the whole World, first discovered, and most used by Mankind. It breaks in from the *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Spain* and *Africa*, by a Streight of seven Miles broad, as the Ancients report it: on the North it has *Europe*, on the East *Asia*, and on the South *Africa*. Called by various names, as to its parts; that Branch of it between *Spain*, *France* and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that between *Italy* to the West, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the East, the *Adriatick* (now the Gulph of *Venice*,) and the *Ionian Sea*: that which parts *Greece* from *Asia*, to the *Dardanells*, (formerly called the *Ægean Sea*,) is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia*, as far as *Constantinople*, is called the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Constantinople*: and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, between *Europe*, to the North and West, *Asia* to the East, and *Anatolia* to the South, is called the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*. To give an exact account of all the smaller parts of it, would too much exceed my narrow bounds.

Medniky, *Mednicia*, a small City of *Poland*, in *Samogitia*, sometimes called *Womie*; seated near the Fountains of the River *Wirwisz*. It is the See of the Bishop of *Samogitia*: founded by *Wenceslaus* King of *Poland*, in 1413. fifteen *Polish* Miles from *Memel*, and the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea* to the East; thirty from *Riga* to the South-West.

Medoc, *Medulanus*, a small Tract in *Aquitain*; between the Mouth of the *Garrone* to the North, the Bay of *Aquitain* to the West, and *Bourdeaux* to the East. There is not above three or four small Towns in it. The ancient *Meduli* are understood to have dwelt here.

Medway, *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riseth in the *Weald* or *Wild*, in the South-West part of that County: at *Penhurst* it receives the *Eden* out of *Surrey*; so dividing it self into five Streams, it surrounds *Tunbridge*; from thence passing North-East, it goes to *Maidstone*, from thence to *Rochester*; by which time it is become exceeding great, by the concourse of many Rivers it takes in its short Course. Here he is covered by a Stone Bridge, beneath which, he becomes capable of the greatest Ships: and in his Bed the Royal Fleet of *England* rides in time of Peace. Below *Rochester*, he forms the Isle of *Sheppy*; one of his Mouths entering the *Ocean* at *Sherness*, and the other at *Shellness*; above eight Miles from each other. In 1667. the *Dutch* Fleet entered this River *June* 22. having with their Cannon battered down the Paper Fort of *Sherness*; where they carried off the *Royal Charles*, and burnt and spoiled four or five other Ships.

Me-

Megalopolis, an ancient City of *Arcadia*, near the River *Alpheus*: renowned for the Birth of *Polybius*, the Noble *Grecian* Writer of the *Roman* Hiſtory. Since Chriſtianity, it hath been an Epiſcopal See. But this glory, under the *Turks*, is changed into the condition of a miſerable Village. And the Proverb, *Magna Civitas magna ſolitudo*, was never more verified of it, than now.

Megara, a City of *Achaia*, in ancient times called *Niſa*, or *Niſſæa*: it ſtands at the North-Weſt Point of the Bay of *Corinth*, near the *Hexamilia* or *Iſthmus*; two Miles from the Sea Shoar, twenty five from *Athens* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Corinth* to the North Eaſt. This was the Birth-place of *Euclid*, the Maſter of the Mathematicks: Lat. 38. 05. (which is the true height of *Athens*.) Mr. *Wheeler*, who ſaw this place, thus deſcribes it. It is ſituate in a Valley, between the Mountain *Kerata* North; (which has a Ridge running Northward, to join with Mount *Cithæron*, at the bottom of the Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Livadoſtro*;) the Mountain *Macripalds* to the Weſt towards *Corinth*; the Mountain of *Palaio Bouni* South-Eaſt, and the Bay of *Livadoſtro* North-Weſt. This Plain is reaſonably fruitful, twenty Miles in compaſs. The City was anciently built upon two Rocks. Now one of the Rocks is deſolate; the other has about three or four hundred pitiful Cottages, (built one Story high and cloſe together) the Walls of which are the ruins of the former Houſes, or a few Faggots covered with Clay: Chimnies they have none, except it be a hole in the top of the Houſe, or the Door. The *Turks* of themſelves abandoned this place, after the reduction of *Athens*. It is now called *Megra*. A City, in the beginning, the Capital of a Monarchy under the Reign of twelve Kings. Then a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians* and others; and alſo eſtabliſhed a Colony in the Iſland of *Sicily*.

Meghen, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the *Low-Countries*, upon the left ſide of the *Meuſe*, three Leagues from *Boſſleduc*. It gives the Title of an Earldom.

Meiſſen, *Miſnia*, a Territory and City of *Germany*, in the *Upper Saxony*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburgh*; and under the Dominion of its own Biſhop: but now in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Adminiſtrator of the Biſhoprick of *Miſnia*. It ſtands three *German* Miles from *Dreſden* to the Eaſt, nine from *Leypſick* to the ſame Quarter, and twelve from *Wittemberg* to the South, upon the Weſtern Shoar of the River *Elbe*, over which it hath a fine Wooden Bridge. Built by *Henry the Faulkoner*, who conſtituted the Marquels of *Miſnia* in 928. *Sigiſmond*, the Emperour, in 1423 granted to its Marquels, (within the Dukedom of *Saxony*) the Electoral Dignity. Its Biſhop was one of them that led the way to the Reformation, by exacting the Pardon-mongers in 1500. In 1581. the Reformation was ſettled here, and the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion imbraced. This is at this day a great, rich, populous City; and has belonging to it a Caſtle.

Mela, or *la Mela*, a River in *Lombardy*, which waſheth the Walls of *Breſcia*, and then falls into the *Oglio*.

Melas, the ancient Name of the Rivers *Lariſſa* and *Genſus*. (See thoſe Names.) As of ſeveral others mentioned by the Antients in *Lycia*, *Arcadia*, *Mygdonia*, *Sicily*, *Cilicia*, and *Achaia*.

Melazzo or *Melazzo*, a Town in the Valley of *Demona*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*, near *Meſſina*. 2 Likewiſe, a City in the Province of *Aidinelli*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which was the ancient *Mylaſſa* of *Caria*. This is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Stauropoliſ* or *Santa Croce*.

Melchites, a general Name for all the *Syrian*, *Cophtite* or other *Oriental Chriſtians*, not being *natural Greeks*, who adhere to the Deciſions of the Great *Counſil* of *Chalcedon*, and the common Sentiments of the *Greek Church*. Given them by the oppoſite Parties, from the *Hebrew* Word מלך (*a King*,) in deriſion of their being of the Religion of the *Emperour*, who preſided over the ſaid Council. They call themſelves the *Orthodox*: and have tranſlated into the *Arabick* Language, the Bible, Councils, and *Euchologies*, with moſt of the Eccleſiaſtical Books, of the *Grecians*.

Melcomb Regis, a Corporation in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Ugſcomb*, upon the River *Wey*, where it falls into the Sea; united by a fair Timber Bridge with the Town of *Weymouth* on the other ſide of the ſame River; and together with it, by *Act of Parliament* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, incorporated into one Body, governed by one Mayor, with Aldermen, &c. yet they both elect two Burgeſſes to the Parliament.

Meldola, *Meldula*, a ſmall Town in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandiola*, in the Confines of *Tuſcany*; upon the River *Bedeſe*, (or *Ronco*,) which falls beneath *Ravenna*, into the *Ionian Sea*; ten Miles from *Forli* to the South. This is ſaid to be a Marquiſate, and a Sovereignity, in the poſſeſſion of Prince *Pamfilio*.

Melfi, *Melphis*, *Melphia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Acerenza*, or *Mateola*; but now exempt from the Juriſdiction of its own Archbiſhop. It is a great and well peopled City, in the Borders of the *Capitanate*, towards the Mountains, upon the River *Melfi*, or *Molpa*; four Miles from the River *Ofanto*, ſixty five from *Naples* to the Eaſt, and almoſt forty from *Manfredonia*, South.

Melilla, *Ryſſadirum*, a Town in *Barbary*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*. It lies in the Kingdom of *Fez*, in the Province of *Garet*, or *Jeyrat*; taken by *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, in 1496. who gave order for the fortifying it. It is ſeated on the *Mediterranean Sea*, in a fruitful Plain, at the foot of a Mountain; almoſt forty *German* Miles from the Mouth of the *Streights* of *Gibraltar* to the Eaſt; over againſt *Almeria*, in *Granada*. Being beſieged by the *Moors*, *Anno* 1687. the Garriſon ſlew five hundred of them in one Salley, *October* 5. whereupon the next day they left the Town, and drew off.

Melinde, *Melinda*, a Town and Kingdom in *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*. The Town is a Sea-Port, fortified with a Caſtle which the *Portugueſe* have erected. And the Sea adjacent, ſome take to be the *Aſperum Mare* of *Ptolemy*.

Melito, or *Meliton*, *Miletus*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction. Pope *Gregory* VII. tranſlated this See from *Taurianum*, (a ruined City) in 1075. This City is called *Melita*, by *Cicero*: it ſtands between *Coſenza* to the North, and *Regio* to the South, forty Miles from either; five from *Nocera*, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the Eaſt. It has been in a decaying condition a long time; eſpecially ſince 1638. in which it ſuffered very much by an Earthquake.

Melli, *Mellum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, in which the River *Niger* is firſt divided into ſeveral Branches. Bounded on the Eaſt by the Kingdoms of *Mandinga* and *Malegueta*; on the Weſt by the *Atlantick Ocean*. It has a great and populous City of the ſame name, where the Court reſides.

thirty

thirty days journey from *Tombut*. And the Kingdom is tributary to that of *Tombut*, ſince 1520.

Melun, *Melodunum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Brie*; in the Borders of *Gaſtinois*, in the *Generaliſé* of the Iſle of *France*; upon the *Seyne*, which it covers with two Bridges: four Leagues from *Fountainbleau* to the South-Eaſt, ten from *Paris* to the South, and three from *Corbeil*. In this City died *Robert* King of *France*, in 1030. and *Philip* I. in 1109. It hath a Caſtle, many fine Churches, gives the title of a *Viſcount*, and its name to an honourable family.

Memel, or *Memmel*, *Memelium*, *Memmelburgum*, *Cleupeda*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Province of *Samogitia*; ſeated upon the Banks of the *Baltick* Sea; thirty *Poliſh* Miles from *Koningſperg* to the North, thirty eight from *Riga* to the South-Weſt. *Baudrand* aſcribes it to *Ruſſia Regalis*, and to the County of *Sambienſis*; and ſaith, it has a ſtrong Caſtle, a Lake, and a ſafe Harbour. This Town was taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, in 1628. But reſtored to the *Poles*, under whom it now is; almoſt intirely ruined by Fire in 1678. now rebuilt. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 56.

Memel, *Chronus*, a River which ariſeth in *Lithuania*, about fifteen *Poliſh* Miles South of *Minſki*; called *Niemen* by the *Poles*. It watereth *Grodno* and *Kowna*; and entering *Pruſſia Regia*, is called *Ruſs*; and falling at laſt into the Lake of *Memel*, by the Town of *Memel*, entereth the *Baltick* Sea at *Kowna*. This River takes in the *Vill*, which watereth *Vilna*; and is one of the moſt conſiderable Rivers in theſe parts.

Memmingen, *Druſomagus*, *Memminga*, an Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Iler*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Ulm* to the South, and nine from *Auſburg* to the North-Weſt.

Menan, *Menanius*, a vaſt River in the further *Eaſt-Indies*; which ariſeth out of the Lake of *Chiammay*; and paſſing the Kingdoms of *Pegua* and *Siam*, it watereth *Odia*, (or *Siam*, the Capital of that Kingdom) and *Amo*: then by two great Mouths falls into the Bay of *Siam*, in Long. 328.

Menapii, an ancient People of *Gallia Belgica*, whoſe Capital Town was the Modern *Keſſel* in the Dutchy of *Brabant*.

Menaw, the Iſle of *Man*.

Mende. See *Mande*.

Mendlesham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Hartesmere*.

S. Menehoult, *Sancta Menehuldis*, a ſtrong Town in *Champaign*; put into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Prince of *Conde*, in 1652. and recovered to *France* in 1653. It is ſeated in the Territory of *Argonne*, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Aiſne*, *Axona*; nine Leagues from *Verdun* to the South, and ſix from *Bar le Duc* to the North-Weſt. It has a Caſtle of great ſtrength. *Baudrand* writes this S. *Menehould*; the Maps S. *Manheu*.

Mengretia, *Colchis*, a Province in *Aſia*, in *Georgia*; towards the North, and the *Euxine* Sea, which bounds it on the Weſt. *Abaſcia* (ſeparated from it by the River *Corax*, now called *Colours*,) lies on the North: *Guriel* on the South, (cut off by the *Phaſis*, now *Rione*) *Imeretia* and *Suſan* on the Eaſt. This Country is well watered, fruitful, under a Prince of its own, deſcended of the Kings of *Georgia*. It had a City called *Sebaſtopolis*, which is now ſwallowed up by the Waters. See *Archangelus Lambertus*, and *Sir John Chardin*. The firſt of which lived many years in this Country; the latter has lately publiſhed an account of what he ſaw there. For their Manners, ſee *Georgia*. The preſent Prince of *Mengrelia* is the eighth of this Family, and Tributary to the *Turks*: whoſe Tribute is ſixty thouſand Ells of Linnen Cloth made here: and this is as much as he can well afford: his Revenue not exceeding 20000 Crowns *per ann.* much of which is raiſed from his Subjects, ſold for Slaves to the *Turks* to the number of ſeven or eight thouſand in a year. Which with their perpetual and fierce Wars has ſo depopulated this Country, that the Prince is not able to bring above four thouſand Horſe, and three thouſand Foot into the Field; and might eaſily be totally ſubdued by the *Turks*, if it were thought worth the while; or poſſible to keep a roving People, (who have neither Towns nor Cities,) in ſubjection, when they are once Conquered.

Menteith, *Menthitia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*. Bounded on the Weſt by *Lenox*, and the Lake *Lomond*; on the North by *Albain*; on the Eaſt by *Stratherne*; and on the South by *Sterling* and *Lenox*. The principal Town in it is *Dunblain*. The *Damnii* inhabited in ancient times a part of this County, in the Opinion of Mr. *Cambden*.

Mentz, *Meintz*, *Moguntia*, *Magontiacum*, a City of *Germany*, of great Antiquity; called by the Inhabitants, **Maynt3**; by the *French*, *Mayence*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Magonza*. It ſtands in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*; upon the *Rhine*; ſix *German* Miles from *Franckfort* on the *Mayne* to the Weſt, eighteen from *Treves*, and fifteen from *Spire* to the North. Mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus*. It has its Name from the River **Main** or **Moin**, which falls into the *Rhine* over againſt it: The ancienteſt City in that part of *Germany*; as having been certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour; being a City in the times of *Druſus*, General to *Auguſtus*. (*Florus*, lib. 4.) In 745. it was made an Archbiſhops See, inſtead of *Wormes*; to which it was a Suffragan See before. It was very ſeverely treated by *Frederick Ænobarbus*, the Emperor, in 1158. But rebuilt and reſtored by *Otho* IV. In 1462. it was taken *October* 27. by *Adolphus Naſſau*, its Biſhop: and whereas before it was Imperial and Free, it has been ever ſince ſubject to its own Archbiſhops. There was an Univerſity opened here in 1482. Others ſay in 1461. *Guſtavus Adolphus* entred this place in Triumph, *December* 14. 1631. In 1635. it was retaken from the *Swedes*: but the next year they again took it, and kept it till the Peace of *Munſter*. It claims alſo the invention of Printing about 1430. *A ſtrong place, and well guarded* (ſaith Dr. *Brown*;) *has many Churches and Monaſteries, and ſome fair Buildings, eſpecially thoſe of Publick Concern; but the narrowneſs of the Streets, and many old Houſes, take away much from the Beauty of it. It is moſt extended towards the River; and that part excels the other alſo towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built.* It paid to the King of *Sweden*, as a Ranſom, above an hundred thouſand Dollers; which ſhews its Wealth. This Prince built a Bridge over the *Main* here, and another over the *Rhine*: partly upon Piles of Wood, partly upon Boats; the firſt of theſe is taken away, but the latter is continued ſtill. The Archbiſhop is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the firſt of the Electoral College: in all publick Conventions he ſits at the Right Hand of the Emperor; and is the Succeſſor of *Boniface*, an *Engliſhman*, who very much promoted the Chriſtian Faith in theſe parts. This City received a *French* Garriſon in *October* 1698. Surrendred again to the Confederate Forces *Sept.* 11. 1689. after a Siege of ſix or ſeven Weeks. § The Electorate of *Mentz*, *Moguntina Ditio*, called by the Inhabitants, **Maintziſche**; by the *Germans*, **das Churfurſtenthumb von Maynt3**; is a ſmall Province in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, under the Dominion of this Archbiſhop: ſtretching from Eaſt to Weſt, between the

Ter-

Territories of *Weteraw* and *Weſterwalt* to the North, and the Lower Palatinate to the South. The bounds cannot be exactly ſtated; becauſe the Dominions belonging to this Biſhoprick lye diſperſed in *Franconia*, and the other Circles; and render this Elector the leſs conſiderable. Dr. *Heylyn* obſerves, that a Biſhop of *Mentz* ſubſcribed in the Council of *Colen* in 347. So that this Biſhoprick was only Refounded in 745. after the barbarous Nations had extirpated Chriſtianity here. Dr. *Brown* ſaith, the Soil of this Country is fertile; abounds with all ſorts of Proviſions, and excellent Wines: So that his Revenue will afford him ſix or ſeven thouſand Crowns a year.

Meppen, *Meppa*, a City in *Weſtphalia*, in the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*; upon the River *Haſe*, (which falls into the *Emes*, a little below *Lingen*,) eleven Miles from *Emden* to the South, and thirteen from *Munſter* to the North.

Merch. See *March*.

Mercia, a great and inland Kingdom in the old *Heptarchy* of the *Saxons* in *England*; which contained *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdom*, *Northampton*, *Warwick*, *Salop*, *Oxon*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, and *Hartford*.

Mercoeur, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Auvergne*, in *France*, upon an Aſcent, and a Rivulet falling afterwards into the *Allier*. *Charles* IX. advanced it to the dignity of a Principality in 1563, and into a Dukedom and Peerage of *France* in 1569. It gives name to a Family of Honour.

Metenſe, *Mundus*, a City of *Caria*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Stauropolis* [*Santa Croce.*] It is even now the Capital of the Province, and the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governour; 16 *German* Miles South of *Epheſus*, upon the *Archipelago*; and five Weſt of *Melaſſo*. From this City, *Caria* is now called **Menteſeli** by the *Turks*.

Merdin, *Marde*, a City of *Aſſyria*, upon the River *Tigris*, in the Confines of *Meſopotamia*; which is now an Archbiſhop's See in the Province of *Diarbeck*, in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*; twenty *German* Miles from *Caramit* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Niſibin* to the North. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 35. 10.

Mere, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Mergetheim, a Town in *Franconia* in *Germany*; made famous by a Defeat of *Turin* in 1645. It ſtands upon the River *Goltach*, in the County of *Wertheim*; four *German* Miles from *Wurtzburgh* to the South-Weſt, and nine from *Hailbrun* to the North-Eaſt.

Merhern, the ſame with *Moravia*.

Merida, *Emerita Auguſta*, a City in *Portugal*; heretofore an Archbiſhop's See, and the Seat of the Courts of Juſtice, for the Province of *Extremadura*; upon the River *Guadiana*; twelve Miles above *Badajox* to the Eaſt, fourteen from *Alcantara* to the South-Eaſt, and twenty five from *Sevil* to the North. Now very ſmall, and in a declining condition; only the *Spaniards* (in whoſe hands it is,) have beſtowed of late years ſomething in Fortifying it againſt the *Portugueſe*. The Archbiſhop's See was removed hence in 1124. by Pope *Caliſtus* II. to *S. Jago di Compoſtella*. In 1230. the *Moors* were driven from *Merida*. Some Synods have been aſſembled here: and ſome place it in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*. § Alſo an Epiſcopal City in the Province of *Jucatan*, in *New Spain* in *America*, towards the Gulph of *Mexico*.

Meridiano, the ſame with *Lambro*.

Merindol, the Place of the Retreat of the *Vaudois*, upon the Frontiers of the County of *Venaiſſin* in *Provence*, which was put to Military Execution by order of *Francis* I. King of *France* and the *Parliament of Aix*, with all its Houſes, Caſtles, and People of the *Reform'd Religion* (then in *Rebellion*) in 1545. after the tryal, in vain, of other Courſes to reduce them.

Merionethſhire, *Mervinia*, is one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*; called by the Inhabitants, **Merionethſhire**: on the North it has *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh*, on the Eaſt *Montgomery*, the South *Cardigan*, (cut off by the River *Dowy*,) and on the Weſt it is waſhed by the *Iriſh* Sea. Extreamly Mountainous, Barren, unpleaſant, and expoſed to raging Winds; having nothing of value but Cattel. This was the Seat of the *Ordovices*, a *Britiſh* Clan. It was not Conquered by the *Engliſh* till the Reign of *Edward* I. in 1283. In the Reign of *Hen.* IV. *Owen Glendover* drew this and all *Wales* into a Combination againſt that Prince; which might have ended in the loſs of *Wales*, under a leſs Martial Prince than he. There is in this County no Town of Note.

Mern, *Mernis*, *Marnia*, a County in the North-Eaſt part of *Scotland*; bounded on the South Eaſt by the *German* Ocean, on the North-Weſt by the County of *Marr*, and on the South-Weſt by *Angus*: the chief Town of which is *Bordun*. It is little, and lies in the form of a Triangle.

Meroe, a very great Iſland, made by the River *Nile* in *Æthiopia*; which has this name from the principal City in the Iſland. It is now called *Gueguere*; but by the Inhabitants, *Neube*. Indeed *Lobus*, a *Portugal*, (in his Hiſtory of *Æthiopia*,) is of Opinion, there is no ſuch Iſland at all: and ſaith, the *Nile* makes never an Iſland in *Æthiopia*; and the Ancients were much deceived in placing this pretended Iſland ſo far from the *Red Sea*; therefore he is not pleaſed with their conceit, who make the Kingom of *Goyaume* to be *Meroë*: and upon the whole he concludes the diſtance of the place and difficulty of acceſs gave occaſion to all thoſe fictions of the Ancients concerning this Iſland; which by them was placed in Lat. 16. 23.

Mersburgh, *Martinopolis*, *Merſoburgum*, a ſmall City in *Miſnia* in *Germany*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburgh*; upon the River *Saal*; three *German* Miles from *Hall* to the South, and as many from *Leipſick* to the Weſt. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe imbraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion, in 1565. In 1592. *John George*, Biſhop of it, became Elector of *Saxony*: his Succeſſors have ever ſince been Adminiſtrators of this Biſhoprick; being choſen, upon every vacancy, by the Chapter: and in this Right they are poſſeſſed of the City of *Mersburgh*; which was once an Imperial Free Town, but long ſince exempted. § There is another *Merſbourgh* in *Schwaben*, upon the Lake of *Conſtance*, where the Biſhop of *Conſtance* reſides.

Merſey, the Arm of the Sea, into which the River *Dee* in *Wales* falls. See *Dee*.

Merton-meer, a great Lake in *Lancaſhire*.

Meſember, *Meſembria*, a City of *Thrace*; aſcribed by *Ptolemy* to *Moeſia Inferior*, and in our latter Maps placed in *Bulgaria*; on the North ſide of the great Mountain *Hemus*, upon the Shores of the *Euxine Sea*: twenty ſeven *German* Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-Eaſt, and thirty two from *Conſtantinople* to the North-Weſt. It is now an Archbiſhop's See, and in the hands of the *Turks*.

Meſendin, the *Perſian* Gulph.

Meſnes, a Caſtle and Seignory in the Dioceſe of *Bazas*, in the Lower *Guienne*, in *France*, which gives Name to an Honorable Family there.

Meſopotamia, a large Country of *Aſia*, incloſed within the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and heretofore making a conſiderable part of the *Aſſyrian* Empire. Its principal Cities (now) are *Caramit*,

(the Capital), *Merdin*, and *Heren*. The *Arabians* call it, *Al-Gezira*; as the *Hebrews* did, *Aram Naharajim*, i. e. the *Syria betwixt two Rivers*, in conformity to the *Greek* of *Mesopotamia*. Vid. *Diarbeck*.

Metrata, the ſame with *Cairoan*.

Metſapia, a Province of the *Antient Italy*, where now lies the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. It had a City of its own Name, called afterwards *Meſſana Apuliæ*, and now *Meſagna*. *Virgil* mentions the antient Inhabitants with the Character of *Equum domitor*, *Neptunia proles*.

Metſene. See *Moſeniga*.

Metſin. See *Metz*.

Meſſina, *Meſſana*, an ancient and very celebrated City, on the Northern Point of the Iſle of *Sicily*; ten Miles from *Reggio* in *Italy*, ſixty from *Catania* to the North, and a hundred and fifty from *Palermo* to the North-Eaſt. It is a great, rich, well traded City; an Archbiſhop's See; the Capital of the Province of *Demona*; and the ſecond City in the Iſland: being five Miles in compaſs, having an Harbour of great ſafety, and wonderfully frequented by Merchants. Nobly built, has a Princely Palace, a well furniſhed Magazine, a noble Metropolitan Church; and great plenty of Silk Weavers. It is of a long figure, with four great Suburbs. The Philoſopher *Dicæarchus* was a Native of this City. *Charles* V. in 1535. ſpent very much in fortifying it, and built four Caſtles to that purpoſe. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Saracens* by *Roger* the *Norman* in 1060. The *Spaniards* provoked it ſo far, that in 1674. it ſhook off their Yoke; who were never able to reduce the place again under their Obedience, till *March* 16. 1678. The Inhabitants pretend to have a Letter, which was Written to them by the *Virgin Mary*; and certainly they have great reaſon to value that ſingular favour.

Meſſo, *Bermius*, a Mountain lying between *Macedonia*, *Theſſalia*, and *Epirus*; called in the latter Maps *Mezova*. It ſtretcheth from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt; and ends at the North Point of the Iſle of *Negropont*; and ſeems to be the ſame with Mount *Pindus*, or a part (at leaſt) of it.

Meſuna, *Medama*, a River of the further *Calabria*; it falls into the Sea about four Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Meſapontum, a Town of the ancient *Lucania* in *Italy*, now called *Torre di Mare*.

Metelin, *Lesbos*, *Mitylene*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, on the Coaſt of the Leſſer *Aſia*; ſix Miles from its Shoars to the South. Now commonly called *Mitelino*, from its principal City; which is ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland, and an Archbiſhop's See. It has two other Cities, which are Biſhopricks: that is, *Gerema*, and *Calono*. The Circuit of this Iſland is 140 Miles, its length from North to South 40. It was under the Family of the *Caceluſii*, from 1355. to 1462, when it was taken from *Dominico Cateluſio*, (the laſt Prince of this Race,) by *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. This Family being of a *Genoueſe* Extraction, the iſland is generally ſaid to have been ſo long under the States of *Genoua*. Written alſo *Mettelen*. It pays eighteen thouſand Piaſtres Tribute to the *Turks*.

Metozo, *Metaurus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; which ariſeth in the Confines of *Tuſcany*, near *Borgo S. Sepulchro*; and running Eaſt, watereth (with *Baudrand*) *S. Angelo*, and *Urbino*: In the Maps it is placed more South; and watereth *Foſſombrone*, (*Forum Sempronii*) and ſo falls into the Gulph of *Venice*; between *Fanno* to the North, and *Sinigaglia* to the South.

Metramo, or *Marro*, *Metaurus*, a ſmall River of *Calabria* the further; which falls into the Sea, eleven Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Metz, *Mera*, *Metis*, *Mediomatricum*, *Divodurum Mediomatricorum*, a City, and Biſhop's See in the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, under the Archbiſhop of *Trier*, and the Capital of the Territory of *Meſſin*. It ſtands upon the *Moſelle*, where it takes in the *Seile*, (*Sala*;) ten Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, and *Verdun* to the Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Trier* to the South. At firſt the Capital of the Kingdom of *Metz*: after this, an Imperial Free City; and being exempted, it fell in 1552. into the hands of the *French*. *Charles* V. the ſame year with a powerful Army ſat down before it; and omitted nothing that Courage or Art could dictate to recover it: but failing in the Attempt, fell out with the World; and ſoon after reſigned all his Dominions to his Son in 1555, and went into a Monaſtery. Some conſiderable Councils have been formerly aſſembled at this place.

Meulan, *Mulinum*; a Town and Fortreſs upon the *Seine*; in the Government of the Iſle of *France*; which has a Stone Bridge over the River. It ſtands nine Leagues above *Paris* to the Weſt. *Henry* IV. could not take the Fortreſs in 1589, tho he made himſelf Maſter of the Town.

Meun or *Mehun*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Berry* in *France*, upon the River *Teure*, betwixt *Bourges* and *Vierzon*: ſhewing the Ruines of a Caſtle, heretofore demoliſhed by the *Engliſh*. It has a Collegiate Church. § There is another *Meun* in the ſame Province, upon the River *Inde*, betwixt *Chateau-roux* and *Bruzancais*: § And a *Third* in the Province of *Orleanois*, under the right ſide of the *Loyre*, betwixt the City *Orleans* and *Baugency*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church, and taken heretofore by the *Victorious Engliſh* under the Earl of *Salisbury*. In Latin, *Magdunum*.

Meurs, *Meurſia*, a ſmall City of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though ſeated in the Biſhoprick of *Cologn*; which is an Earldom, and belongs (together with its Territory,) to the Prince of *Orange*, by the gift of the laſt Counteſs in 1600. Yet the Duke of *Brandenburgh* lays claim to it, as Duke of *Cleves*. It lies two Miles from *Rhineburgh* to the South, one from the *Rhine* to the Weſt, about ten from *Cologn* to the North-Weſt, and ſeven from *Cleves* to the South-Weſt.

Meurtre, *Mourtre*, *Murta*, *Morta*, a River of *Lorrain*; it ariſeth from Mount *Vauge*; and Watering *Nancy*, falls into the *Moſelle*, three Leagues above *Pont Mouſon*.

Meuſe, *Moſa*, the ſame with the *Maes*.

Mexico, *Mexicum*, a vaſt City in the North *America*; the Capital of *New Spain*, and of a Province of the ſame name in that Kingdom; the Seat of the *Spaniſh* Viceroy of the *Weſt-Indies*, and an Archbiſhop's See. This City ſtands upon the North ſide of a Lake of the ſame name; in a moſt pleaſant, fruitful, and large Plain, and in great part ſurrounded with the Lake. The Inhabitants pretend it was built in 1322. The *Spaniards* by the correct and thread of their Story, ſay, it was built in 902. It was many Ages ſince, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Mexico*; had then a great and ſplendid [illegible] called in their Tongue the *Tepac*; but burnt [illegible] with the City, when it was taken by the [illegible] in 1521. by *Francis Cortez*; who rebuilt [illegible] City and made it the Capital of his Conquests. [illegible] ſtreets are great, ſtreight and beautiful; its Churches magnificent, its publick Buildings noble. It has an Aquaduct three Miles long, and many Monaſteries. *John de Turre Cremata*, our Countryman Mr. *Gage* and ſome others, have given large accounts of this noble City; which is the greateſt in *America*. It has no Walls, Forts, Baſtions, nor any Caſtle of Defence whatſoever, beſide what the number of its

Inhabitants

Inhabitants afford: which is a part of the *Spaniſh* Jealouſie, for fear a Viceroy ſhould ſet up for himſelf. In 1527. Pope *Clemens* VII. made it a Biſhop's See. In 1547. *Paul* III. made it an Archbiſhop's See; in which Year *Cortez* the Conqueror died. It was made an Univerſity in 1551. by *Charles* V. As it is ſeated in a very low ground, ſo it has often ſuffered very much by Inundations of the Lake, particularly *Septemb.* 21. 1629. forty thouſand of its Inhabitants were drowned: to prevent this for the future, they have with great Charges found out a means to drive part of theſe Waters other ways. There is no way to the City but over three Cauſways, on the North, Weſt, and South ſides: the latter of which is the longeſt. Long. 269. 00. Lat. 28. 30. eighty *Spaniſh* Leagues from the South Sea, and the ſame diſtance from the Shores of the Bay of *Mexico*. See *Golfo di Mexico*. There are alſo two Lakes of Water called by the name of this City: one of which is freſh Water, ſeven Leagues long, ſix broad: the other is ſalt Water, forty Leagues in compaſs.

Meydenburg. See *Magdeburg*.

Meylandt, the *German* Name for *Milan*.

Meyne. See *Mayn*. § Alſo a Mineral Spring, much reſorted to of late, near the City *Arles* in *Provence*.

Mezaal, a pretended Iſland in *Æthiopia*. See *Meroe*.

Mezieres, *Maderiacum*, *Meceria*, a City of *France* in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Retelois*; built upon, and almoſt encompaſſed with the *Mues*; and very well fortified beſides. It ſtands not above half a League from *Charleville*, four beneath *Sedan* to the Weſt, three from the Confines of *Luxemburgh*, and ſixteen from *Reims* to the North-Eaſt: and hath a Collegiate Church.

Mezo, *Amyzon*, a City of *Caria*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; ſtill extant; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sancta Croce*; being ſeated between *Magneſia* and *Alabanda*; thirty Miles from *Miletus*, (now *Melaſſo*) and the ſame diſtance from the Shoares of the *Archipelago* to the Eaſt.

Mezuma, *oppidum novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Algier*, in *Africa*, in the Province of *Tenez*; between *Algier* and *Tremeſin*.

Mezzaba, a Province in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, with a City of the ſame name, by the great River between *Zeb* and *Tegorarina* to the Weſt.

Mezzovo, *Pindus*.

Miana, *Apamia*, or *Apamea*, a City of *Media*. Long. 79. 50. Lat. 34. 20.

Miary, a River in *Braſil*, which receives the *Ovaro Covo*, and divers other Rivers; then falls into the Ocean, near the Iſland of *Maragnan*, upon the Coaſt of *Braſil*.

Micoli, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, betwixt *Nicaria* to the Eaſt, and the Iſlands *Tenon* and *Andron* to the North. One of the *Cyclades*; called by the Antients *Mycone* and *Myconos*. It produces Wine, Cotton, Barley, and abundance of Game: planted with one only Village, which pays a yearly Tribute to the *Turks*.

Middleburgh, *Metelli Caſtrum*, *Middleburgum*, *Metelloburgum*, a Town in *Zealand*; the Capital of the Iſle of *Walcheren*; made a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Utrecht*, in 1559. by Pope *Paul* IV; the *Collegiate* Church in 1561 being converted into a *Cathedral*, and the Revenues of a famous *Abbey*, that was here, applied to ſerve for the uſe of the Biſhoprick. It is great, rich, populous, extremely well fortified, and has been under the *United Provinces* ever ſince 1574: in which it was taken by their Forces from the *Spaniards*. The *Abbey* is now the *Town-houſe*. § There is a Town in *Flanders*, under the *United Provinces*, two *German* Miles from *Bruges* to the North; and an Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indies*, both called by the ſame name.

Middlefart, a Town in the Iſland of *Fuynen*, in the *Baltick* Sea; giving name to the Channel, *Middelfart* or *Middle-Paſſage*, betwixt this Iſland and *Jutland*.

Middleſex, *Middleſexia*, *Trinobantes*, is bounded on the North by *Hartfordſhire*; on the Weſt by *Buckingham*, (ſeparated by the River *Colne*;) on the South by *Surrey*, cut off by the *Thames*; and on the Eaſt by *Eſſex*, divided from it by the *Lea*. It is nineteen *Engliſh* Miles in length, and ſixteen in breadth; one of the leaſt Counties in *England*: but its Fertility and nearneſs to *London*, abundantly recompenſeth this want of Extent. The ancient *Britiſh* Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*: afterwards it was a part of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*. **White-hall** and S. **James**, the Royal Manſions of the Kings of *England*, are both in this County: to which may be added **Hampton Court**, their Country Houſe of Pleaſure: and *LONDON* the Capital of *England*, is its Head. The Honorable *Charles Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*, is alſo Earl of *Middleſex*, by a Creation of *Feb.* 4. 1674. Which Title was firſt beſtowed by K. *James* I. in 1622. on *Lionel* Lord *Cranfield*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*; whoſe Son *James* enjoyed the ſame; and after him *Lionel*, Brother of *James*, in whom it died.

Middleham, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hangweſt*, upon the River *Toure*.

Midhurſt, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, in *Chicheſter* Rape, which returns two Members of Parliament.

Midlewich, a Market Town in *Cheſhire*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*, upon the River *Croke*, near its fall into the *Dane*.

Midour, *Midorius*, a River in *Gaſcogne* in *France*; which ariſeth in the County of *Armagnac*; and floweth Weſtward through *Marſan*, (the Capital of which it waſheth;) then takes in the *Douſe*, and beneath *Tartas* ſixteen Miles from *Bourdeaux* to the South, falls into the *Adour*.

Mignone, *Minio*, *Magnone*, a River of *Italy*, which ariſeth in *Sabatina*; and flowing through S. *Peter's Patrimony*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea between *Civita Vecchia* and *Cornetto*.

Milan, *Milano*, *Mediolanum*, by the *Germans* called **Meilandt**, one of the greateſt and moſt noble Cities in *Italy*; built by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome* 345. three hundred and fifty ſeven years before the Birth of our Saviour; others ſay it was built *Anno Mundi* 2488. which is above one thouſand years ſooner. The *Romans* firſt took it in the year of *Rome* 531. *Marcellus* their General Triumphing for the Slaughter of *Viridomare* the Prince of it, and the taking this City. This City however joined with the *Carthaginians* in the Second *Puniek* War; and was not reduced without the loſs of ſix thouſand of her Inhabitants. In the times of Chriſtianity, being converted by S. *Barnabas*, it became an Archbiſhop's See, and ſuffered very much from the *Arrian* Princes, though in the end it preſerved the Catholick Faith. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, took and ſpoiled this, and ſeveral Neighbouring Cities; particularly *Florence* and *Verona* in the year of Chriſt 452. The next that became Maſters of it were the *Lombards*, who poſſeſs'd themſelves of it about 570. It continued under this Nation till 774. under a Succeſſion of twenty three Princes. Only it is ſaid *Aribert*, the ſeventeenth King, gave the Duchy of *Milan* to the Church of *Rome*. But the Succeſſors of this Prince not agreeing with the Popes, *Adrian* I. procured

Charles the Great to deſtroy this Kingdom: who took *Deſiderius*, carried him Priſoner into *France*, and put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, in the year of *Chriſt* 774. It continued under this Family, and the Emperors of *Germany*, till 1161: when it took part with Pope *Alexander* III. againſt *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, and was for it raſed to the ground: but it recovered; and outing the Emperors about 1221. became a Republick: and continued ſo till 1277. when it fell under *Otho* by the Title of *Viſconti*, but as ſubject to the Emperors of *Germany*. *John Galeazo*, the eighth of theſe, was made a Duke by *Wenceſlaus* I. Emperor, in 1395. It continued under Dukes, till *Lewis* XII. in 1501. by the Conqueſt of *Lewis*, an uſurping Duke, got it; *Maximilian* got it from the *French* in 1513. *Francis*, a Brother of this *Maximilian*, the ſeventeenth Duke, ſucceeded him in 1529. *Francis* I. King of *France*, won and loſt it again in 1521. And being taken Priſoner by the Forces of *Charles* V. in the Battel of *Pavia* in 1525, he was forced for his Liberty to renounce all his Pretences to this Duchy: upon the death of *Francis Sforze*, in 1535. it was by *Charles* V. united for ever to the Crown of *Spain*, under which it ſtill is. At this day, after all theſe Sufferings, it is the greateſt and moſt beautiful City in *Lombardy*; the moſt populous too; its Inhabitants being thought to be two hundred thouſand Souls. Its Trade is equal to its Greatneſs; and the Inhabitants very rich. It is ſeven Miles in compaſs; has one of the ſtrongeſt Cittadels in the World, with an Univerſity. It ſtands upon the River *Olona*, three hundred and twenty five Miles from *Rome*, one hundred and ſixty five from *Venice*, and two hundred and thirty from *Lyons*. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 44. 40. In the years 344. and 350. two Councils were here Congregated againſt the *Arrians*. In 355. the *Arrians* carried it againſt the adverſe Party, and ſent a great number thereof into Baniſhment. In 390. there was another celebrated againſt *Jovinian*. In 451. the Doctrine of the *Incarnation of the Word*, as expreſſed in the Epiſtle of Pope *Leo* to *Flavianus* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, received the approbation of a Council at this place. In 679. they held another againſt the *Menothelites*. And divers ſince, of inferior note. § The Dukedom of *Milan* is a part of *Lombardy*; bounded on the North by *Switzerland*, and the *Griſons*; on the Eaſt by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Placentia*; on the South by the States of *Genoua*; and on the Weſt by *Montiſferat* and *Piedmont*. The Soil is extreamly fruitful, plain, well watered, very full of People, and conſequently well improved. It eſpecially abounds with Vines and Barley. Heretofore much greater than now: It contained twenty nine Cities, which are now reduced to ten; *Aleſſandria*, *Bobbio*, *Como*, *Cremona*, *Lodi*, **Milan**, *Novara*, *Pavia*, *Tortona*, and *Vigevan*. Of the Fate and Hiſtory of this Dukedom, I have ſpoken in the Deſcription of the City: and I need add nothing here, but that it is accounted the richeſt and nobleſt Dukedom in Chriſtendom; as *Flanders* is the nobleſt Earldom.

Milel, *Lethon*, a River in *Africa*, in *Cyrene*.

Miletо, *Melita*. See *Melito*.

Miletus, one of the moſt conſiderable antient Cities of *Ionia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, with a Port to the *Ægean* Sea, upon the Frontiers of *Caria*, and near the River *Meander*. Founded in the year of the World, according to *Euſebius*, 2779; and, in the beginning, famous above the reſt of *Greece* for Naval Forces. They built the Town *Naucratis* in *Egypt*, and made War with *Sadyatus* King of *Lydia*. *Alexander M* overcame them, next the *Romans*. *Thales* the eldeſt Philoſopher, *Anaximander*, and *Anximenes*, were Natives of this City.

Milevum, *Milevis* or *Mela*, an ancient City in the diviſion of *Numidia*, in *Africa*. *Aurelius*, Archbiſhop of *Carthage*, aſſembled a Council here in 402. There was another in 416. at which *S. Auguſtine* aſſiſted. The latter condemned the Principles of *Pelagius* and *Celeſtius*, touching *Grace* and *Infant-Baptiſm*.

Milford Haven, a Celebrated Sea-Port in the County of *Pembroke*, in South *Wales*, upon the *Iriſh* Sea.

Milau, a Territory in *Rovergue* in *France*; *Ager Æmilianus*.

Milaud, *Milhaud*, *Millialdum*, *Amilhanum*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Rovergue*; in the Borders of *Languedoc*; upon the River *Tarn*, which watering *Alby*, falls into the *Garonne*. Its Fortifications were razed in 1629. This City is ſeated in *Givaudan*; ſeven Leagues from *Lodeve* to the North, and eight from *Rhodez* to the North Eaſt: heretofore very ſtrong.

Mildenhall, a large and populous Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Lackford*, upon the Banks of a River running into the *Ouſe*; adorn'd with a fair Church.

Milli, *Milliacum*, commonly called *Milli en Gatinois*, is a Town in the Territory of *Gaſtinois*, in the *Iſle of France*, upon the Rivulet of *Eſcolle*, five Leagues from *Melun* and twelve from *Paris*.

Milo, *Melos*, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, or the *Archipelago*; ſixty Miles in compaſs, very fruitful and well peopled; having a City of the ſame name, which has a large and a ſafe Haven, defended by three Forts, ſeated on the South ſide of the Iſland; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. It lies in the middle, between *Candy* and *Negropont*. Firſt inhabited by the *Phœnicians*; after by the *Greeks*, who gave it this name from its abundance of Honey. It was the Country of *Diagoras*, the firſt Atheiſtical Philoſopher. It has plenty of delicate ſpotted Marble, all kinds of Corn and Oil, Pitch and Brimſtone; but it wants Wine. Over againſt it lies a little Iſland, called *Anti-Milo*.

Milopotomo, *Milopotamos*, a Caſtle, and a City which has an Harbor on the North Shore of the Iſle of *Candy*: alſo a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Candia*; ſeated near the Mouth of the River *Arcadius*; thirty Miles from *Candia* to the Weſt. This Town and Caſtle is now in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Milton, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray Lath*, not far from the Iſle of *Sheppey*. It was a Place of Account in the Reign of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

Mina, or S. *George de Mina*, a Caſtle in *Guinee*, on the Coaſt *de Or*; which is of great ſtrength, and has belonging to it a very large Harbor. This Caſtle was firſt built by the *French* in 1383. They being forced to leave it, the *Portugueſe* in 1482. built another in the ſame place; which continued in their Hands till 1637. when the *Hollanders* took it from them. *John* II. King of *Portugal gave* it the name of S. *George*, after his Conqueſt of it. § There is alſo a River called *Mina*, in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Mindanao, one of the greateſt of the *Philippine* Iſlands, and the moſt Southern: heretofore under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, but now revolted from them; it is in length from Eaſt to Weſt, four hundred *Spaniſh* Miles; in Long. 150. Lat. between 5. and 10. The principal City lies on the South-Weſt ſide of the Iſland, and is of the ſame name.

Minden, *Minda*, a ſtrong City in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cologn*. Alſo an Imperial and Free City, and a *Hanſe* Town; governed by its own Officers, tho

tho it is but ſmall. It ſtands nine *German* Miles from *Oſnabruck*, (or *Oſenburgh*) to the Eaſt; ten from *Hanover*, and twelve from *Ferden* to the South; upon the *Weſer*. Made a Biſhop's See in 780. by *Charles* the Great; and it embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion in 1582. There is a Principality belonging to it, called *Furſtenthumb Minden*.

Mindora, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands; about a hundred Leagues in Circuit, with a City and Port of its own name; ſeparated from the Iſland of *Luſſon* by the *Streights of Mindora*; under the *Spaniards*. It lies in 145 deg. of Long. North-Weſt of *Mindanao*, South-Weſt of *Lucania*, and North-Eaſt of *Paragoa*.

Minehead, a Corporation in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Carhampton*, by the Sea-ſide, to which it has a Harbour; electing two Parliament Men.

Mingrela, a great Town in the Province of *Viſapour*, in the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*, within half a League of the Sea; much frequented by the Veſſels from *Japan*, *Bengale*, *Zeylan*, &c. eſpecially *Dutch*, whoſe *Eaſt-India Company* keeps a *Comptoir* here.

Mingrellia. See *Mengrelia*.

Mintbar, *India*, a Province of *Aſia*.

Minho, or *Minno*, *Minius*, a River in *Spain*, which ariſeth in *Galicia*, near the Village called *Il Caſtro de Rey*: four Leagues from *Mondoñedo*: and watering *Lugo* and *Orenſe*, (after it has divided *Galicia* into two parts) it becomes a boundary between it and *Portugal*; five Leagues beneath *Tuy*, it paſſeth into the *Atlantick* Ocean, between *Bayone* and *Lima*.

Minorca, an Iſland belonging to *Spain* in the *Mediterranean* Sea; which belonged to the Kingdom of *Majorca*: about fifty ſix Miles in compaſs, and much of the ſame nature with *Majorca*: the principal Towns are *Citadella*, (ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland) and *Porto Mahon* a delicate Haven.

Minori, *Minora*, a City in the *Principato Citra* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, being a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*; upon the Gulph of *Salerno*.

Minturnæ, a ruined City of the ancient *Campania*, in *Latium*, in *Italy*, below the mouth of the River *Liris*; ſhowing nothing at this day, but the marks of its priſtine honour, in the reſts of *Aquaducts* and *Amphitheatres*. It has been an Epiſcopal City.

Minuccians, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Carfagnano* in *Italy*, under the Republick of *Lucca*.

Miraii, the ſame with *Derbent*.

Miranda de Douro, a City of *Portugal*, upon the North ſide of the River *Douro*; twelve Leagues from *Samora* to the Weſt, and from *Salamanca* to the North-Weſt; and ſix from *Braganza* to the South. Built in 1312. by *Dionyſius* King of *Portugal*; and made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Braganza*, by Pope *Paul* III. in 1555. Being a Frontier Town againſt the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Weſtern Confines of which it ſtands, it is very ſtrongly fortified.

Miranda de Ebro, a ſmall City in *Old Caſtile*, which has a Caſtle upon the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Biſcay* and *Caſtile*; ſeventeen Miles from *Bilbao* to the South, thirteen from *Burgos* to the North-Eaſt, and twelve from *Logrono* to the Weſt.

Mirande, a ſmall Town in the County of *Armagnac* in *France*, in the Territory of *Aſtarac* or *Eſtrac*, whereof it is the Capital, upon the River *Baiſe*: four or five Leagues from *Auſch*, and ſomething more from *Tarbes*.

Mirandola, *Mirandula*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City in *Italy*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle; under its own Duke, who is a Sovereign Prince, with a ſmall Territory which belongs to it. This City ſtands twenty two Miles from *Modena* to the North, ten from the *Po* to the South, and twenty ſeven from *Mantoua* to the South-Eaſt.

Lo Stato della Mirandola, is a ſmall Dukedom in the *Lower Lombardy*; bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Mantoua*, on the South by that of *Modena*. This Dukedom is a Fee of the Duchy of *Parma*; and together with *Concordia*, (another ſmall Territory) makes the Patrimony of the Family of the *Pici*; who obtained it from *Matilda*, Counteſs of *Parma*, in 1102. Ever ſince which time they have enjoyed it.

Mirebeau, *Mirabellum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Poictou* in *France*; built upon an Hill, five Leagues from *Poictiers* to the North. It is now in a declining Condition; and its Caſtle demoliſhed; having much ſuffered in the late Civil Wars. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Mirebalais*.

Mirecourt, *Mirecurtium*, a City of the *Upper Lorain*, towards Mount *Vauge*; ſeven Leagues from *Nancy* to the South, and from *Toul* to the ſame quarter; thirty ſix from *Dyon* to the North-Eaſt, ſix from the Confines of *Champagne* to the Eaſt. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Vauge*, ſtanding upon the little River *Maidon*, which falls into the *Moſelle* at *Chaligni*.

Miremont, a Town in the Province of *Perigort*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon a ſmall River falling into the *Vezere*, ſeven or eight Leagues from *Perigueux* and *Bergerac*. Here there is a very long *Subterranean Caverne*, call'd *la Caverne de Cluſeau*; in which Altars, Paintings, and rooms are pretended to be diſcovered, as if the *Pagans* had ſacrificed in this place to the *Infernal Gods*.

Mirepoix, *Mirapiſca*, *Mirapicium*, *Mirapincum*, a City of the *Upper Languedoc* in *France*, in the County of *Foix*, upon the River *Gers*; three Leagues from *Foix* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Toloufe* to the South. Made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*, by Pope *John* XXII. In 1318; having been before a part of the Dioceſe belonging to that Archbiſhoprick. The Earls of this place, in the War againſt the *Albigenſes*, for their bravery, obtained the title of *Mareſchalls of the Faith*.

Miron, or *Hued Icer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Miſcow, an Iſland in the Gulph of S. *Laurence*, in the *North America*, belonging to *New France*, betwixt that Country and the Iſland of S. *John*: ſmall but very fruitful.

Miſa, *Senna*, *Sena*, a River of *Italy*, which watereth *Urbino*, (the Capital of the Dukedom of that name) and falls in the Gulph of *Venice*; four Miles from *Signiglia* to the North-Weſt. Called by the latter Geographers *il Ceſano*.

Miſtra, *Lacedæmon*, *Sparta*, is an ancient and moſt famous City of the *Morea*; ſeated upon the River *Eurotas*, (now called *Vaſilipotamo*;) thirty Miles from *Megalopoli* to the South, one hundred and twenty from *Athens* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from the neareſt Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea. This was the Old *Sparta*. Long. 48. 50. Lat. 38. 31. It is ſituate partly upon a Plain, partly upon the foot of Mount *Taygez*; which within Cannon Shot cloſeth it on the North: the River deſcending from ſome Hills on the North-Weſt, incompaſſeth it on the Weſt and South. In ancient times it was (as *Polybius* ſaith) forty eight *Greek Stades* in *Circuit*, which is ſix *Engliſh* Miles: but it had a very unhealthful Situation; the Mountain on the North ſide cutting off the cooling Breezes, and redoubling by Reflection the Violence of the Rays of the *Sun*, which make it even now

(when

(when there is ſo few Inhabitants in it) ſubject to the Plague every *Autumn*: beſides the Mountain renders it weak and undefenſible. This City is ſaid to be built about the Year of the World 2997. in the days of the Patriarch *Jacob*; 1763 Years before the Birth of our Saviour: which account (if it be true) makes *Miſitra* 983 years older than *Rome*. There was no City in the World that flouriſhed ſo many Ages as this in Military Glory: it had a conſiderable ſhare in all thoſe Actions which made the ancient *Greeks* ſo famous. It had Kings alſo the longeſt of any of the *Grecian* Cities: for many Ages two at once: and when they took away the Power from them, they preſerved the name. This City was never brought under the Power of any Stranger; till *Philopoemen* (a *Macedonian*, who died in the Year of the World 3767.) took and aboliſhed *Lycurgus* his Laws. Which is placed by *Helvicus* in the Year of the World 3767. one hundred and ninety one Years before the Birth of our Saviour. After this it became ſo inconſiderable, as to be rarely mentioned: only we are informed the *Greek* Emperors made it the *Appenage* of their Elder Sons. *Mahomet* II. (ſtiled the *Great*) was the firſt of the *Turkiſh* Princes, who in 1458. or thereabouts, poſſeſſed himſelf of this City and the Cittadel, built in the latter times on the top of Mount *Taygetus*. In 1473. the *Venetians* took the City from the *Turks*: but not being able to maſter the Cittadel, they were ſoon after forced to deſert it. In 1687. the *Baſſa* of *Miſitra* Articled with the Victorious *Venetians* to March away with only what the Garriſon could carry. This City is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*; at this day very ſmall, and little peopled.

Miſnia, *Libonotria*, is a Province and Marquiſate of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Meiſſen*, or *Meiſſnerlanat*. It is a conſiderable part of the *Upper Saxony*; bounded on the North by the Principality of *Anhalt*; on the Eaſt by *Luſatia*; on the South by *Bohemia*, and *Franconia*; and on the Weſt by *Thuringia*. The greateſt part is under the Elector of *Saxony*, who reſides at *Dreſden*, the Capital City. The other conſiderable Places are *Leipſick*, *Meiſſen*, *Merſburg*, *Naumburg*, and *Zwicaro*.

Miſtraim, the moſt ancient name of *Egypt*.

Miſtretta, *Ameſtrata*, a very ancient Town in *Sicily*, in the North-Weſt part of the Iſland; upon the River *Alæſum*; fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the Eaſt.

Modbury, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Armington*, betwixt the Rivers *Arme* and *Aune*.

La Mocha, an Iſland of the *South Sea*, near the Kingdom of *Chili*, in *America*.

Modena, *Mutina*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom of the ſame name. Seated in a Plain upon the River *Secchia*; the greateſt Bed of which runs four Miles more to the Weſt: but it has two Branches; one runs under the Walls, the other through the City of *Modena*; and a little beneath the City unite and fall into the *Panaro*. This City lies twenty Miles from *Bologna* to the North-Weſt, and forty four from *Ferrara* to the South-Weſt. It is naturally ſtrong by its Situation; fortified too; and has had a Caſtle added of latter times for its greater ſecurity. Ancient Story informs us, this City was a *Roman* Colony of great Strength and Reputation; and that *M. Antonius* beſieged *D. Brutus*, (the principal Conſpirator againſt *Julius Cæſar*) here: but *Hirtius* and *Panſa*, (the two Conſuls) coming up, *Antonius* was forced to raiſe the Siege: whereupon followed a bloody Fight, in which both theſe Conſuls were ſlain, in the Year of *Rome* 711. In the times of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, it was intirely ruined; but rebuilt by the Children of *Charles the Great*. In 973. here was a Council held for the compoſing ſome differences amongſt the *German* Princes. This City is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*.

Lo Stato di Modena, *Mutinenſis Ducatus*; *the Dukedom of Modena* is bounded on the North with the Dukedoms of *Mantoua* and *Mirandola*; on the Eaſt with the Territory of *Bologna*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Tuſcany*; and the States of *Lucca* on the Weſt, with the Dukedom of *Parma*. It extends from North to South ſixty, from Eaſt to Weſt forty five Miles: heretofore under the Duke of *Ferrara*; but the eldeſt Line of that Family failing in *Alphonſus* II. in 1597, the Dukes of *Modena*, (who were a younger Branch of the ſame Family) put in their Claim for the whole Succeſſion; but were oppoſed by Pope *Clement* VIII. Whereupon enſued a War, which was ended by a Treaty the next Year; the Pope keeping *Ferrara*, and the Duke *Modena*, as a Sovereign State. *Alphonſus d'Eſte* the preſent Duke, is the Third of this Line, ſince the Sovereignty fell into this Family; deſcended from a Race of Dukes which began in 1452. when the Emperor *Frederick* III. in favour of *Borſo d'Eſte*, firſt erected this State into a Dukedom. Tho this Family is the ſame with that of *Brunſwick* in *Germany*, ſaid to be eight hundred years old; yet the nobleſt Branch it ever produced, is *Mary* Queen Conſort to King *James* II. This Country is much celebrated for its great fertility.

Modica, *Motuca*, an ancient City of *Sicily*, upon a River of the ſame name; ten Miles from *Pachino*, the moſt South-Eaſt Cape of that Iſland, and five from the Southern Shoar. It is now in a flouriſhing State.

Modin, an ancient Town of *Paleſtine*, upon a Hill, betwixt *Emaus* and *Rhama*; famous for being the Country of the Heroical *Maccabees*.

Modon, *Methone*, a City of the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, in the Province of *Belvedere*, called *Meſſenia* by *Strabo*, [illegible] and others; by the *Venetians Modon*; by the *Turks Mutune*. It is now a fine ſtrong City, a frequented Port, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Patras*: has a ſtrong Caſtle, a large and ſafe Haven; about eleven *Engliſh* Miles from *Navarino* to the South, twenty five from *Coron* to the Weſt, and ſixty two from Cape *Matapan* to the ſame quarter. Seated in a fruitful and delightful Country, ſtrong by Nature and Art, and is the common Reſidence of the *Sangiac* of the *Morea*. In the times of *Trajan* it ſuffered very much by a parcel of *Illyrian* Barbarians, who ſurprized and ſlew many of its Inhabitants: which loſs that generous Prince repaired by his Princely Compaſſion, and advantageous Privileges granted to it. In 1208. the *Genoueſe* raviſhed it from the *Venetians*, but did not hold it long. In 1124. it came firſt into the hands of the *Venetians*; but was taken from them the year following by the *Greek* Emperor. In 1204. the *Venetians* retook it. *Bajazet* II. in 1498. beſieged it with an Army of an hundred and fifty thouſand Men; and took it by a kind of ſurprize, after a ſtout defence, upon the arrival of a conſiderable Succour; which drew the Inhabitants from their Poſts to their ruin. In 1659. *Moroſini*, the *Venetian* General, took it; and might have taken *Coron* too, if he had not been forced to Sail away to the *Dardanells*, for the ſecurity of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this Place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, to deliver this noble and ſtrong City out of the Hands of the Infidels. They found in it ninety nine pieces of Canon.

Modruch, *Modruſa*, a City in *Croatia*; eighteen Miles

Miles from *Zeng* or *Segna* to the North, and eight from *Carlſtat* to the South-Weſt. Once a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Moen or *Mone*, an Iſland in the *Baltick*, belonging to *Denmark*, and not far from *Zeland*. Having in it a Town called *Stege*, or *Stoke*.

Moeris. See *Muers*.

Moeris, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, ſeventy two Miles from the ancient *Memphis*, to the Weſt: ſaid by *Mela* to be twenty Miles in circumference. Here ſtood the *Labyrinth*, ſo famous in Antiquity, by the deſcriptions that are given of it in *Pliny*, *Herodotus* and *Strabo*. It contained ſixteen, or thirty (ſome ſay) ſeveral principal quarters of Apartments; full of the Statues of the *Gods and Kings of Egypt*, together with ſuch numbers of *Palaces*, *Temples*, *Pyramids*, *Galleries*, &c. Contrived one about and within another, that it required the help of a *thread* to walk forth. Travellers report, there are yet to be ſeen three hundred and fifty Chambers, in the faſhion of a Labyrinth, in the ſame place; and that it is now called *Caſtro Caron*.

Moeſel, *Moſella*, a River in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, called by the *French*, *la Moſelle*; by the *Germans*, *Das Moeſel*; it ariſeth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Buſſans*, in the Confines of *Alſatia* and the *Franche Comte*; and flowing Northward through *Lorain*, watereth *Toul*; beneath which it takes in the *Mœthe* from *Nancy*; ſo goes to *Metz*, where it takes in the *Scylle*, another great River from the Eaſt; ſo paſſeth *Thionvillein*, and *Luxemburgh*, to *Trier* (or *Treves*), above which it takes in the *Sar*; and at *Coblentz*, falls into the *Rhine*.

Moeſia, a Province of the *ancient Illyricum*, betwixt *Macedonia*, *Toracia*, and *Dacia*; called by the *Romans*, for its fertility, the *Granary of Ceres*. It was divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Moeſia*. The firſt is the ſame now with the modern *Servia*, the other with *Bulgaria*.

Moghali, *Emodus*, a vaſt Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Aſia*; which ſeparates *India* from *Tartary*; called by others *Dalanguer*. See *Taurus*, and *Dalanguer*.

The Empire of the **Great Mogul**. See *Indoſtan*.

Mohacz, *Mohatz*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the *Danube*; between the River *Sarwitza* to the North, and the *Drave* to the South; four *German* Miles from either, ſix from *Eſſeck* to the North, and nine from *Colocza* to the South. This otherwiſe ſmall Place is memorable for two great Battels here fought: the firſt between *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in 1526: in which that unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, (being about twenty years old) with twenty five thouſand Men, fought three hundred thouſand *Turks*: when being over-powered by number, twenty two thouſand of the Chriſtian Army were ſlain upon the place; five thouſand *Wagons*, eighty great Cannon, ſix hundred ſmall ones, with all their Tents and Baggage were taken by the Victors; and the King in his flight over the Brook *Curaſs* fell into a Quagmire, and was ſwallowed up: after which *Solyman* took and ſlew two hundred thouſand *Hungarians*; and got ſuch a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never be expelled. This fatal Battel was fought *October* 29. The ſecond in ſome part retrieves the Loſs and Infamy of the former. The Duke of *Lorain* being ſent by the Emperor with expreſs Orders to paſs the *Drave* and take *Eſſeck*, his Highneſs *July* 10. 1687. with great difficulty paſſed that River, then extremely ſwelled with continued Rains: but finding the Prime *Viſier* Encamped at *Eſſeck* with an Army of an hundred thouſand Men, ſo ſtrongly, that it was not poſſible to Attack him in that Poſt, without the ruin of the Chriſtian Army; he retreated, and repaſſed the 23 of the ſame Month: whereupon the 29 the Prime *Viſier* paſſed that River at *Eſſeck*; and upon *Auguſt* 12. there followed a bloody Fight; in which the *Turks* loſt an hundred pieces of Cannon; twelve Mortars; all their Ammunition, Provitions, Tents, Baggage, and Treaſure; and about eight thouſand Men upon the place of Battel; beſides what were drowned in paſſing the River, which could never be known: after which Victory, General *Dunewalt*, *September* 30 found *Eſſeck* totally deſerted by the *Turks*, and took Poſſeſſion of it.

Mohilow, *Mohilevia*, a City of *Poland*, in the Province of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Nieper*; in the Palatinate of *Witebsko*; ten *Poliſh* Miles from *Orſa* to the South, twenty two from *Smolenſco* to the North-Weſt, and eighteen from *Meiſlaw* to the Weſt. It is ſeated on a Hill, well fortified, full of Inhabitants: the *Ruſs* in 1654. took it; but the *Poles* in 1656. regained the Poſſeſſion of it. There is a College of the *Jeſuits* here.

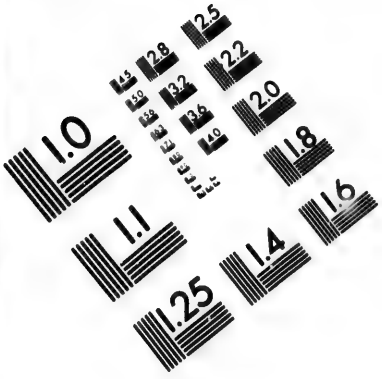
Moiendic, a ſmall Town in the Dutchy of *Lorain* in *France*, upon the River *Leille*, betwixt *Marſal* and *Vic*. Taken by *Lewis* XIII. and ceded by the Treaty of *Munſter* to *France* in 1648. Its Fortifications are demoliſhed.

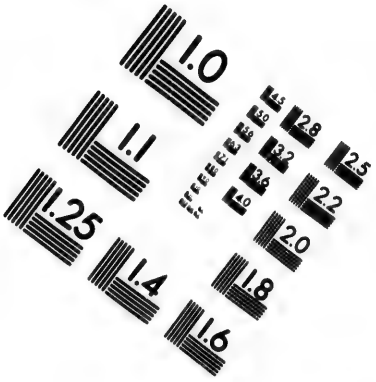
Moiſſac, a Town in the County of *Quercy*, in *Guienne* in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*, which ſoon after falls into the *Garonne*. This Town has been often taken and retaken, by times, by the *Romans*, *Goths*, the Kings of *France*, Dukes of *Aquitaine*, Earls of *Toloufe* and *Montfort*, in the *Engliſh* Conqueſts, and the *French* Civil Wars. It now has a famous large Abbey of the *Benedictines*, to whom belongs the Lordſhip of part of the Town, and to the King the other.

Moldavia, *Pars Mœſiæ inferioris*, is a conſiderable Region in *Europe*; which heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and more anciently was a part of *Dacia*: Called by the Inhabitants, *Moldove*: *Multanus*, (or *Multauska*) by the *Poles*; and *Moldau* by the *Germans*. Bounded on the North by *Tranſilvania*, on the Weſt by the *Upper Hungary*, on the South by the *Danube*, (which parts it from *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*) and on the E. *Walachia*. The Capital of it is *Buchoreſt*. The ſame Author tells us on the Authority of the Count *de Morſtein*, Lord Treaſurer of *Poland*; that it is of much greater extent than *Walachia*, though otherwiſe repreſented in the Maps. This Country takes its name from a River or Town in it; and extends from Eaſt to Weſt ninety *French* Leagues, from North to South ſeventy. Very fruitful, and has an excellent Air. The Inhabitants are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church, under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. After *Bajazet* II. had in 1485 Conquered *Beſſarabia*, the *Moldavians* ſet up a Prince of their own Nation; who prevailed againſt the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Poles*. His Succeſſors have not been equally Fortunate: For after many bloody conteſts, in 1620. the *Turk* got finally the Maſtery of the *Moldavians*; and diſpoſed of this Principality to whom he pleaſed; who paid yearly to the Port, as a Tribute, one hundred and eighty thouſand Crowns; beſides Preſents, and other Exactions; the *Turks* labouring to impoveriſh this People what they could to keep them the more under. In 1686. the *Poles* over-ran all their Country, and took their principal Cities: They therefore ſince relinquiſhed the *Ottoman* Intereſt and voluntarily put themſelves under the Protection of the Emperor. *Anno* 1688.

Mole, a River of the County of *Surrey*, which runs through *Darking*, and empties it ſelf into the *Thames* near *Hampton-Court*.

Molfa, *Melphes*, a River of the hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which falls into the *Tyrrhenian*





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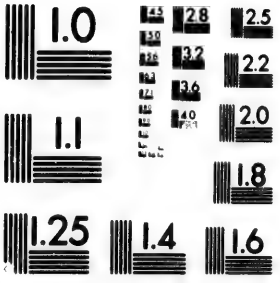

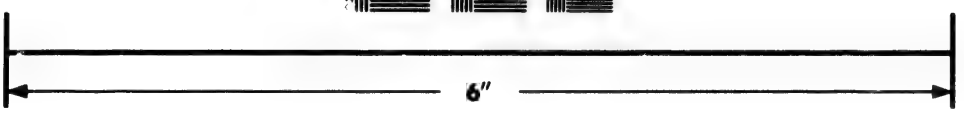

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thenian Sea, twelve Miles from *Policaſtro* to the Weſt. It is written ſometimes *Molpa*.

Molfetta, *Melfictum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, on the *Ionian* Sea; between *Bari* to the South, and *Trani* to the North; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. It is ſmall but well Peopled; and born by the Family of *Spinula*, with the Title of a Principality.

Molina, a Town in New *Caſtile*, ſeated in a Plain; between two Mountains; four Leagues from the borders of *Arragon*; which has under it a Juriſdiction of ſeventy five Villages; called, *El Sennorio di Molina, the Lordſhip of* Molina; which is thought ſo conſiderable, that the King of *Spain* wears this Title.

Molingar, *Molingaria*, a ſmall City in the County of *Eaſt Meath*, in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; which is the Capital of that County: thirty Miles from *Dublin* to the Weſt. Upon a Lake.

Moliſe, *Moliſinus Comitatus*, a County in the Kingdom of *Naples*; between *Abruzzo* to the North, the *Capitanate* to the Eaſt, *Terra di Lavoro* to the Weſt, and the *Principato* to the South. It takes its name from a Caſtle in it.

Moloſſi, an ancient People of the Kingdom of *Epirus*, in *Greece*.

Molſheim, *Molſemium*, a ſmall City in the *Lower Alſatia*, upon the River *Breuch*; two *German* Miles from *Strasburgh* to the Weſt; in which the Chapter of *Strasburgh* ſettled, after they were by the Reformation driven thence. This City was ſeverely treated in 1677: but is now rebuilding.

The Molucques, *Molucca*, by the *Spaniards* called *las Molucas*, are five ſmall Iſlands towards the Weſtern Shoar of the Iſle of *Gilolo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; lying near the *Line*: in Long. 150. deg. called *Ternata, Tidor, Machian, Motir*, and *Bachian*. The greateſt of them is forty five Miles in Compaſs. They lie extended from North to South, on both ſides the *Line*; only regardable on the account of the vaſt quantities of Spice, which are from hence ſent over all the World. About the Year of Chriſt 1013. the *Chinian* Empire, being then in a flouriſhing State, firſt became Maſters of theſe Iſlands; but not without Blood and Treaſure. About ſixty years after, they were expelled by the Inhabitants of *Malucca*; after which ſucceeded the *Perſians*, mixed with *Arabians*; and by the latter they were called the *Molucca* Iſles. The ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* knew nothing of them, though they had Spices from them, brought by the *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchants by the way of the Red Sea. In latter times thoſe were brought by *Perſia* to the *Caſpian* and *Euxine* Seas; and thence diſperſed over Chriſtendom by the *Genoueſe* and *Venetians*. After the *Turks* prevailed in *Aſia*, the Trade was turned by the way of *Grand Cairo*, and *Alexandria*. But after the *Portugueſe* by many diſcoveries had opened their way to the *Eaſt-Indies*, about 1512. they firſt arrived in theſe Iſlands; and cut off all Trade between the *Arabians* and them; by which the *Sultan* of *Egypt* loſt eight hundred thouſand Ducats a year. The *Spaniards* came hither under *Ferdinando Magalhaens*, about 1520: whereupon enſued a Conteſt between *Charles* V. and *John* III. (King of *Portugal*) concerning the Dominion of theſe Iſlands: *Charles* reſigned his Right to *John* for two hundred thouſand Ducats. About 1579. the *Engliſh*, under *Drake*, began to diſturb the *Portugueſe* here. About 1599. the *Hollanders* began to ſend numerous and ſtrong Fleets into theſe Seas; by which, (and the great Wars, and Changes which have ſince happened in *Spain* and *Portugal*) they have intirely poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe Iſlands. The Earth is extremely dry and porey, like a Pumice-ſtone: it drinks up, not only the Rain as faſt as it falls, but all thoſe Springs and Rivers too from the Hills, before they can reach the Sea: and in many places ſends out fire and ſmoak. The Plains are covered with Sand and Shells; ſo that except Spice, it ſcarce affords any thing uſeful to the Life of Man.

Mombaza, or *Monbaze, Monbaza, Monbaccia*, a Kingdom, near the Equinoctial Line, of *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*; betwixt the Kingdoms of *Quiloa* and *Melinde*, of great extent: the King, who gives himſelf the title of the *Emperor of the World*, is able to bring into the Field an Army of 80000 Men. The Capital City enjoys the ſame name, and has a ſtrong Caſtle built by the *Portugueſe*, and a fine Sea-Port or Haven: It ſtands an hundred and fifty Leagues from *Quiloa* to the North, in an Iſland of about four Leagues Circumference. Long. 65 00. Southern Lat. 30. 00. Dr. *Heylyn* placeth it Long. 72. 00. Lat. 4. 50. *Francis Almaida*, the *Portugal* Viceroy of *Africa*, ſack'd and burnt this City in 1505. After which, the *Portugueſe* ſecured themſelves of the Cittadel, till 1631: when the King of *Monbaze* took it by aſſault, Maſſacred all the *Chriſtians*, and (from a *Chriſtian* Convert) turned *Turk* again to be protected by the *Turks*.

Mommedi, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Lordin*.

Mompelliet, *Mons Peſſulus*, or *Peſſulanus*, a City in the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*; which has been a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbon* ever ſince the Year 1636: when it was ſubſtituted in the place of *Maguelone*, a ruined City, by Pope *Paul* III. It ſtands upon the River *Lez* upon an Hill; two Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, and fifteen from *Narbon* to the Eaſt. Sold in 1349. by *Sanctius*, King of *Majorca*, (whoſe Predeceſſors, and he till then was poſſeſſed of it) to *Philip de Valoiſe*, King of *France*. It is great, populous, well built; and has an Univerſity, particularly famous for the ſtudy of Phyſick.

Monaco. See *Munchen*.

Monaco, *Menæcium, Herculis Monœcii Portus*, corruptly called *Mourgues* by the Neighborhood; is a ſmall Sea-Port Town in the States of *Genoua*; of great Antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*. It is now very ſtrongly fortified; has a ſtrong Caſtle built on a Rock, a ſafe Harbor upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Princely Pallace belonging to the Family of *Grimaldi*; (the ſupreme Lords of the Town), though under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, ever ſince 1641. This is the Capital of the little principality of *Monaco*, to which belong only two places more, *Rocca Bruna* and *Menton*. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the County of *Nice*: but on the Eaſt it has the States of *Genoua*; and at this Town the Maritim *Alpes* begin. It ſtands about two Miles from *Nizza* to the Eaſt, and ſixty two from *Embrun* to the South-Eaſt.

Mon, *Mona, Angleſey*, an Iſland and County in *Wales*.

Monaghan, a Town and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*. The County hath on the Eaſt of it *Armagh*; on the North *Tyrone*; on the South and South-Eaſt *Cavan, Lowthe*, and part of *Eaſt Meath*; and on the Weſt *Fermanagh*. It contains five Baronies.

Monbeliar, *Mons Belligardus*, a Town and County in the *Franche Comte*; belonging to the Duke of *Wurtenburgh*; called by the *Germans, Mompelgart*, by the *French, Montbelsart*. The County lies between *Suntgow* to the Eaſt; and the *Franche Comte* to the Weſt, North, and South: under a Prince of its own. The Town ſtands at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the River *Alaine*; (which a little lower falls into the *Doux, Dubis*:) and has a Caſtle in which reſides the Count, who is of the Family of *Wurtenburgh*; but the

the out-works of this Caſtle are deſtroyed. This Town is forty Miles from *Beſanzon* to the South-Eaſt, and thirty three from *Baſil* to the Weſt.

Monbrizon, *Monbriſonium*, a City in *le Forez*, (a Province of *France*) upon the River *Veſie*; ſixteen Leagues from *Lion* to the Weſt, and two from the *Loyre* to the ſame. Called in the middle Writers *Mons Bruſonis*.

Moncaſtro, the ſame with *Bialogored*.

Moncayo, *Caunus*, a Mountain which lies in the Confines of *Arragon* and Old *Caſtile*; two Leagues from *Tarrazona* to the South, and ſix from the *Ebro*.

Moncenis, *Mons Cenisius*, *Cibenica juga*, a Mountain, over which the high Road lies between *Piedmont* and *Savoy*.

Moncon, *Monetio*, a fortified Town of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, upon an Hill, with the River *Cinca* running at its foot.

Moncontour, *Moncomerium*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Poictou* in *France*, upon the aſcent of a Hill, where the River *Dive* paſſes, nine or ten Leagues from *Poictiers*, towards *Loudun*. It was made remarkable in 1569. by the Victory which the *Roman Catholicks* gained over the *Huguenots* in the Reign of *Charles* IX; whoſe Army Royal fought under the Command of *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards K. *Henry* III. and that of the *Huguenots*, under Admiral *Coligny*.

Mondego, *Monda*, *Munda*, a River in *Portugal*; which ariſeth near *la Guarda*, a City of that Kingdom; and flowing Weſtward, between the *Douero* to the North and the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) to the South, it divides the Province of *Beira*: and waſhing the City of *Coimbra*, ſeven Leagues lower, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean.

Mondonnedo, *Mindon*, *Mindonia*, *Glandomirum*, a ſmall City of *Galicia*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; it ſprung up out of the ruins of *Breſonia*, a near City; four Leagues from the Ocean, eight from *Lugo* to the North, and ſix from *Rivadeo* to the Weſt. It is ſmall, and in a decaying State: ſeated in the Mountains; and waſhed by *Valindares* and *Sexto*, two ſmall Rivolets. Long. 9.25. Lat. 43.18.

Mondi, or *Mondovi*, *Mondovi*, and *Montdevis*, *Mons vici*, *Mons Regalis*, a ſtrong City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*; which has a Noble Caſtle, and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*; the ſecond next to *Turin*, within that principality, for largeneſs and populouſneſs. Seated on a Mount or Hill, at the Foot of the *Apennine*; towards the Borders of the State of *Genoua*, and of the Dukedom of *Montiferat*: it had heretofore an Univerſity, which is ſince removed to *Turin*. It belonged heretofore to the Dukedom of *Montiferat*; and at the Requeſt of *Theodorus* II. (Marqueſs of *Montiferat*) was made a Biſhops See in 1388. Pope *Pius* V. was Biſhop of this place, when he was choſen Pope. It ſtands two Miles from the *Tanaro*, fifteen from *Cunio* to the Eaſt, and eighteen from *Alba* to the South: now under the Duke of *Savoy*. *Charles Emanuel* I. Duke of *Savoy*, was the Founder of the Cathedral here, in which they pretend to preſerve a miraculous Image of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Mondidier, *Mons deſiderii*, *Mondiderium*, a ſtrong and garriſoned Town in the tract of *Santerre*, in *Picardy* in *France*, upon an Hill, betwixt *Amiens* and *Compiegne*, near a little River falling into the *Auregue*. It hath repulſed ſeveral attacques of the *Spaniards*.

Monemugi, or *Mono-Emugi*, *Monemugium*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in the *Lower Æthiopia*; otherwiſe called *Nimmamjo*: it is a great Kingdom; extending from the Kingdom of *Macoco* on the Weſt, to that of *Monotapia* on the South; the Kingdoms of *Monbaza*, and *Quiloa* Eaſt; *Sofala* and *Moſambick* North. But what Cities or Provinces it has, was never yet diſcovered by any *European*.

Monervino, *Minervium*, *Minervinum*, *Mons Orotmus*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*. Small, ill built, not much peopled, and ſeated in the Confines of the *Baſilicate*.

Monfeltro, or *Montefeltro*, *Feretrum*, *Mons Feretranus*, *Leopoli*, a City of *Umbria*, now in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the Capital of a Territory in the ſame, in the States of the Church; commonly called *San Leo*: it is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*. It ſtands upon the Skirts of Mount *Feretranus*, near the River *Arimino*, in the Confines of *Romandiola*; twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the South-Weſt, and fifteen from *Arimini* to the South; giving name to an honourable *Italian* Family. This Chair was removed to *Pinna*, a Town four Miles from it, by Pope *Pius* V. in 1572.

Monferrant, *Monferrandum*, a City in *Auvergne*; in a very fruitful Soil; from whence it has the name: It ſtands upon an Hill about one Mile from *Cleremont*, two Leagues from the River *Allier*, and twenty five from *Lion*; now in a flouriſhing ſtate, with divers Religious Houſes in it: The River *Bedat* glides by it. § There is another *Monferand* in the Territory called, *le Pais entre les deux mers*, that is, betwixt the confluence of the *Garonne* and the *Dordogne*. This latter is the firſt Barony in *Guienne*.

Monferrat. See *Monteferrat*.

Monfia, an Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, over againſt *Quiloa*. In Long. 65. and deg 8. Southern Lat.

Monfort l' Amaury, *Monfortium Amalrici*, *Monfortium Almaria*; a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Montorau*, in the Government of the *Iſle of France*; betwixt *Dampiere* and *Mante*, upon an Hill, with a little River gliding at its foot; about ten Leagues from *Paris*. It carries the name of an honourable Family.

Mongagnabe, a River in *Braſil*, in the Prefecture of *Paraiba*.

Mongibello, Mount *Ætna*; and by alluſion any burning Mountain in the *Italian* uſe of this Word.

Mongul, a Province in the *Aſiatick Tartary*.

Moniut, a Mountain in *Catalonia*.

Monluſſon, *Monluſſonium*, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, in the Confines of *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*: four Leagues from the Borders of *Auvergne*, and thirteen from *Moulins* to the Weſt. It is ordinarily epitheted *la fertile*, for its Vineyards and Paſturage.

Monmedy, *Mons medius*, *Mons maledictus*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City, in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Low Countries, upon the River *Chier*; ſeven Leagues from *Virdun* to the North, and about nine from *Luxemburgh* to the South-Weſt. It ſtands upon a Hill, very well Fortified; yet by the negligence of the *Spaniards*, for want of Ammunition and ſufficient Garriſons, frequently taken by the *French*. At laſt in 1657, being taken by them, it was by the *Pyrenean* Treaty yielded to *France*.

Monmiral, *Monmiralium*, a Town in the Province of *Brie*, in *France*, upon an Hill; where glides the River *Morin*, falling afterwards into the *Marne*. § Alſo one of the five ancient Baronies of *Perche-Gouet*.

Monmorency, *Monmorenciacum*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, four Leagues from *Paris* to the South-Weſt; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the beſt and moſt ancient Families of *France*. From this

Town, the Valley in which it lies, (one of the moſt fruitful ſpots of Ground in the whole World) is called the Valley of *Montmorency*.

Monmottion, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Poictou*, in *France*, upon the River *Garrampe*, (here covered with a Bridge) and the frontiers of *la Marche*.

Monmouthſhire, *Monumethia*, hath on the North the County of *Hereford*, on the Eaſt *Gloceſter*, on the South the *Severn*, and on the Weſt *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockſhires*. It is twenty four *Engliſh* Miles from North to South; and nineteen from Eaſt to Weſt. Full of Hills, Valleys, Woods and Springs: every where fruitful; abounding in Corn and Cattle; and injoys a temperate, healthful, clear Air. The moſt ancient Inhabitants were the *Silures*, Conquered by *Julius Frontinus*, in the Reign of *Veſpaſian*. after a War of about an hundred years continuance, with great loſs on the *Roman* Side: nor was this County won with leſs difficulty by the *Engliſh*; the *Welſh* being intirely poſſeſſed of it when the *Normans* conquered *England*: yet being conquered before *Wales*, it was united to the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *Edward* I. and accounted an *Engliſh* County, tho lying on the North of the *Severn*.

Monmouth, which gives Name to this County, ſtands between the *Wye* and the *Monow*; over both which Rivers it has a Bridge: in the North-Eaſt Border of the County; where *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, and *Gloceſterſhires* meet, as it were all in one Center. Three parts of it are ſecured by theſe Rivers. On the fourth it has a ſmall Brook called *Monnors*, which runs through the Town: on the North-Eaſt Side, where the Town is moſt acceſſible, it has an ancient Caſtle; (once a place of great Strength and Beauty) in which *Henry* V. (King of *England*) thence called *Henry of Monmouth*, was born. But now ruined, and uſed as a Farm-Houſe: there are three of the Gates ſtanding, with a part of the ancient Wall: it is ſtill a Corporation governed by a Mayor: This was alſo the Birth place of *Geofry* of *Monmouth*, the Hiſtorian. It now gives the Title of Earl to the R. H. *Charles Mordant*, Created E. of *Monmouth* by K. *W.* As before, of a Duke, in the Perſon of *James*, the late unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*; and it returns two Members to the Houſe of Commons. Long. 17. 36. Lat. 52. 08.

Monnow, a River of *Monmouthſhire*, between which and the River *Wye* ſtands the Town of *Monmouth*; falling into the *Severn*.

Mono Emugi, a Kingdom in *Africa*, ſee *Monemugo*. There are abundance of Elephants, with Mines of Braſs, Silver, and Gold, found in this Kingdom. A part of the *Mountains of the Moon* is incloſed therewith: and the Subjects traffick more eſpecially for Silk, Cotton, and Amber, with the Kingdoms of *Queiloa*, *Melinde* and *Monbaze*. Betwixt the Eſtates of the *Grand Negus* and it, lye ſome petty principalities, which are ever in Vaſſalage to the ſtrongeſt ſide.

Monomotapa, a City and Kingdom in the Southern *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, of great extent: which contains in it twenty five other Kingdoms; and reaches from North to South two hundred and fifty *Spaniſh* Leagues. *Cluverius* ſtretches it from the *Æthiopick* Ocean to the *Red-Sea*. Some ſpeak particularly of an *Amazonian* Kingdom amongſt the reſt, where the *Women* go to War and acquit themſelves with admirable bravery. The *Portugueſe* call the King of *Monomotapa*, *the Emperor of Gold*, from the abundance of that mettal found in Mines and the Rivers of his Dominions. *Monomotapa* (the Principal City, which gives Name to this vaſt and fruitful Empire) lies in Long. 48. 00. Southern Lat. 24. 35. Upon the banks of the River *Spiritu Santo*, very large, and adorned with a moſt magnificent Palace *Royal*.

Monopoli, *Monopolis*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which ſprung out of the Ruins of *Egnatia*, an ancient City not far off: a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; but exempt from the Juriſdiction of its Metropolitan. This City tho ſmall, is very ſplendidly and magnificently built: twenty two Miles from *Bari* to the Eaſt, and twenty five from *Taranto* to the North.

Monoſcoli, an ancient People of *Æthiopia*; alſo called *Sciopodes*, and mentioned by *Pliny*.

Monreale, *Monreali*, *Mons Regalis*, a ſmall City in the Iſland of *Sicily*, which is yet an Archbiſhops See. It ſtands upon a Hill, about four Miles from *Palermo* to the South; built by *William* II. King of *Sicily*. By Pope *Lucius* III. adorned with this Archiepiſcopal Chair, in the Year 1182, at the Requeſt of that Prince; who aſſigned this See a large Revenue, and built a ſtately Palace for the Archbiſhops.

Mons, *Montes*, *Montes Hannoniæ*, the Capital City of the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Low Countries*; called by the *Dutch Berghen*; by the *Germans Berg*; by the *French* and *Engliſh*, *Mons*: Seated upon the River *Troville*, (which a little lower falls into the *Haiſne*,) in the middle between *Douay* to the Weſt, and *Namur* to the Eaſt; twelve Miles from either; and ten from *Bruſſels* to the South-Weſt. It is very ſtrongly ſeated, becauſe all the Country about it may be drowned: and it is well walled, has three deep Trenches about it, a Caſtle in it. The publick and private Buildings are very Magnificent: many of them adorned with excellent Fountains. The *French* beſieged it with an Army of thirty thouſand Men, in 1678, under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*; and ſo ſtrongly retrenched their Army, that they deſpiſed any Attempt that could be made upon their Camp; yet the Prince of *Orange* coming up to the Relief of this City, bravely and reſolutely attacked them; and by the Valour chiefly of ten thouſand *Engliſh*, (led on by the brave Lord *Offory*), entered the *French* Camp, with their Swords drawn at high Noonday; the *French* General very hardly eſcaping. This rich, ſtrong, populous City defended it ſelf againſt the encroachment of the *French*, and remained in the hands of the *Spaniards*, till 1691. when the *French* beſieg'd and took it. The ancient Counts or Earls of *Hainault* uſed the title of *Earls of Mons*. There is a famous Abbey of Chanoneſſes in it, permitted to marry.

Mons en Puelle, a Village and Caſtle in the Chaſtellanie of *L'iſle*, in *Flanders*, betwixt the Cities *L'iſle* and *Douay*: where *Philip le Bel* K. of *France* fought the *Flemings*, Aug. 18. 1304. and killed of them 25000.

Monſerat, or *Monſerrat*, *Mons Serratus*, a Mountain in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Lobregat*; nine Miles from *Barcelone* to the South-Weſt: very high and ſteep: in the middle of it is a Monaſtery famous for the Worſhip of an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which was found here in 880.

Monſoreau, a Town in *Anjou* in *France*.

Monſtiers, a City and an Archbiſhoprick in *Tarentaiſe* in *Savoy*.

Mont, a Marquiſate in the *Eccleſiaſtick State*, ſubject to the Pope.

Montacute, a ſharp-pointed Hill in the South parts of *Somerſetſhire*, which has the honour to give the title of a *Viſcount* to the R. H. *Francis Brown*, deſcended from *Anthony Brown* created *Viſcount Montacute* in the Reign of Qu. *Mary* in 1554: which *Anthony* was deſcended from *Tho. Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, created Lord *Montacute* and afterwards Marqueſs *Montacute* by K. *Edw.* IV.

Montagnia, a conſiderable City of *Natolia*, upon the Coaſt of the Sea of *Marmora*, and the Gulph called heretofore *Cianus Sinus*; five Leagues from *Burſa*: accounted to have five or ſix thouſand Inhabitants

tants, of *Turks*, *Greeks*, and *Jews*; and by the way of the Gulph, entertaining a good Commerce with *Conſtantinople*.

Montalbo, a ſmall place in *Piedmont*, ſubject to the Pope.

Mont-alcino, or *Monte Alcino*, *Mons Alcinous*, and *Mons Alcinus*; a ſmall City in the Territory of *Siena*, under the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*; built upon an Hill; twenty one Miles from *Siena* to the South-Weſt, and fifty five from *Piombino* to the North-Eaſt. A Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction.

Montalto, *Mons Altus*, a New City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; under the Dominion of the Pope, upon the River *Monocia*; twelve Miles from *Fermo* to the South-Weſt and eight from *Aſcoli* to the North. A Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*, founded by Pope *Sixtus* V. who was born here. § There is another *Montalto* in the *Hither Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which paſſes for the *Uſugum* of *Livy*. A Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Cozenza*. § Beſides a ſmall Town under the Pope in *Italy*, upon the Confines of *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Monferrat*.

Montanes, *Caliabrum*, once a City of *Luſitania*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Merida*: now a conſiderable Town in the Province of *Eſtremadura* in *Spain*; which has a Caſtle in the Poſſeſſion of the Knights of Saint *James*; ſix Leagues from *Merida*.

Montargis, *Montargium*, a pleaſant City in *le Gaſtinois*, a Province of *France*; ſeated upon the River *Loing*, (which falls into the *Seyne*) twenty five Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and eighteen from *Orleans* to the Eaſt. Being beſieged by the *Engliſh* in 1418. it was burnt; and rebuilt in the Year 1528. ſince which time it has been eſteemed the Capital of *le Gaſtinois*.

Montauban, *Montalbanus*, *Mons Aureolus*, *Mons Albanus*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Quercy* in *Aquitain*, in the Confines of *Languedoc*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toloſe*, founded by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317. upon the River *Tarn*; eight Leagues from *Toloſe* to the North, nine from *Caors* to the South, and ten from *Agen* to the North-Eaſt. This is a pleaſant, great, rich, populous City: generally built with Brick, and a very ſtrong Place. By the Edict of *Nants*, (made in 1599, by *Henry* IV.) this was one of the places put into the Hands of the *French* Proteſtants for their Security. They quietly enjoyed it till the Year 1621, when it was in vain attempted to take it from them by a potent Siege. It had a Brick Bridge upon the River; which being much damnified in this Siege, was rebuilt in 1667, with a ſtanting Inſcription in *Latin*.

Montbelliard. See *Monbeliar*.

Montblanc, *Mons Albus*, a ſmall Town in *Catalonia*; Honored by being made the Title of a Dukedom; it ſtands upon the River *Francolinum*, five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the North.

Montbriſon. See *Monbriſon*.

Monte-Caſſino. See *Caſſin*.

Monte-Cozbino, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, of good antiquity. It was heretofore a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Beneventa*: but in 1433, the See became united with that of *Vulturara* in the ſame Kingdom.

Monte-Falco, a Town in the Province of *Ombria* in *Italy*, near the City *Spoleti*.

Monte-Fiaſcone, *Mons Phyſcon*, a ſmall City in S. *Peter's* Patrimony in *Italy*; made a Biſhops See by Pope *Urban* V. It ſtands upon the Lake of *Boſſena*, [*Voſinium*;] between *Viterbio* to the Eaſt, and *Boſſena* to the Weſt, eight Miles from either of them; and twenty from *Corneto* to the North: with the Biſhoprick of which this is united for ever. The Wines of this place have ever been in great eſteem.

Monte-Fiore, a Town in the *Marcha Anconitana* in *Italy*.

Monte-Leone, *Mons Leo*, *Hippo Vibo*, a City and Colony of the *Bruttii*, now in the *Further Calabria*; which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*; but that Chair was removed to *Melito*, by Pope *Gregory* VII. This place is in a very good eſtate: four Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twenty from the *Ionian* Sea, and about thirty eight from *Coſenza* to the South. See *Meliro*. Some imagine, that it was built upon the ruines of the ancient, *Vibo Valentia*.

Montelimar, *Mons limarii*, a Town in *Dauphine* in *France*, upon the River *Rubion*, and about one League from the *Rhoſne*. It is a large, handſome, well peopled Town, with divers religious Houſes in it, and a Cittadel: Frequently taken and retaken in the Wars of *Religion* in the laſt Age; but chiefly addicted to the *Huguenot* Party.

Monte Marano, *Mons Maranus*, a very ſmall City in the Further Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is yet a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*. It ſtands ten Miles from *Avellino* to the Eaſt.

Monte Peloſo, *Mons Peloſus*, *Peloſius*, *Peluſius*, &c. a ſmall, but populous City, in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Acerenza*, tho exempt from his Juriſdiction. This Biſhoprick was inſtituted by Pope *Sixtus* IV. in 1643. It ſtands upon the Borders of the Dutchy of *Bari*, betwixt *Acerenza* and *Matera*.

Montepulciano, *Mons Politianus*, a City in the Province of *Toſcana* in *Italy*, towards the *States of the Church*, and the Lake of *Chiano*, upon an Hill: It hath the Title of an *Epiſcopal* See, and may deſerve a further Remark for being the Birth-place of the ingenious *Angelus Politianus*.

Monte S. Angelo, a City and Archbiſhoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Montereau faut Yonne, *Mons Regalis*, *Monaſteriolum ad Icaunam*, a Town in *Champagne*; where the Duke of *Burgundy* (the ſworn Enemy of the Houſe of *Orleans*) was baſely murthered, *September* 10. 1419. It ſtands ſeven Leagues from *Melun* towards *Sens*, at the conjunction of the River *Yonne* with the *Seine*: and had heretofore a Palace Royal to adorn it.

Montefia, a Town in the Kingdom of *Valentia*; which gave Name to an Order of Knights, founded in 1317. (after the aboliſhing of the *Templars*) at this Town.

Monte-verde, *Mons Viridis*, a ſmall City in the *Further Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Confines of *Terra di Bari*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Conſa*. This See in 1531. was united with the titular Archbiſhoprick of *Nazareth*. It ſtands upon the River *Ofanto*; thirteen Miles from *Conſa* to the Eaſt, and twenty three from *Acerenza*.

Montferrat, *Montisferrat*, *Monferrat*, *Monferato*, *Mons Ferratus*, a Province of *Italy*: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, in 1570. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the Dukedom of *Milan*; the States of *Genoua* on the North, with the Territories of *Vercelli*, *Biella*, and *Canaveſe*; on the Weſt by *Piedmont*, (cut off from it by the *Apennine*;) and on the South, the Dukedom of *Milan*. So very fruitfull, and well cultivated, (tho it be Hilly) that it is thought to have its Name *à Feracitate*, from its Fertility. It has been ever ſince 1535, under the Duke of *Mantoua*; to whom it came by the Marriage of

Margaret, Sister of *Boniface*, the laſt Earl of this Country. Heretofore the Territory of *Canaveſe* was a part of it: which by the Treaty in 1631, was together with the reſt of this Dukedom, beyond the Po to the North, granted to the Duke of *Savoy*. The chief places under the Duke of *Mantoua*, are *Caſale*, *Arqui*, *Nizza*, and *Paglia*. Under the Duke of *Savoy*, *Turino*, *Alba*, and *Verua*. *Valenza* and *Baſſignia*, did together with *Mondovi* belong to it: but now diſmembred, and annexed to the Dukedom of *Milan*.

Montgatz, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*, in the County of *Pereczas*; and an Epiſcopal See heretofore under the *Greek* Church: ſo ſtrongly fortified with Ditches, and three Caſtles upon a Hill, where nothing can command them, that no Army without very great loſs is able to approach it. The Princeſs *Regotski*, a *Roman* Catholick Lady, Wife to Count *Teckely*, and Relict of the Prince *Regotski* (the laſt of that ancient and noble Family of *Batori*, which hath furniſhed Kings to *Poland*, and Princes to *Tranſilvania*) held out this place in the behalf of her Husband againſt the Emperor in 1687; till after a Blockade of ſeven Months, ſhe was neceſſitated to ſurrender, *Jan.* 25. 1688, upon theſe Conditions amongſt others; that ſhe ſhould deliver up all the Enſigns of Sovereignty, in her cuſtody, wherewith Count *Teckely* had been inveſted by the *Turk*, as Prince of *Hungary*; and take the City of *Vienna* for her Priſon, not to remove thence without the Emperor's leave.

Montgomery, *Mons Gomerici*, a ſmall Town in *Liſieux* in *Normandy*; the Count of which unfortunately ſlew *Henry* II. King of *France*, with a Launce in a Juſt, in 1559: who afterwards joining with the Rebels againſt the Crown, was beheaded more on the ſcore of this old Misfortune, than on the account of that Rebellion. This Town ſtands two *French* Leagues and an half from *Liſieux* to the South, and above three from *Argentan* to the North.

Montgomeryſhire, *Comitatus Montgomerienſis*, one of the Twelve Shires of *Wales*, called by the *Welſh* *Sire Trefaldwin*. Bounded upon the North with *Denbigh*, on the Eaſt with *Shropſhire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, and on the Weſt with *Merionethſhire*. Very Mountainous, but being well watered with Rivers and Springs, nevertheleſs very fruitful. The ancient Inhabitants were called by the *Romans*, *Ordovices*; a valiant and warlike People, hardly ſubdued in the Reign of *Domitian*. Nor were they conquered by the *Engliſh* before the Reign of *Edward* I. This County takes its Name from a Town ſeated upon a high Hill, in the Eaſtern Border towards *Radnor*; between the *Severn* (which riſeth in this County) and the *Kemlet*: it has been walled; on the North of it ſtands a fair Caſtle, which (ſaith Mr. *Speed*) is now well repaired. This Town was built by *Roger de Montgomery*, a *Norman* Earl; and from him had its Name. *Philip Herbert*, ſecond Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, was by *James* I. in the year 1605, made Earl of *Montgomery*; which Honor is now poſſeſſed by *Philip* III. who is the fourth Earl of this Family, and ſucceeded *William* his half Brother, in the Year 1674. It returns one member to the Houſe of Commons.

Montheion or *Montolon*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, near *Autun*, which gives name to a family of honour.

Montignac, *Montiniacum*, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Perigord*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon the River *Vezere* (here covered with a Bridge) four or five Leagues from *Sarlat*, and a little more from *Perigeux*. The Caſtle of it uſed to be the Seat of the ancient Counts of *Perigord*; for which reaſon they commonly ſurname it, *Montignac le Comte*.

Montigni le Roy, a Town in the County of *Baſſigni*, in *Champaigne*, upon the *Meuſe*, which hath its ſource near it: in Latin, *Montiniacum Regium*.

Montilli or *Monteil*. Some apprehend this place to be the ſame with *Montelimar* in *Dauphine*. Some ſituate it in *Languedoc*, and others upon the *Rhoſne*. And the reaſon, there is this notice taken of it, is, a Council aſſembled at it in 1209. againſt the *Albigenſes*: wherein it was reſolved, that *Raymond* VI. Earl of *Toloſe* (the ſupporter of their cauſe) ſhould be cited to appear in Perſon at *Valence*, before the Popes Legate, to anſwer to the diſorders objected againſt him.

Mont le Henry, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, upon a Hill, with a Caſtle built in 1015; and a Chaſtellaine belonging thereunto: together with the title of an Earldom near *Paris*, by the banks of a little River; falling ſoon after into the *Orge*. In the Year 1465. *Jul.* 16. *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, and *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, his Brother, (whom the Dukes of *Bretagne* and others of the Nobility had ſet up againſt King *Lewis*,) fought a very equal Battel here.

Mont le Marſan, *Mons Martiani*, the Capital Town of a Territory of the ſame name, in the Province of *Gaſcoigne* in *France*, upon the River *Midou*, where it receives the *Douſe*; in an excellent ſoil for Corn. The *Huguenots* were Maſters of this Town in 1569. before the Battel of *Moncontour*: But the Roman Catholick Party forced it ſoon after. See *Marſan*.

Mont Martre, a Mount near *Paris*, on the North ſide; where there is a remarkable Abbey, ſo called, either from the adoration of *Mars* or *Mercury* in ancient times there, as ſome; or from the Martyrdom of S. *Denis and his Companions* upon it, as others ſay.

Montmeilan, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Savoy*; the only place the Duke had left him by the *French* in *Savoy*, in the Year 1630. In vain attempted by the *French* in 1690; but taken the year after.

Montone, *Bedeſis*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, commonly called *il Bedeſe*, or *Ronco*. It ſpringeth from the *Apennine*; and running through the Dominions of the Church, watereth *Meldola*, and ſome other Caſtles; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*.

Montone, *Vitis*, a River in *Italy*, which riſeth out of the *Apennine*; and watering *Forli*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice* beneath *Ravenna*. Upon the Banks of this River, five Miles above *Ravenna*, *Lewis* XII. (King of *France*) ſlew eighteen thouſand *Spaniards* in a ſet Battel, in 1512.

Montpellier. See *Mompellier*.

Montpenſier, a ſmall Town in the *Lower Auvergne* in *France*, upon an Hill, betwixt *Auguperce* and *Gannat*; adorned with the title of a Dukedom and Peerdom, by K. *Francis* I. in 1538. It had formerly a Caſtle: But this was deſtroyed in the Reign of *Lewis* XIII. *Lewis* X. dyed here in 1226.

Montreali. See *Monreale*, an Archbiſhops See in *Sicily*. §. *Petra Deſerti* in *Arabia* has ſometimes gone by this name: and alſo a Town in *Spain*, where *Alphonſus* VI. K. of *Spain*, eſtabliſhed the order of the *Knights Templars*.

Montreul l' Argille, *Monaſterium Argille*, a ſtrong Town in *Picardy*, in the County of *Ponthieu*, ſeated upon an Hill; two Leagues from *Eaſtaple* to the Eaſt, upon the River *Canche*; three from *Heſdin* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from the *Britiſh* Sea. It has a ſtrong Caſtle belonging to it, and two ancient Abbeys of the Order of S. *Benedict* for Men and Women. *Philip* I. K. of *France*, after his divorce from Queen *Bertha* his Wife, baniſh'd her to this

this place, where she dyed in the Year 1093. It is also called *Montreuil sur le Mer*, to distinguish it from S. *Montreuil-Bellay*, a Town in the Province of *Anjou*, upon the frontiers of *Poictou*, at the conjunction of the *Touay* and the *Thon*.

Montrose, *Mons Rosarum*, a small Town in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*; twenty five *English* Miles from S. *Andrews* to the North-East; upon the Mouth of a River which there falls into the *German* Ocean. This place (tho small) deserves to be remembred on the account of *James Graham* Earl of it: who did Wonders for *Charles* I. in the lowest of his Misfortunes; and suffered Death for *Charles* II. with the same undaunted Bravery, in 1650. Whose dispersed Limbs by the Order of that Prince were Collected, *May* 11. 1661, and decently Buried in the Monument of his Ancestors: and the Head of the Marquess of *Argile* (his bitter Enemy) set up in the same place where his had stood.

Mont-Saint-Mariz, *Mons Sanctæ Mariæ*, a Territory in the Diocese of *Soissons* in *France*, otherwise called *Nostre Dame de Tartenoi*; and mentioned by the *French* Geographers upon the account of two Synods there assembled in 973. and 983.

Montserrat, a small Island in the North *America*, in the Possession of the *English*; so call'd by the *Spaniards*, from the Mountain of that name near *Barcelona* in *Spain*: it is about ten Miles long, and nine broad; in 17. Deg. Lat.

Monza, a small Town in the *Milanese* in *Italy*, upon the River *Lambro*, towards the Lake of *Como*; in a great Plain, ten Miles from *Milan*. The Emperors heretofore used to receive the *Iron Crow* here.

Monsuestia, an ancient City of, *Caramania*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which has formerly born the honour of a Bishops See, and likewise of an Archbishops under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Pliny*, *Ptolemy*, and *Strabo* mention it. A small Synod was assembled at it in 550. against *Theodorus*, the Bishop of the place. Now called *Mamistra*.

Morat, *Murat* or *Mourat*, *Muratum*, *Muratum*, a small Town in *Switzerland*, in the Canton of *Friburgh*, and the County of *Romont*; two Leagues from *Friburgh* to the North, and three from *Bern* to the West; called by the *Germans*, *Murten*; it stands upon a Lake of the same Name. In this place the *Swiss* first overthrew the Forces of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in 1476. then besieging it. In memory whereof, they, in a Chappel upon the banks of the Lake, advanced this Inscription; *Invictissimi atque fortissimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiæ Exercitus Muratum obsidens, contra Helvetios pugnans, hic sui Monumentum reliquit, Anno* 1476.

Morato, *Tyrus*.

Morave, *Moravus*, *Morus*, *Marus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; heretofore called *Marus*; now by the Inhabitants, *Morawa*; by the *Germans*, *Marh*. It ariseth in the Confines of *Bohemia* near *Altstadt*; and bending Southward, watereth and divideth the Province of *Moravia* (which takes its Name from it) and the City of *Olmutz*; then in *Austria* falls into the *Danube* over against *Haynburg*; five *German* Miles beneath *Vienna*, towards *Presburg*.

Morave, *Moravus*, *Margus*, *Margis*, a River of *Servia*; which ariseth in the Borders of *Macedonia*, towards the Fountains of *Orpheus*; and being augmented with many smaller Rivers, falls into the *Danube* beneath *Sendersnum*, eighty Miles from *Belgrade* to the East. There is another called by the same Name, which falls into this beneath *Nissa*: Which last is called *Morava* in *Bulgaria*, to distinguish it from the former.

Moravia, a well peopled Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Morawa*; *Morawska Zemie* by the *Slavonians*; *Mahren* by the *Germans*; *Moravie* by the *French*. It lies between *Silesia* to the North, and East; *Bohemia* properly so called to the West; *Austria*, and *Hungary* to the South: in the form of a triangle; about forty five Leagues from East to West, and thirty from North to South; under the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. This was anciently the Seat of the *Quadi*, a warlike People, and the *Marcomani*. It bore the honour, for some time, of the title of a Kingdom; afterwards of a Dukedom, and then a *Marquisate*. It now makes a part of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and is supposed to take its name from the River *Morawi*, *Morave*, or *die Mahr*, (*Morus* or *Marus*,) arising near to *Altstade* in *Bohemia* and joyning with the *Danube* at *Haynbourg* in *Austria*; being the same River with the precedent *Morava*. The Capital of it is *Olmutz*; and the other principal Towns are, *Brin*, *Iglaw*, and *Znaim*. It is a fruitful and pleasant Country; extremely well improved.

Morbihan, *Morbihanum*, a large Haven on the North side of the *Lesser Bretagne* in *France*; seven Leagues from *Port Louis* to the East, and near *Vannes*. Above thirty small Islands lye in the Gulph of this harbour.

The Mordvaites, a Province in the North Eastern Parts of the Empire of *Russia*, towards the River *Rha*; between the *Czeremisses* to the East, and *Woladimera* to the West. It is a Country of great Extent; and made terrible by its vast unpassable Woods and Forests.

More or *Moore*, an Episcopal City in the County of *Mayo*, in *Connaught* in *Ireland*.

Morea, *Peloponnesus*, a celebrated, great, and fruitful *Peninsula* of *Greece*; of about five hundred and fifty Miles in circuit. Its extent from *Corinth* in the North-East to Cape *Sapienza* in the South, is one hundred and fifty Miles: its breadth from Cape *di Sebolli*, to Cape *Tornese* on the West, one hundred and seventy five. Containing the Provinces of *Romania*, *Sacania*, *Belvedere*, and *Clarentia*; and the famous Cities of *Corinth*, *Coron*, *Clarenza*, *Patras*, *Misitra*, *Nauplia*, &c. Its principal Rivers are the *Orfea*, and the *Iris* or *Basiliporamo*. Its Mountains *Mynthe*, *Stymphalu*, *Pholoe*, *Lyceus*, &c. are mentioned in the Writings of the Ancients. This Country was first intirely conquered by the *Macedonians*, after the Death of *Alexander* the Great: then by the *Romans*, under *L. Mummius*, about one hundred and forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; when *Corinth*, the then Capital of this Province, was intirely ruined. In the later times of the *Greek* Empire, it had *Despotes* (or Princes of its own) who were subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople*; the last of which, *Thomas Palæologus*, was driven out of his Dominions by *Mahomet* II. in 1543. Ever since it has been in the Hands of those Destroyers of Mankind. But in 1685, the *Venetians* began the Reconquest: and in 1687, were intirely possessed of it (excepting only *Malvasia*) by a wonderful Revolution. And in *September*, 1690. they recovered *Malvasia* also.

Moret, *Muretum*, a Town in the Territory of *Gastinois*, in the Isle of *France*, upon the River *Loing*; adorned with the title of an Earldom. A Synod was held there in 850.

Morgab, *Margus*, a River of *Bactria*, a Province of *Persia*; which springing from the Mountains of *Choraxan*, and flowing through the Country called by their Name, falls into the River *Obengir*, which ends in the *Caspian* Sea.

Moritz,

Mozin, *Mucra*, a River of *France*, in the Province of *Le Brie*; which watereth *Colomiers* [*Columbaria*] and *Creſſy*; then falls into the *Marne* beneath *Meaux*: this is called the *Great Morin*, to diſtinguiſh it from another which falls into the *Marne* in the ſame Province, beneath *La Ferte ſous Jovare* to the Weſt of *Meaux*.

Mozini, a People of *Gallia Antiqua*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Virgil*. The latter ſtyles them, *Extremique hominum Morini*, &c. It is ſuppoſed with greateſt probability, that they dwelt in the (now) Dioceſes of S. *Omer*, *Boulogne*, and *Ypres*.

Mozlaix, *Morlæum*, *Mons relaxus*, a City in the Province of *Bretagne*; upon a River of the ſame Name, which has a Harbor on the North Shore of that Province. It ſtands about two Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea, and forty from *Rennes* to the Weſt, over againſt *Plymouth*. There is a Fort built to ſecure the Paſſage of the River, in an Iſland of the River. The Town ſtands upon an Hill, betwixt two Plains, and ſhows the Ruines of an old Cittadel.

Mozmandes, *Milmandra*, a River of *France*, in *Le Berry*.

Mozpeth, a conſiderable Market and Borough Town in the County of *Northumberland*, upon the River *Wensbeck*: The Capital of its Ward; fortified with a Caſtle; returning two Members of Parliament, and giving the Title of *Viſcount* to the Earl of *Carliſle*.

Moztagne, *Moritania*, a ſmall Town in the Territory of *Tournayſis* in *Flanders*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Eſcaut* and *Scarpe*, towards *Valenciennes*, two or three Leagues from *Tournay*. It has formerly been fortified. § Alſo a large, handſome, and populous Town in the *Upper Perche*, in *France*, towards the borders of *Normandy*, upon a Stream which there begins to form the River *Huiſne*. This *Mortagne* is now adorned with a Caſtle. § There is a third of the Name in the Province of *Poictou*, towards the Confines of *Bretagne*, at the reception of the *Loing* by the River *Seure Nantoiſe*.

Mozlain, *Moritonium*, *Moritolium*, a ſmall Town in *Normandy*, near the River *Ardee*, towards the Confines of *La Mayne*, betwixt *Auranches* and *Domfront*: which by *Henry* I. King of *England* and Duke of *Normandy*, was given, with the Title of an Earldom, to his Nephew *Stephen Blon*, afterwards in 1135. King of *England*, whoſe ſecond Son *William* enjoy'd the ſame Title in the next Succeſſion. But *William* died without Iſſue. This Town by ancient Cuſtom, in publick Proceſſions, carries a naked Sword in the place of a Standard.

Mozlane, *Mortana*, a River in *Lorain*.

Mozlara, or *Mortare*, *Mortaria*, *Pulchra Sylva*, a ſtrong, great, populous Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Gogna*; four Miles from *Vigevano* to the North-Weſt, ten from *Novara* to the South-Eaſt, and twenty four from *Pavia* to the Weſt. Anciently called *Bella*, or *Pulchra Sylva*, the *Beautiful Wood*; but upon the great Slaughter of the *Lombards*, by the Forces of *Charles the Great*, (when he took *Deſiderius*, their King, Priſoner, in 774,) it took the Name of *Mortara*, which ſignifies *Slaughter* or Death. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658. and put under the Duke of *Modena*. In 1660. it was upon a Peace reſtored back to the *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Lumellina*.

Le Mozuan, *Morundia*, *Morvinus tractus*, a mountainous Tract or Territory in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, of ſmall extent; and its Limits not well known.

Mor Verridh, the *Welſh* name of the *Iriſh* Sea.

Moſa, the *Meuſe*. See *Maes*.

Moſambick, *Moſambica*, a City of *Zanguebar*; on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Africa*, in an Iſland near the Continent; at the Mouth of a River of the ſame name; which there falls into the *Æthiopick Ocean*. To this City belongs a ſtrong Caſtle, and a ſafe Haven hour, all in the Poſſeſſion of the *Portugueſe*. Long. 63. 40. South Lat. 14 05.

Moſcow, *Moſcua*, *Moſchia*, the Capital of the Empire of *Moſcovy*, or *Ruſſia*; called by the Inhabitants *Moſqua*; by the *European* Strangers, *Moſcow*; by the *Poles*, **Moſcouf**; by the *Germans*, **Moſcaw**. One of the greateſt Cities in *Europe*; extremely frequented on the ſcore of Trade, and the common Reſidence of the Great Duke, or **Czar** of *Moſcovy*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame name; (which a little more to the Eaſt falls into the *Occa* or *Aka*; which at *Novogorod* falls into the *Wolga*:) one hundred and ſeventy Miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the Eaſt, fifty four *Poliſh* Miles from *Smolensko*, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the North-Eaſt. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36. This City is three *German* Miles in compaſs; and no doubt (ſaith *Olearius*) has been greater; yet in his time it had forty thouſand Houſes. In general, it looks like a maſs of divers Towns, rather than one City. The Streets are broad, but very miry; the Houſes generally low, built all of Deal, covered with Bark and ſometimes with Flag over the Bark, which makes them extremely ſubject to be deſtroyed by Fire. The Houſes of ſome great Lords and rich Merchants are built with Brick and Stone. In 1571. the *Crim Tartars* made an Inroad and burnt this whole City, except the Caſtle: in 1611. the *Poles* burnt it in the ſame manner. About 1636. the third part of it was burnt by Accident. In 1668. it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by Fire. The Caſtle (or Great Duke's Palace) is fortified with three ſtrong Walls, and a good Ditch; well mounted with Cannon. In the midſt of it is a Steeple covered with Copper; there is in it a Stone Palace built for the Prince after the *Italian* manner: before it is the great Market-Place, well ſtored with all ſorts of Merchandize; and the Traders have their particular Places aſſigned them. § The Province of *Moſcow* is bounded on the North by *Roſtow* and *Suſdale*; on the Eaſt by *Rhezan*, on the South by *Verotina*, and on the Weſt by *Bielkia*: the Capital of it is *Moſcow*. This Province is very fruitful, well peopled: and the Dukes of it having by Marriages and Wars ſubdued and brought in all the other, this whole Empire is commonly called by that Name. but I ſhall repreſent it under the word *Ruſſia*.

Moſelle. See *Moeſel*.

Moſeniga, *Meſſene*, once a famous City of *Peloponneſus*; now a ſmall contemptible Village on the South-Weſt part of the *Morea*, upon the River *Pirnaza*: eight *German* Miles from *Coron* to the North, ſix from the Mouth of that River, and thirteen from *Miſitra* to the Weſt.

Moſka, a River which paſſeth through the City of *Moſcow*: it ariſeth in the Province of *Tuere*; and receiving the *Occa* near *Columna*, about a Mile lower falls with it into the *Wolga*. *Olearius*.

Moſul, *Aſſyria*, a Region of *Aſia*, the Seat of the firſt General Empire. Till of late it was under the King of *Perſia*; but now almoſt entirely under the *Turks*. It has this name from *Moſul*, a City upon the *Tygris*; thirty five Miles from *Amida* to the North-Eaſt: thought to be **Nineve**.

Motir, *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the *Line*; betwixt *Gilolo* to the Eaſt, *Tidor* to the North, *Machian* to the South and *Celebes* to the Weſt. It is in the Poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*.

Motola, *Motula*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Confines of *Bari*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Taranto*. It ſtands

at

at the foot of the *Apennine*; ſeven Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, thirteen from that City to the North-Weſt, twenty five from *Bari* to the South-Weſt: and not much better than a Village.

La Mothe, a Village and Fortreſs in *Lorain*, upon the Borders of *Champagne*; which endured a Siege of five months; but being at laſt taken by the *French*, was diſmantled in 1645.

Moulins, *Molinæ*, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Bourbonnois*; ſeated upon the River *Allier*, which watering *Nevers* alſo, falls into the *Loir*; ſixty two Leagues from *Paris* towards *Lion*, twelve from *Nevers*, and twenty from *Clermont*. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Sylvanacum*, an ancient City not far off; and uſed to be the ordinary Reſidence of the *Princes of Bourbon*, who built a Caſtle in it, where the *Kings of France* have often taken their Diverſion. The Tomb of *Henry* 2. King of *France*, is to be ſeen here. *Charles* IX. held a great Aſſembly of the Nobility and Chief men of the Kingdom at this place in 1565; paſſing at the ſame time the famous *Edict of Moulins*. It affords good medicinal Waters, and here the *Allier* receives the River *Daure*.

Moulon, *Molo*, a River of *France*, near *Bourges en Berry*; which flowing by the Monaſtery of *S. Sulpicius*, falls into the Greater *Aveyron*. *Hoffman* in *Biturix*.

South Moulton, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Mounſter, *Momonia*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. On the North it is ſeparated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*; on the Eaſt it has *Leinſter*, on the South and Weſt the *Vergivian* Ocean. It is in length from North to South ninety Miles, in breadth one hundred: divided into ſix Counties; *viz. Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *VVaterford*, *Deſmond*, and *Tipperary*. The chief City is *Limerick*. The reſt are *Caſhell*, *Cork*, *Kinſale*, and *VVaterford*. The *Iriſh* call this Province **Mown**.

The **Mountains of the Mun**, *Montes Lunæ*, are a Ridge of Mountains which run croſs *Africa* from Eaſt to Weſt; ſeparating the Kingdom of *Gojame* to the North, from the Lower *Æthiopia* to the South. The Ancients ſuppoſed the *Nile* to ſpring out of theſe Mountains; which is found to be a miſtake: that River riſing in a Plain, on the North ſide of thoſe Mountains.

Mountſerrell, a Market Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Goſcote*, near the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge; and formerly a Caſtle, that ſtood upon a ſteep and craggy Hill; but long ſince demoliſhed.

Mouſon, or *Mouzon*, *Moſomum*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Maes*; in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; between *Sedan* to the North, and *Stenay* to the South: three Leagues from either, and eleven from *Verdune*. Often taken and retaken of latter times; and particularly famous for a brave Defence it made againſt the Imperialiſts under the Command of *Picolomini*, one of the greateſt Captains of his time. It was finally recovered out of the hands of the *Spaniards* in 1653, and is ſtill under that Crown. Two ſmall *French* Synods were aſſembled at it in 948. and 995.

Mowcop-Hill, a noted Hill in *Staffordſh.* in the Confines of *Cheſhire*, where Mill-ſtones are procured.

Mozambick. See *Moſambick*.

Mſciſlaw, *Mſciſlavia*, a City in *Lithuania*, of great ſtrength; ſeated upon the River *Soſz*, in the Confines of *Moſcovy*; ſixteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Smolenſko* to the South, and eighteen from *Mohilow* to the Eaſt. This Place was beſieged in 1386. by *Swentoſlaus*, Duke of *Smolenſko* without any Succeſs, But taken by the *Ruſs* ſome few years ſince; who *in* the Reign of *Sigiſmond* I. (King of *Poland*) had received a great Defeat under the Walls of it. It has the honour of the Title of a *Palatinate*.

Muer, *Mura*, *Savaria*, *Darus*, a River of *Stiria*; which ariſeth in the Biſhoprick of *Saltzburgh*: and flowing through *Stiria*, watereth *Gratz*, (the Capital of this Province) and *Judenburgh*; and a little beneath *Kaniſcha*, falls into the *Drave* in the *Lower Hungary*. On the Banks of this River Count *Serini* defeated an Army of the *Turks*; and ſlew ten thouſand of them, in 1663.

Muers, *Murocincta*, a Town in the *Lower Germany*, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*; now called *Moers* by the *Germans*; and *Muers* by the *French*: the Capital of an Earldom and a County of the ſame name; between the Dukedom of *Cleves*, and the Biſhoprick of *Cologn*; under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It lies in the middle between the *VVeſel* to the North, and *Neuſs* or *Nuys* to the South; nine Miles from *Cologn* to the North.

Mutaco, *Mutacum*, a Kingdom of great extent in the Higher *Æthiopia*.

Mutachen, a great City in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*.

Mulbach, *Miliare*, a River of *Tranſilvania*.

Muldaw, *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Multava*. It ariſeth in the Borders of *Bavaria*, five *German* Miles from *Paſſaw*: and flowing North, watereth *Budweiſs*, a City of *Bohemia*; then taking in the *Saxawa* and the *Mixa*, it paſſeth through *Prague* the Capital of that Kingdom: and three Miles lower falls into the *Elbe*.

Mulgrave, an ancient Caſtle in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near the Sea, and not far from *Whitby*: firſt built by *Peter de Mauley* in the time of *Rich.* I. and continued in the line of its Founder for ſeven Generations. Afterwards, through other Families, it came to the *Sheffields*. *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*, Lord *Preſident* of the North, being created *Earl of Mulgrave* by K. *Charles* I. in 1625. whoſe Great Grandſon by *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave* is the R. Hon. *John Sheffield*, the preſent Earl of *Mulgrave*.

Mulhauſen, *Mulnhauſen*, *Mulhuſia*, a City of *Germany* in *Thuringia*, at the foot of a Mountain, upon the River *Unſtrute*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Erfurd* to the Weſt, and four from *Eyſenach* to the North. It is a fine City; under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; being otherwiſe Free and Imperial.

Mulhauſen, *Arialbinum*, *Atalbinum*, *Mulhaſia*, a City in the Upper *Alſatia*, called by the *French Milauſe*; ſeated upon the River *Hellel*. Once an Imperial and Free City; but in 1515. leagued with the *Swiſs*, and united to *Suntgow*. It ſtands three Leagues from *Ferrette* to the North, and *Baſil* to the South-Weſt; but heretofore belonged to *Alſatia*.

Mulheim, *Limiris*, a Town in *Saxony* in *Germany*.

Mullon, *Nauilubio*, a River of the *Aſturia's* in *Spain*; which ſeparates *Galicia* from the *Aſturia's*, and then falls into the Bay of *Biſcay*.

Multan, *Multanum*, a City of the Hither *Eaſt-Indies*, upon the River *Indus*; in the middle between *Labor* to the Eaſt, and *Candahar* to the Weſt; under the *Mogul*. Once great and well peopled; but now declining; yet it is the Capital of a Province of the ſame name. Long. 104. 55. Lat. 31. 05.

Multaw, the ſame with *Muldaw*.

Multa, a River of *Africa*, which ſpringeth from Mount *Atlas*; and ſeparates the Kingdom of *Fez* and *Teleſm*, then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Munch, the *Carpathian* Mountains.

Munchen, *Monachum*, *Monachium*, *Campodunum*, the capital City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Munich*; by the *Italians*, *Monaco*; and

and of old *Iſmiſca*. It ſtands upon the River *Iſere*, (here covered with a Bridge): and has a magnificent Palace belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which in 1675. ſuffered ſomething by Fire: five *German* Miles from *Friſingen* to the South, fifteen from *Ratiſbon* towards *Inſpruch*, and eight from *Ausburg* to the Eaſt. Firſt walled by *Otho*, Duke of *Bavaria*, about the year 1156. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it in 1632. and being adviſed to ruine the *Ducal Palace*, ſaid, *he ſhould be ſorry to deprive the World of ſo admirable a Piece.*

Munta, an ancient Town in the Kingdom of *Granada*, in *Spain*; which *Mariana* admits to be the ſame with the modern *Ronda la Vieja*. It was at this Town, that *Julius Cæſar* put a period to the Civil Wars betwixt *Pompey and him*, by a Victory obtained over the Sons of *Pompey*, in the year of *Rome* 709.

Munta, *Apollinis Urbs magna*, an ancient City in *Egypt*, upon the Weſt ſide of the *Nile*; one hundred and ſixty *Engliſh* Miles South of *Grand Cairo*: now in a good condition.

Munthoa, a City in the Province of *Yunnan* in *China*.

Munts, *Lycopolis*, a City on the Weſtern Shoar of the *Nile*; one hundred and five *Engliſh* Miles South of *Grand Cairo*: now in a flouriſhing State.

Munſter, the ſame with *Munchen*.

The **Munſamudini**, a Tribe of the ancient *Berberes*, in *Africa*. See *Berberes*.

Munſter, *Mimingroda*, *Monaſterium*, a City of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Mounſtre*. The Capital of *Weſtphalia*; a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, founded by *Charlemaigne*; and a great, rich populous City. It ſtands upon the River *Aa*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Oſnaburg* to the South, twenty two from *Bremen* towards *Cologne*, (from which it ſtands eighteen,) and twelve from *Paderborne* to the Weſt. It has a ſtrong Caſtle; and was once an Imperial and Free City, but ſince exempted. Particularly remarkable for the great Calamities it ſuſtained in 1533. when ſeiſed by the *Anabaptiſts*: who ſet up here *John* of *Leiden* for their King; perpetrating horrid Villanies, under the pretence of *Enthuſiaſtick Zeal*; and could not be ſuppreſſed, till this City had endured a years cloſe Siege. No leſs famous for a general Peace here treated in 1648. In 1661. it was taken by *Bernard* its Biſhop, (a man wholly addicted to War and Bloodſhed) after a long Siege: ever ſince, it has been ſubject to the Biſhops of this Dioceſe.

The Biſhoprick of Munſter, called by the *Germans*, **das Biſthum unon Munſter**; is a Province in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, in the *German* Empire; which has its name from its Capital. Bounded on the Weſt with *Overyſſel*, on the North with the Earldoms *Embden* and *Oldenburgh*; on the South with the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*, and the County of *Marck*: on the Eaſt by the Biſhoprick of *Oſnaburgh*, and the Counties of *Diepholt* and *Ravenſperg*. Almoſt an hundred Miles in length from North to South; but not of equal breadth: and divided into thirteen Bailiwicks. The principal Cities, are *Munſter*, *Meppen*, *Vechte*, and *Varendorp*. It is extremely full of Woods and Marſhes: fitter for the production of Cattle, than Habitation of Men.

Munſter, *Monaſterium*, is a ſmall City in the Valley of S. *George*, in the *Upper Alſatia*; upon the River *Fach*, at the foot of Mount *Vauge*; five Leagues from *Briſach* to the Weſt: called in *Stegauenthall*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Cities of the ſame name. It was an Imperial Free City; but now exempted, and ſubject to the Crown of *France*.

Munſter Eyffel, a Town in the Dukedom of *Juliers*, upon the River *Erft*; in the Territory of *Eyffel*, in the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*; ſix *German* Miles from that City to the South, and ſeven from *Aquiſgran* to the North-Eaſt; under the Duke of *Newburgh*.

Munſter Meinfeld, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Trier* or *Treves*, upon the *Moſelle*; three *German* Miles from *Coblentz* to the North-Weſt: under the Archbiſhop of *Trier*.

Munſterberg, *Munſterberga*, a City of *Sileſia*; heretofore ſubject to its own Duke, with the Territory belonging to it. This City ſtands upon the River *Olaw*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Vratiſlaw* to the South, and the ſame diſtance from *Oppeln* to the Weſt.

The Dukedom of *Munſterberg*, lies in *Bohemia* in the *Upper Sileſia*: now in the poſſeſſion of the Emperour. Bounded by the Dukedom of *Grotkaw* to the Eaſt, that of *Schweidnitz* to the North, and *Bohemia* to the Weſt and South.

Munſterthal, *Vallis Monaſterii*, a ſmall Territory in the Canton of *Gotteſpunt*, amongſt the *Griſons*.

Munzarrum, *Taurus*, a Mountain in the *Leſſer Armenia*.

Muradal, or *El puerto de Muradal*, *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*, a paſſage over the Mountains of *Morena*, leading to *New Caſtile*, *Andaluzia*, and the Borders of *Portugal*: where *Alphonſus* King of *Caſtile* with the King of *Navarre*, obtained ſo great a Victory over the *Moors*, as to leave two hundred thouſand of them dead upon the place. There was heretofore, nigh to it, a Town called *Caſtulo* (now a Village, by the name of *Caſtona*,) which gave it the *Latin* Name, of *Saltus Caſtulonenſis*.

Murat, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Auvergne*, in *France*, upon the River *Alagnon*, at the foot of the Mountains; three or four Leagues from *S. Flour*: adorned with the Title of a *Vicecomtey*.

Murana, *Crabra*, a River in *Italy*, which ariſeth in *Campagnia di Roma*; and dividing into two Branches, one falls into the *Trocrom*, (two Miles above *Rome*,) the other runs through *Rome* into the *Tiber*.

Murcia, a City and a Kingdom in *Spain*. The Kingdom is very ſmall: lies on the South of *New Caſtile*, (to which it is now united) which bounds it on the North. The Kingdom of *Valentia* on the Eaſt, the Kingdom of *Granada* on the Weſt, and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the South. It is called a Kingdom, becauſe during its being under the *Moors* it had diſtinct Kings for many Ages. The chief Cities in it, are *Carthagena*, and *Murcia*, (the Capital of this Kingdom.) It is ſeated on the River *Segura*, in a pleaſant Plain, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Valentia*; three Leagues from *Orihuela* to the Weſt, ſix from *Carthagena* to the North-Weſt, eight from the *Mediterranean Sea*. Retaken from the *Moors* in 1265. and being a conſiderable and pleaſant place, injoys the preſence of the Biſhop of *Carthagena*, for the moſt part.

Muret, *Muretum*, a Town in the Province of *Gaſcoigne*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the *Garonne*, two Leagues from *Tholouſe*: near which, *Simon*, Earl of *Monfort*, in 1213. obtained a great Victory over the *Albigeois* and *Arragonois*. *Peter* (the King of *Arragon*) being there ſlain, together with the Earl of *Tholouſe*; and above twenty thouſand of their men. § Alſo a ſmall Town in the Province of *Limoſin*, in the ſame Kingdom.

Muro, *Muru*, a ſmall City in the *Baſilicata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*. It is ſeated at the foot

foot of the *Appenine*, in the Confines of the Principate; twelve Miles from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and twenty from *Acerenza* to the West.

Murray, *Moravia*, one of the North-Eastern Shires of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; of great extent from East to West: on the North it has the *German Ocean*, and *Murray Frith*; on the East *Buchan*; on the South *Athole* and *Mar*; and on the West *Loquaber*. It is in length ninety *Scotch* Miles, and in its greatest breadth thirty. The principal Town is *Elgin*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of S. *Andrews*: but he is stiled Bishop of *Murray*, not of *Elgin*.

Murray Frith, *Vara*, a great Arm of the *German Ocean*; which pierceth the Eastern Shoar of *Scotland*. On the North and West it has the County of *Ross*, and on the South *Murray* and *Buchan*. There is no Town of any consideration upon it, except *Chanrie*.

Muscovy. See *Russia*.

Mussidan, a Town in the Province of *Perigord* in *France*, upon the River *Lille*, four or five Leagues from *Perigeux*: famous in the Civil Wars of *Religion*, in the last Age.

Mut, *Vidua*, a River of *Ireland*.

Moya, *Mulcha*, the *Niger*, a vast River in *Africa*.

Mycons. See *Micoli*.

Mygdonia, a Country of the ancient *Macedonia*, betwixt the Rivers *Strymon* (*Struma*,) *Axius* (*Vardari*,) and the Gulph of *Aiomana*. *Apollonia*, *Anisigonia*, *Amphipolis*, *&c.* were its principal Cities. § The same name was anciently also given to a Country in *Mesopotamia*, lying along the course of the River *Mygdonius*, which watereth the Walls of the City *Nisibin*, and thence runs to the Bed of the *Tigris*.

Myrcene, an ancient City of the *Peloponnesus*, betwixt *Argos* and *Corinth*. Otherwise called *Agios Adrianos*.

Myrea, *Mylias*, a City of *Pamphylia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; now ruined.

Myra, the ancient name of the City *Strumita* in *Lycia*. See *Strumita*.

Myrbach, a small Town in the *Upper Alsatia*, in *Germany*; remarkable for a famous Abbey, which before the possession of this Country by the *French*, had the honour to be an Ecclesiastical *Principality*, immediately dependent of the *Emperour*.

Myrlea, *Apamia*, a City of *Bythinia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the South Shoar of the *Propontis*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*; and still called by its ancient name.

Mysia, a Country of *Asia Minor*, according to the ancient Geography; divided into the *Greater* and *Lesser Mysia*; the former lay betwixt *Phrygia*, *Bythinia*, the *Ægean Sea*, and *Mysia the Lesi*; as this latter did betwixt *Troas* and the *Hellespont*. Now wholly contained in *Natolia*, and under the *Turks*. Its principal ancient Cities, were *Pergamus*, *Trajanopolis*, *Adramyttios*, *Cyzicus*, *Lampsacus*, *&c.*

N O.

Nab, *Nabus*, a River of *Norgow*, which ariseth out of the Mountains of *Sultzberg*, near the Fountains of the *Main*; and flowing Northward through *Norgow*, or the *Upper Palatinate*, is increased by several smaller Rivers; at last ends in the *Danube*, a little above *Ratisbone*.

Nabathæi, an ancient people of the *Stony Arabia*, descended, in the judgment of *Isidore*, from *Nabaioth* the Son of *Ismael*. Their Country was bounded by *Arabia Deserta* on the East, *Palestine* on the South, and *Arabia Felix* on the North. Their Capital City, *Petra*. Being the same people, who, as *Josephus* writes, were defeated once in a great Fight by *Paulus Gabinius*, sometime *Governour of Syria*.

Nadder, a River of *Wiltshire*, joining with the *Willy* at *Wilton*, near *Salisbury*; and there falling into the *Avon*.

Nadin, a Fortress in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*; taken from the *Venetians* by *Solyman* II. but since retaken by them, and kept.

Naerden, or *Narden*, *Nardenum*, a strong Town in *Gooland*, (whereof it is the Capital,) in *Holland*; upon the *Zuyder Sea*; almost four *German* Miles from *Amsterdam* to the East. In 1572. surprised, and much defaced by the *Spaniards*. In 1672. it fell into the hands of the *French*; but being recovered, is now very strongly fortified.

Nagata, the Kingdom of *Astracan*, in *Tartaria Deserta*, in the *Czar's* Dominions. Some describe it to be a Kingdom, or a *Horde of Tartars* there, distinct from *Astracan*.

Nagera, *Nagara*, a City in *Old Castile*, in the Province of *Rusconia*; by a River of the same name: once a Bisho. See, now translated to *Calzada*; yet honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. This City lies thirty *Spanish* Leagues from *Saragoza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Burgos* to the North-East. Near it was a Bloody Fight between *Peter* King of *Portugal*, and *Henry* King of *Castile*, in 1365. In which the latter prevailed; and in memory of that Victory, instituted the Knights of the *Flower de Lys*; the *French* joining with *Peter* against *Castile*, and being beaten in that Battel.

Nagibania, a Town in *Transylvania*, in which are Mines of Silver: six Miles from *Bistirz* to the West, in the Borders of the *Upper Hungary*: called by the *Latin* Writers, *Rivulus Puellarum*.

Naha, *Nava*, a River of *Germany*.

Naiac, a small Town in the Province of *Rovergue*, in *France*, upon the River *Aveirou*, betwixt *Villefranche*, and S. *Antonin*. It is a famous place for *Vitriol*; and in the Civil Wars of *Religion*, it attained to a considerable name.

Najara, one of the principal Towns in the Province of *Rioga*, in *Old Castile*, in *Spain*; betwixt *Logrono* and *Calahorra*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom.

Naim, a small City in *Galilee*, in *Palestine*, four Miles from *Nazareth* to the West, and near Mount *Tabor*; where our *Saviour* raised a person from the dead. Now in the condition of a despicable Village, with only some houles of *Wild Arabs* in it.

Namptwich, a Market Town in *Cheshire*: the second in beauty and largeness, in that County; and of particular note for the *White Salt* here made in great plenty. It stands upon the Banks of the *Weever*, and is the Capital of its Hundred.

Namur, *Namurcum*, *Nemetocerna*, a great and strong City in the *Low-Countries*; the Capital of one of the *seventeen Provinces*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, by the Order of Pope *Paul* IV. This City stands betwixt two Hills, on the West Shoar of the *Maes*, where it receives the *Sambre*; nine Leagues from *Louvain* to the South, ten from *Brussels* to the East, and seven from *Philippeville* to the North. Adorned with divers Churches, Monasteries, and handsom Buildings. It has a strong Castle, and was under the *Spaniards*, till the beginning of the year 1692. that it was taken by the *French*.

The Earldom of **Namur**, is a ſmall Province; included by the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt and South, by *Hainault* on the Weſt, and *Brabant* on the North. There are only three places of Note in it; *Namur*, *Charlemont*, and *Charleroy*; beſides ſome good Abbeys, and about one hundred and eighty Villages. It is Mountainous and Barren, but not unprofitable; there being great plenty of Iron and Lead Mines, and Quarries of Marble. We read of its being an *Earldom* ever ſince the year 924. It is about twelve Leagues long, and a little leſs broad.

Nancang, or *Nangan*, a City in the Province of *Quanſi* in *China*, almoſt ruined in the late Wars of the *Tartars*.

Nancy, *Naſium*, *Nanceium*, *Nancium*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*; ſeated upon the River *Meurte*, (which falls into the *Moſelle*) five Leagues from *Toul* to the Eaſt, fourteen from *Bar le Duc* to the ſame, and ten from *Metz* to the South. In 1476. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* was ſlain in Battel, by *Rene* Duke of *Lorrain*, near this City. In 1587. it was firſt fortified. In 1633. taken by *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*. In 1661. diſmantled. But in 1673. the *French* began to refortifie it; and have ſince made it very ſtrong.

Nancyam, a City in the Province of *Chiamſi*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Nandor Alba, *Belgrade*.

Nangazacht, a City of *Japan*, in the Iſland of *Ximo* and the Province of *Figen*, with a very convenient Port. Pope *Sixtus* V. advanced it to the Dignity of an *Epiſcopal* See, under the Metropolitan of *Goa*. But at preſent it abides without a Biſhop.

Nanhiung, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quanſi*.

Nankanga, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quanſi*.

Nanni, a City in the Province of *Chiamſi*, in *China*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Puon* and *Si*, towards the Borders of the Kingdom of *Tunquin*.

Nanning, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quanſi*.

Nanquin, a great City in the Kingdom of *China*, upon a Bay, and in a Province of the ſame name; once the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the Court, and now vaſtly great and populous: But its Palace *Royal* was ruined by the *Tartars*: One of the moſt celebrated Ports in the Eaſt.

The Province of **Nanquin**, (which was once the greateſt in this Kingdom) is bounded on the North by *Xantum*; on the Weſt by *Honan* and *Huquam*; on the South by *Chekiam*; and on the Eaſt by the *Chinian Ocean*. It contains fourteen great, and an hundred and ten ſmall Cities; one hundred ninety ſix thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen Families: Being divided into fourteen Parts, to each of which there belongs a great City.

Nanſa, *Neſna*, a River in *Biſcay* in *Spain*.

Nanterre, *Nemptodurum*, *Nemetodurum*, a Town in the *Iſle of France*, near the River *Seine*, betwixt *Paris* and *S. Germain*, from the former diſtant two Leagues. *S. Genevieve*, the *Patroneſs Saint* of *Paris*, was born at it. In the year 591. a grand Aſſembly of the Prelates and Nobility of the Kingdom was held here, about the baptizing of King *Clothaire* II.

Nantes, *Corbilum*, *Namnetes*, *Namnetum Condovicum*, a City in the *Upper Bretagne* in *France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; alſo an Univerſity, and the Capital of the County of *Nantes*: ſeated upon the *Loire*, where it receives the *Ardre*, at the foot of ſome Hills; twelve Leagues from its Mouth to the Eaſt; ſeventeen from *Angers*, and twenty from *Rennes* to the South. It has a ſtrong Caſtle and a Bridge over the *Loyre*. Some of the ancient *Dukes* of *Bretagne* lye entombed in the Cathedral. There are many Churches and Religious Houſes in it; and one of the 4 Suburbs is walled round. In the year 1342. the *Engliſh* beſieged it without ſucceſs. But in 1355. they took it by ſurprize. *Henry* IV. King of *France* paſſed the famous *Edict*, in favour of the *Huguenots*, called the *Edict of Nantes*, here in 1598. Divers *French Synods* have by times been aſſembled here alſo.

The County of **Nantes**, is divided by the *Loir* into two parts: bounded on the Eaſt by *Anjou*, on the South by *Poitou*, and on the Weſt and North by the *Britiſh* Sea. This retains the name of its moſt ancient Inhabitants, who were called *Namnetes* by the *Romans*.

Naples, *Neapolis*, by the *Italians* called *Napoli*, by the *Spaniards Napoles*, is an ancient, great, rich, populous City: the Capital of a Kingdom in *Italy*; called by the *Turks*, **Anabolu**. It is ſeated in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; one hundred twenty five Miles from *Rome* to the South-Eaſt; in a fruitful pleaſant Plain, being very well watered; and has a large ſafe Harbour, much frequented by the Merchant Ship of all Nations. The Viceroy of this Kingdom does always reſide in this City; and has a noble Palace, which belonged to the Kings of *Naples*. It is alſo a Biſhops See, inſtituted by *Gregory* I. adorned with an hundred and ten magnificent Churches, and a vaſt number of publick and private Buildings of great beauty and expence: ſo that all conſidered, it is one of the greateſt, richeſt, and moſt populous Cities of *Italy*; containing no leſs than ſeven Miles in compaſs: and beſides the Security the Sea gives it, and the Neighbouring Mountains, (which ſerve inſtead of Ramparts) it has four ſtrong Caſtles or Citadels for its ſecurity, which were built at ſeveral times by *William* III. a *Norman*, *Charles* I. Brother to S. *Lewis* King of *France*, *Ferdinand* King of *Aragon*, and the Emperour *Charles* V. In the *Metropolitan* Church, dedicated to *S. Januarius*, they preſerve the Blood of that *Saint* in a Glaſs, congealed; which, they pretend, melts and bubbles, when the Head of the ſame *Saint* is brought near it. And in the Church of the *Dominicans*, they ſhow the *Cruſifix*, which you are told, ſpoke theſe words to *S. Thomas Aquinas*; *Bene de me ſcripſiſti, Thoma, quamnam mercedem habebo?* whereunto he made anſwer, *Nullam, domine, praeter teipſum.* The *Italians* give *Naples* the name of *la Genuſie*, for its beauty and neatneſs; it attracting all the Nobility of the Kingdom to it. But their Proverb goes further, *Mala gente cativa: tutavia un paradiſo habitato da diavoli. The people are bad: it is altogether a Paradiſe inhabited by Devils.* This City is ſo very ancient, it is reported to be built by *Hercules*, about the year of the World 2723. in the times of *Thola*, Judge of *Iſrael*. The *Chalcidians* rebuilt, or inlarged it; and inſtead of *Parthenope*, (its old Name) called it Νεάπολις, that is, the New Town. The *Romans* took it from the *Samnites* about the year of *Rome* 463. after three or four bloody Wars. Being ſubjected to that State, the Inhabitants of this City are much celebrated for their Fidelity to *Rome*; and ever after the Battel of *Canna*, would not ſubmit to *Hannibal*, till he made uſe of force againſt them. In the year of *Rome* 537. (together with *Rome*, and the reſt of *Italy*, in the fifth Century) this City became a prey to the *Goths*, and other Barbarous Nations: amongſt them to the *Lombards*; from whom it paſſed to *Charles the Great*. After this, it fell under the *Saracens*. In 1008. the *Normans* began under *Tancred* to enter upon this Stage; whoſe Children drove out both the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and poſſeſſed this City and Kingdom under the Title of Earls of *Calabria*. In 1216.

1216. there was an Univerſity opened here by *Frederick* II. Emperour of *Germany*. The reſt of its Fate depends on the Changes in the Kingdom; except that prodigious Revolution in 1647. when one *Maſaniello*, a poor Fiſher Boy, appearing againſt the *Spaniards*, (who had over-much oppreſſed this populous City by their Impoſitions,) raiſed ſuch a ſtorm againſt them, as bid fair for the excluding them for ever out of that Kingdom. In *June* 1688. *Naples* ſuffered extraordinarily by an Earthquake, ſeveral days.

The Kingdom of **Naples**, (*Neopolitanum Regnum*) has its name from its principal City; but was at firſt called the Kingdom of *Sicily*, as it is ſtill in all the Publick Acts. It is bounded on the Weſt with the Lands of the Church; and on all other ſides ſurrounded with the *Mediterranean Sea*. Under the firſt Kings it was divided into four parts: at preſent into twelve Provinces or Counties: it has about thirty Cities, great and ſmall. Its length from North to South, ninety *German* Miles; (that is from the River of *Tronto*, to the Cape of *Spartivento*:) and its breadth from Cape *Maſſa*, not far from *Naples*, to Cape *Gargano*, (or *Monte di S. Angelo*,) on the *Venetian* Gulph, thirty. About the year of Chriſt 1000. this Kingdom was miſerably harraſſed by the *Saracens* and *Greeks*, then expelling the Children of *Charles the Great*. The *Normans* drove out firſt the *Saracens*, and then the *Greeks*. In 1125. Pope *Anacletus* II. gave this Kingdom to *Roger* Earl of *Sicily*; excluding the Children of *William*, his Elder Brother. In 1196. another Uſurper diſpoſſeſſed this Line; and called in *Henry* VI. Emperour of *Germany*. His Poſterity injoyed it till 1261. when *Charles* Earl of *Anjou* entered and ſlew *Manfred* IV. the laſt of the *German* Line. His Poſterity injoyed it four Deſcents more; when *Charles* IV. in the year 1371. entered and ſlew *Joan* Queen of *Naples*. In the year 1434. *Alphonſo*, King of *Arragon*, partly by Adoption, and partly by Conqueſt, got this Kingdom from another *Joan*, the third of the *Caroline* Deſcent. His Poſterity injoyed it five Deſcents; till *Ferdinand* III. King of *Caſtile* and *Arragon* diſpoſſeſſed them in 1503. In this Family it is at this day; *Charles*, the preſent King of *Spain*, being the ſixth from *Ferdinando*.

Napo, a River of the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, paſſing by *Avila* in the Province of *Quixos*, to join it ſelf with the River of *Amazons*.

Napoli Di Barbaria, a Town near *Tripoli* in *Barbary*: called alſo *Lebeda* and *Lepe*.

Napoli Di Malvaſia. See *Malvaſia*.

Napoli Di Romania, *Nauplia*, *Anaplia*, a City on the Eaſtern Shoar of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Romania*; anciently a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*; but that City being ruined, it became an Archbiſhoprick it ſelf. This City ſtands upon the River *Inachus*; ſixty Miles from *Miſitra* to the North-Eaſt, fifty five from *Athens* to the North-Weſt, and thirty ſix from *Corineth* to the South. Surrounded on all ſides, but the North, with the Sea; its Shoars are ſo very high and ſteep, that an Enemy can neither land, nor batter its Walls with their Cannon. On the Weſt it has a large and ſafe Haven, ſecured by a Fort built upon a Rock in the midſt of its Mouth; and ſhut up on both ſides by two Chains: which from this Fort reach to the Town on the North ſide, and to another Fort on the Continent to the South. The Mountain of *Palamede* on the North commands the Town: in all other points, it is ſituated as well for Defence as Commerce, equal to any place in *Europe*. Said to have been built by *Nauplius*, a Son of *Hercules*; and to have been one of the moſt ancient Towns in the *Morea*. It was firſt taken from the *Greeks* by the *Venetians* and *French*, in 1205. But it did not long remain in their hands, before it was retaken, with the ſlaughter of all their Garriſon and Governour. In the thirteenth Century it fell into the hands of *Mary d' Enguine*, Relict of *Peter*, Son of *Frederick Cornar Piſcopia*. This Lady not being able to preſerve it from the *Turks*, reſigned it to the *Venetians* in 1383. who fortified it: the *Turks* however frequently attempted it. *Mahomet* II. ſent *Machmut*, a *Baſſa*, with a potent Army to reduce it by force; which deſign miſcarried in 1460. After him, *Solyman the Magnificent*, in 1537. again beſieged it; and loſt a great part of his Army, to no purpoſe, before it: but about two years after upon a Treaty, the *Venetians* ſurrendred it, to purchaſe a Peace of him. In 1686. the *Venetians* again came before it with a conſiderable Fleet and Army; and having beaten the *Seraſquier* of the *Morea*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of Mount *Palamede*, forced the Town to ſurrender. It was the ordinary Reſidence of a *Sangiack*, and inhabited by a great number of *Greeks*, with others.

Golfo Di Napoli, in which this City ſtands, was of old called *Sinus Argolicus*.

Napolouſe, *Neapolis*, an ancient Town in *Paleſtine*, at the foot of the Mountain *Gerizim*, otherwiſe called *Sichar*, *Sichem*, *Nabartho* and *Mrothia*. in the year 1120. the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* aſſembled a Council at it. It is miſplaced, by *Euſebius* and *Epiphanius*, near *Jericho*.

Narberth, a Market Town in *Pembrockſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Narbon, *Narbo*, *Narbona*, *Narbo Martius*, *Civitas Atacinorum*, *Colonia Decumanorum*, an ancient *Roman* City in *Languedoc*, in *France*; built by the *Romans*, (as *Polybius* ſaith,) in the one hundred and ſixtieth *Olymp.* one hundred and thirty eight years before the Birth of our Saviour; an Archbiſhop's See, ſeated upon a Branch of the River *Aude*, (which was made by the *Romans*,) and commonly called *la Robine*; twelve Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, ten from *Carcaſſone* to the Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Mompellier* to the Weſt. *Julius Cæſar*, *Craſſus* and *Tiberius*, obliged this City with conſiderable Privileges. The Conſuls of *Gallia Narbonenſis* made it their Reſidence, built a Capitol, an Amphitheatre, Schools, Baths, Aquaducts, with all the Marks of the Majeſty of the *Romans*, in it. In 435. the *Viſigoths* beſieged and took it. In the times of the firſt Kings of *France*, *Thoulouſe* it ſelf was a Suffragan to this Archbiſhop. In 733. this City was taken by the *Moors* or *Saracens*, and much ruined, till *Charles Martel* recovered it again out of their hands. To prevent this for the future, its Fortifications are carefully kept: which, with the number of its Inhabitants, give it a ſufficient ſecurity. Yet taken by the *Black Prince*, in an Inroad he made with a ſmall Army from *Bourdeaux* in 1355. It contains five Pariſhes; was heretofore governed by its own *Viſcounts* and *Dukes*; and ſome write, that *Paulus Sergius*, the *Proconſul* converted by S. *Paul*, was its firſt Biſhop. Several ſmall *French Synods* have been aſſembled at it.

Narden. See *Naerden*.

Nardo, *Neritum*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction. Built in a Plain; four Miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to the North. Pope *John* XXIII. inſtituted this Biſhoprick in 1413. Pope *Alexander* VII. was Biſhop thereof, before his Elevation to the See of *Rome*. It alſo gives the Title of a *Duke*.

Narenta, *Naro*, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon a River of the ſame Name; thirty five Miles from *Dolcigno* to the North, fourteen from *Raguſa* to the North-Eaſt, upon a Bay of the Gulph of *Venice* of the ſame Name. Heretofore the Capital of *Dalmatia*, a great and populous City; but being taken by the *Venetians* in 987. and deprived of theſe Advantages, it began to decay: and altho now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*, in a fruitful Plain; yet it is but ſmall to what it has been. *Baudrand* ſaith, it is in the Hands of the *Turks*: but when it came into their Power, or whether it is not ſince retaken by the *Venetians*, I know not.

Narni, *Narnia*, a City under the Pope, upon the River *Nera*; forty Miles from *Rome*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Pope only; and was the Birth-place of *Nerva*, the *Roman* Emperor. Six Miles from *Terni* alſo. Pope *John* XIII. was a Biſhop of this See.

Narova, a great Lake in *New France* in *America*.

Narſinga, *Caramania*.

Narſinga, *Narſinganum*, a City and Kingdom on this ſide the *Ganges*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*: ſubject to the Kingdom of *Biſnagar*, and ſometimes called by the ſame Name with it. The City is great and populous, and ſtands upon a River, thirty five Miles from the City *Biſnagar*. See *Biſnagar*.

Narſingtpatan, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; on the Weſtern Shoar of the Bay of *Bengala*.

Narva, a City of *Livonia*, upon a Rive. of the ſame Name; which ſeparates *Livonia* from the Dominion of the Duke of *Moſcovy*: over againſt which, on the Eaſtern Bank of the River, lies the Caſtle of *Ivanowgorod*: both under the *Swedes*. The City is very ſtrong; thirty *Swediſh* Miles from *Reval* to the Eaſt, and about one from the Bay of *Finland*. The Caſtle was built by the *Ruſs*; and being founded on a Rock in the River, was thought Impregnable till taken by the *Swedes* in 1617. ever ſince which time they have been poſſeſſed of it. *Wolmar* II. King of *Denmark* is ſaid to have built this City in 1213. *John Baſilovitz*, Duke of *Moſcovy*, took it in 1558. *Pontus de la Garde*, General of the *Swediſh* Forces, retook it *September* 6. 1581. Ever ſince, the *Swedes* have kept it. About 1654. all the Trade of *Moſcovy* was driven by this Port, by reaſon of a War between *England* and *Holland*; which hindered the Navigation to *Arch-Angel*. It ſtands in Lat. 60. 00.

The River of *Narva* riſeth out of the Lake of *Peipis*; and falls into the Gulph of *Finland*: in a manner as broad as the *Elbe*, but much ſwifter: about half a League above *Narva*, it falls from a ſteep Rock, which breaks the Water into ſmall Particles and throws them into the Air; ſo that when the Sun ſhines, they form a pleaſant kind of Rainbow. But this hinders the bringing Goods by Water to the Town, and inforceth the unlading the Boats above this Cataract.

Naſacepha, *Seleucia*, *Bagdat*.

Naſamones, an ancient People of *Libya* in *Africa*, mentioned by *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Pliny*, &c. They are diverſly placed by them; ſometimes near the *Atlantick* Ocean, ſometimes by the Sea of *Marmora*, and again towards the *Syrtes Magna* of *Barbary*.

Naſcaro Dinis, a River in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Naſſaw, *Naſſovia*, a ſmall Town in *Weteraw*, upon the River *Lhone*; two Miles from the *Rhine* to the Eaſt; five from *Bingen* to the North, and twelve from *Cologne*: under its own Prince. From whence the Family of *Naſſaw* has its Riſe. § The Principality of **Naſſaw**, is a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; which lies partly in *Weſterwald*, and partly in *Weteraw*; between the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*, the *Upper Heſſia*, and the Biſhoprick of *Triet* beyond the *Rhine*. It was at firſt a County; but made a Principality by *Ferdinand* III. in 1653. *Adolphus* (the Emperor) was of this Family, choſen in 1462. and the Earls of *Sarbruck*. But the Nobleſt Branch is that of *Orange*: in whoſe Honour, the *Dutch* have given the Name of *Naſſaw*, to two of their Forts in Foreign Parts: the one in *Guinee*, the other in the Iſland *Motir* amongſt the *Moluccaes*: alſo to a ſmall Iſland they call *Naſſauw Eylandt*, in the *Indian* Ocean, belonging to *Aſia*; and to *Weigatts Streights*, otherwiſe called the *Streights of Naſſaw*.

Naſſevan, *Nakſivan*, or *Naxivan*, *Naxuana*, a City of the *Greater Armenia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; which is an Archbiſhops See; at the Foot of Mount *Ararat*, (or *Taurus*) between the *Caſpian* Sea, and the Lake of *Exſechia*, (*Lychnitis*.) The Archbiſhop is ever ſince 1300. choſen out of the *Dominicans*, and confirmed by the Pope. This City is under the *Perſians*; but has been wretchedly haraſſed by the *Turks* who, as they prevail over the *Perſians* and the *Perſians* over them, lay each others *Moſques* in Ruins. Here is a ſtately Tower, ſaid to be of the Building of *Tamerlane*. The *Armenians* pretend that *Noah*, after the Deluge, dwelt and was buried in this City. It ſtands about ſeven Leagues from the River *Araxes*. Long. 81. 34. Lat. 38. 40. in a fertile Country. The Capital of *Armenia*, the Seat of a *Perſian Kan*, or Governour. Sir *John Chardin* ſaith, they have generally thrown off the *Roman* Rites; and are returned to their ancient Religion: tho the Pope, by an Ambaſſador ſent to *Perſia* in 1664. obtained great Favours from that Court for his Followers, by which they are rather damnified than benefited.

Naſeby, a memorable Town in the Count, of *Northampton*, in the Hundred of *Guilesborough*, not far from *Rothwell*; near to which the Rivers *Avon* and *Nen* derive their Springs; it ſtanding upon a high Ground. But more eſpecially remarkable, for the Battel here fought, *June* 14. 1645. betwixt the *King*'s and the *Parliamentarian* Forces. The firſt commanded by Prince *Rupert*, the other by their General *Fairfax*. The *King*'s Forces were totally routed.

Natarone, *Vulturnus*. See *Voltorno*.

Natiſa, or *Nariſone*, *Naiſa*, a ſmall River in *Friuli*; which, ariſing above *Aquileja*, and waſhing it, beneath that City is divided into two Branches: both fall into the *Ionian* Sea near *Grado*, a City in that Province. This River was once Navigable up to *Aquileja*, and ſerved that City as a Port; but now, not.

Natolia, *Aſia Minor*, is the moſt Weſtern Part of *Aſia*, of great extent; in the Form of a Peninſula: called by the *Turks*, (its Maſters) **Natolia**; and by the *French*, *Natolie*. It is bounded on the North by the *Euxine*, or Black Sea; on the Weſt by the *Propontis*, and *Archipelago*; on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the Eaſt by *Armenia*. The principal Cities, at this day, are *Amaſia*, *Ancyra*, *Cuaage*, *Cogni*, *Tocat*, *Iſnich*, *Burſia*, *Smyrna*, and *Tarabeſan*, (or *Trapezunt*.) It reacheth from Long. 51. to 72. and from Lat. 36. to 45. from the *Helleſpont* to the *Euphrates* ſuppoſed to be ſix hundred and thirty Miles long; and its breadth two hundred and ten. The Air is very healthful, the Soil as fruitful; before it fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was very populous, Rich, Civil, and Learned; but now in a manner deſolate; lamenting the Ruins of four hundred Towns deſtroyed by Earthquakes, and the Barbarous devouring *Turks*.

Natagrot,

Navagrot, *Paropamiſus*, a part of *Imaus*, a vaſt Mountain in *Aſia*.

Navarettus, *Navareſium*, a City in the Province of *Bearn* in *France*; which has a ſtrong Caſtle: ſeated on the River *Gave d' Oleron*; four Leagues below *Oleron* to the North, and ſix from *Pau* to the Weſt.

Navarino, *Abarinus*, *Pylus Meſſeniaca*, a great populous City, on the Weſtern Shoar of the *Morea*, in the Province of *Belvedere*; called by the *Turks*, **Javarin**. It ſtands ten Miles from *Modon* to the North, and fifteen from *Coron* to the Weſt. This is one of the moſt ancient Towns in the *Morea*; and yet in a flouriſhing Condition; being ſeated in the moſt pleaſant and fruitful part of the *Morea*, and having the beſt and moſt convenient Port. Accordingly, whilſt it was in the Hands of the *Venetians*, they built two Caſtles and a ſtrong Wall to defend it. In 1498. it ſuſtained a furious Siege; and repelled the *Ottoman* Forces with that Bravery, that they were forced to retire. About two years after, it fell twice in a ſhort time into the Hands of the *Turks*, through the Conſternation of its Inhabitants, after the *Turks* had taken *Mondon*: and in their poſſeſſion it continued till 1686. when the *Venetians* retook it.

Navarre, *Navarra*, a Kingdom in the North of *Spain*: bounded on the North by *France* and the *Pyrenean* Hills; on the Eaſt and South by *Arragon*; and on the Weſt by old *Caſtile*: yet was there a ſmall part of this Kingdom which lay on the North Side of the Mountains on the ſide of *France*. The Country, tho incompaſſed with vaſt barren Mountains, is ſaid to be very fruitful, and tolerably level within. The Kingdom, (one of the firſt that was ſet up againſt the *Moors*,) began in the perſon of *Garzia Ximenes*, in 916. and continued under thirty ſeven ſucceſſive Princes of its own, till 1512. when *John de Albert*, (King of *Navarre*,) being excommunicated by Pope *Julius* II. *Ferdinando*, King of *Arragon*, taking the advantage of the little affection his Subjects bore to him, ſeized this Kingdom; and drove the miſerable Prince over the *Alpes* into *France*. *Baudrand* averrs, that the *Spaniards* had no Authority from the Pope to uſurp this Kingdom; but owns they had a Bull to juſtifie the keeping of it, which needs no great Debate. Since that time, the *Upper Navarre* has been under the Crown of *Spain*: the *Lower* (which is the leaſt,) in the perſon of *Henry* IV. was united to the Crown of *France*; and by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in the year 1620. incorporated for ever into the ſaid Crown. *Pampelune*, in the *Upper*, is the Capital of the Kingdom. In the *Lower*, the principal Town is *S. Jean Pie de Port*.

Naucratis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*. It ſtood near the Mouth of the moſt Weſtern Branch of the *Nile*, in a Diviſion of its own Name; and was the Birth Place of *Athenæus*, the *Deipnoſophiſta*, who, together with *Herodotus*, relates divers Cuſtoms of its ancient Inhabitants.

Naugracut, *Naugracium*, a Territory under the Great *Mogul*, in the North Part of *Indoſtan*, towards *Tartary*; which reacheth to Mount *Caucaſus*. It has alſo a City of the ſame Name, upon the River *Ravée*, which afterwards falls into the *Labor*, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Labor* to the Eaſt.

Naumburgh, *Neoburgum*, a City of *Miſnia*, in the *Upper Saxony*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Magdeburgh*; and once an Imperial Free Town. It ſtands upon the River *Saal*, where it receives the River *Unſtrut*. The Biſhoprick was Tranſlated to this place from *Zeitz*. in 1028. This City was in latter times under its own Biſhop; now under the Adminiſtrator of the Biſhoprick of *Newburgh*, (who is of the Houſe of *Saxony*,) with a ſmall Diſtrict belonging to it; being yielded to the Houſe of *Saxony* by the Treaty of *Paſſaw*, in 1552. It is ſeated in the Confines of *Thuringia*; eight *German* Miles from *Erford* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Leipſick* to the Weſt. The Biſhops have been of the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion ever ſince 1564. This City was taken by the United Forces of *France* and *Sweden* in 1638.

Naxia, *Naxus*, called *Naſcia* alſo, *Naxos* and *Strongyle*, one of the *Cycladæs*, is an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, great, populous, fruitful; eighty four Miles in compaſs; having a City of the ſame Name, (which has in it a *Greek* and a *Latin* Biſhop,) and eighteen Villages. It belonged to the *Venetians*, and was a Dukedom; but now under the *Turks*. The Maps call it *Nixia*. The Ancients dedicated it to *Bacchus*, for the excellency of its Wines; to whom they built a *Temple of Marble*, (which alſo abounds in this Iſland) upon a Rock, very near the Shoar, joyned by a Stone-Bridge to it; the Foundations whereof, and a Gate about thirty Foot high and fifteen broad, remain to be ſeen to this day. The *Venetians* enjoyed it from the year 1210. to 1516. when *Selim* I. made himſelf the Maſter of it. It pays ſix thouſand Piaſters Tribute to the *Turk*. There are divers Monaſteries of the *Greeks* and *Latins*. They find of your *Emrods* in this Iſland. But there is no Port or Harbour in any part of its Coaſts.

Naxio, *Acone*, a Port in *Bithynia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which was the Port to *Heraclea Pontica*: and ſtands upon a River called *Acone* of old.

Nazareth, A City of *Galilee* in *Judea*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, thirty Leagues diſtant from *Jeruſalem* to the South, upon the aſcent of a Mountain. The fame, in which *Joſeph with the young Child and his Mother* dwelt, after their return from *Egypt*, Matth. 2. 21, 23. It is ſaid, the Virgin here in the Houſe of *Joachim* and *Anne* (her Parents) conceived, by the Operation *of the Power of the Higheſt*; and that ſhe her ſelf alſo either was born or was conceived in the ſame place. *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine the Great*, built a ſtately Church in *Nazareth*, in Commemoration of *theſe Paſſages*: which the *Chriſtian Kings* of *Jeruſalem*, after the Conqueſt, in 1099. erected into an *Archiepiſcopal* See, and adorned with a *Chapter of Canons*. But this Edifice was ſo defaced in 1291. by the Sultan of *Egypt*, who retook the *Holy Land* and exterminated the *Chriſtians* thence, that now only ſome Ruins remain to be ſeen of it. And for what became of the *miraculous Chamber of the Virgin*, ſee *Loretto*. At this time, the *Franciſcans* have a Monaſtery and a Church at *Nazareth*, which *Pilgrims* viſit: you are ſhown the reſts of the *Synagogue*, in which our *Saviour* explicated the Paſſage of *Iſaiah* concerning himſelf; together with the place where *Joſeph* kept his Shop; to whom in the Chapel there is an Altar dedicated, and another to *Anne* his Spouſe. But *Nazareth* is a poor Village. There is a *Titular Archbiſhop* continued by the See of *Rome*, at the City *Barletta*, in *Apulia Peucetia* in *Italy*: and the Title particularly was born by Pope *Urban* VIII. before his Elevation to the Pontificate. The *Turks* call all Chriſtians *Nazarenes*, from this place: as *Chriſt* himſelf, (*Matth.* 2. 23.) was called.

Nazianze, an ancient City of *Cappadocia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; and an Epiſcopal See heretofore under the Archbiſhop of *Ceſarea*, which had the Honour to be farther advanced to an *Archiepiſcopal* one, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. This was the Birth-place of *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, whoſe Father had been the Biſhop here.

Neath, a Market Town in *Glamorganſhire*, in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Neaugh.

Neaugh, *Neaugus*, a very great Lake in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*.

Nebio, *Nebium*, *Cenſunum*, a ruined Epiſcopal City in the Iſland of *Corſica*. The See was a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*. It ſtood about the place where the Town *Roſoli* now is.

Nebriſſo, or *Lebrixo*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, in *Spain*; betwixt *Sevill* and the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*: mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*.

Necaſtro, *Neocaſtrum*, a ſmall City in the *Further Calabria*; almoſt ruined by an Earthquake in 1638.

Necker, or *Neckar*, *Nicer*, *Neccarus*, *Neccanus*, *Niceras*, a River of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which ariſeth in **Swartzwait**; ſcarce ſeven Miles from the Fountains of the *Danube*; and paſſing *Rotweil*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, watereth *Elſing* and *Hailbrun*; and ſo paſſing by *Heydelburgh*, in the Palatinate, falls into the *Rhine*.

Necropolis, an ancient City of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, four Miles from *Alexandria*; where *Cleopatra* poiſoned her ſelf with Aſps.

Neda, *Nedina*, a River of *Arcadia* in the *Morea*.

Nedham Point, a Forteſs in the *Barbadoes*, which ſuſtained an Attack of four hours continuance made upon it by *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral; ſent with a Squadron of Ships to conquer this Iſland in 1665. but was repelled.

Needham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Boſmere*: which drives a Trade in Blew and Broad Cloaths for *Ruſſia*, *Turkey*, and other Foreign Parts.

Neers, *Nabalia*, a River of *Germany*, which ariſeth in *Julliers*, twelve Miles from *Julliers*; and flowing through the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, and *Gelderland*, by the Caſtles of *Gelders*, a little below *Genep*, falls into the *Maes*: three Leagues above *Nimeguen* to the South.

Negapatan, a City of *Coromandel*, in the *Hither Eaſt Indies*; now under the *Dutch*, formerly under the *Portugueſe*.

Negombo, a Town in the Iſland of *Zeilan*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Hollanders*.

Negrepelliſſe, a ſmall Town in the County of *Quercy* in *Guienne*, in *France*; upon the River *Aveiron*, betwixt *Bourniquet* and *Albias*, two or three Leagues from *Montauban*. *Lewis* XIII. ſent a Garriſon of four thouſand Men hither in 1621. who were in one night maſſacred by the Inhabitants, during the Civil Wars of *Religion*. Therefore in 1622. the *ſaid King* beſieged it; and taking it, it was laid in Blood and Aſhes by the Fire and Sword of the Conquerors.

Negro, *Tanager*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it ariſeth near a Lake of the ſame Name, in the Borders of the *Baſilicate*, but in the hither Principate; thirteen Miles from *Policaſtro* to the Eaſt, at the Foot of the *Apennine*. And flowing North, watereth *Atena*; and after it has buried it ſelf for four Miles under ground, comes up again; then falls into the Bay of *Amalfi*, near *Cappachio*, twenty Miles from *Salerno* to the South.

Negropont, *Eubœa*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*; of old called by the Poets, *Chalcis* and *Abantis*; now by the *Turks*, **Egriponte**, or **Egribos**; and ſometimes **Euriponte**: becauſe the Wonder of the fam'd *Euripus*, by the natural ſituation of the Rocks, the Promontories, the Channel, &c. is made here. It lies upon the North of *Achaia*, (or *Livadia*) being ſeparated from it by a narrow Channel: one hundred and twenty Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, thirty broad; three hundred in circuit; joyned to the Continent by a Bridge of Stone built by the *Venetians*. It is extraordinary fruitful, but little inhabited. The principal Town was called formerly *Chalcis*, now *Negropont*; and ſtands on the South Side of the Iſland, at one end of the Bridge: its Walls are two Miles in compaſs. None but *Jews* and *Turks* are ſuffered to reſide within thoſe: the Chriſtians dwell altogether in the Suburbs, the whole of which may be about five thouſand, exceeding far in number the other: and amongſt theſe the *Jeſuits* have a College. There are four Moſques in the Town, of which the principal hath been a Cathedral Church dedicated to S. *Mark*, and the Seat not only of a Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, but of an Archbiſhop. The Town is ſeparated from the Suburbs by a deep Ditch of equal breadth from top to bottom: both ſtand on a plain level Ground: the Channel between the City and the Continent being not above thirty Paces, and the Bridge being ſecured by a Tower. This Town and Iſland was granted to the *Venetians* by the *Latin* Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, (in conſideration of their Services,) about 1204. Though they fortified it to the utmoſt, yet *Mahomet* II. took the principal City with the loſs of forty thouſand Men in 1463. or 69. (for I find various Accounts) after he had beſieged it with one hundred and twenty thouſand Men, thirty days; putting all above twenty years of Age to the Sword; which amounted (when the Siege began) to eighty thouſand. In 1660. the *Venetians* retook it: and reloſt it. Wherefore the *Turks* have fortified it with ſo many new ſtrong Works, that tho the *Venetians* laid Siege to it with an Army of twenty four thouſand Men, commanded by *Moroſini*, (then Doge,) which ſtormed it *October* 12. 1688; Yet it was left in the Enemies Poſſeſſion. The moſt noted Promontories of the Iſland are the ancient *Caphareus*, now called *Capo Figera* or *Capo d' Oro*, and the *Capo Lithar*. Its two Rivers are the *Similio* and the *Cereo*. The City *Cariſto*, which the *French* call *Chateau-roux*, near *Capo Figera*, is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Negropont*: and *Rocco*, betwixt that City and *Negropont*, another. Here is Cotton in abundance, and Marble, digged out of the Mountain *Cariſto* near the City of the ſame Name.

Negroes, a general Name for all the *Black People* of *Africa*; as well thoſe upon the Weſtern Sea-Coaſts, and towards *Nubia* and *Abyſſinia*, as thoſe who dwell on both ſides the River *Niger*.

Neiſs, *Niſſa*, a River of *Bohemia*; which ariſing in *Luſatia*, flows through *Sileſia*; and a little beneath *Guben* falls into the *Odir*.

Neiſſe, *Niſſa*, a Town in *Sileſia*, in the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, upon the River *Neiſs*; two Miles from *Grotkaw* to the South: in which the Biſhop of *Wratiſlaw* reſides *Hofman* makes it a City.

Nelles, a ſmall River which falls into the *Rhine* near *Anderpach*, in the Biſhoprick of *Trier*.

Neiva, *Nebu*, a ſmall River in *Entre Douro*, a Province of *Portugal*.

Nekrakin, *Ormus*, an Iſland in the *Perſian* Gulph.

Nemea and *Nemeus*, a River of the *Morea*, now called *Langia*; where *Pericles*, the *Athenian* General, defeated the *Sicyonii* in the year of *Rome*, 301. § Alſo a great Foreſt in the Province of *Romania*; and an ancient City, *Nemæa*, in the ſame made memorable by the *Nemean* Games inſtituted in the fifty firſt Olympiad in the Honour of *Hercules*.

Nemours, *Nemoſium*, *Nemoracum*, a great and pleaſant Town in the Iſle of *France* in *Gaſtinois*, upon the River *Loing*: made a Dukedom in 1414. by *Charles* IV. King of *France*, and then firſt walled. It ſtands ſeventeen Miles from *Paris* to the South.

Neocæſarea. See its Modern Name *Tocat*

Nepi, *Nepita*, *Nepet*, a ſmall, but ancient City, which is a Biſhops See in S. *Peters* Patrimony, under the Pope; upon the River *il Pozzolo*; between *Viterbo*,

terbo, and *Rome*, ſix Miles from *Sutri* to the Eaſt.

Nera, *Nar*, a River in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which ſprings out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Weſtward watereth *Narni*; ; and a little lower falls into the *Tiber*.

Nerac, *Neracum*, a City in *Aquitain*, in *Gaſcogne*, upon the River *Baiſe*; the Capital of the Dukedom *de Albret*; not two Miles from the *Garonne* to the South, three from *Condom* to the North, and four from *Agen* to the Weſt. It is in a good condition, tho its Walls came to be raſed in the laſt Civil Wars. In 1579. Queen *Katharine de Medicis* held a Conference with the King of *Navarre* here, wherein they made a League with the *Huguenots*, on whoſe ſide this Town ſtood. King *Henry* IV. reſided a conſiderable time at it; and the ancient *Lords* of *Albret* built it a Caſtle.

Nerk, *Nericia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; between *Weſtmannia* and *Sudermannia* to the Eaſt, and *Weſtrogothia* to the Weſt. The Capital of which is *Orebro*, by the Lake *Hielmer*.

Nermonſter, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Poitou* in *France*.

Nero, an ancient Name of the delightful Village of *Daphne*.

Nerva, See *Narva*.

Nervii, an ancient People amongſt the *Galls*, whom *Cæſar* mentions with an *Elogium* of their Courage and Conduct. They are thought to have dwelt in the (now) Dioceſe of *Cambray*.

Neſle, *Nigella*, a ſmall Town in the Tract of *Santerre*, in *Picardy*. It ſtands upon the Rivulet *Ignon*, which falls in the *Somme*, two Leagues from *Ham*, almoſt betwixt *Peronne* and *Noyon*; having the Honour to be a Marquiſate. *Charles* the *Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, took it by aſſault in 1472. and becauſe the Inhabitants had murdered a *Herald*, ſent to ſummon them, with two Men more in the time of a Truce, he ſuffered the Execution of the utmoſt Severity upon them.

Neſter Iłba, or *Neiſter Alba*; a Town in *Beſſarabia*, on the *Euxine* Sea.

Neuf Chaſtel, *Novum Caſtrum*, a Town in the *Paux de Caux*, in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, upon the River *Arques*; eight Leagues from *Dieppe* to the South-Eaſt.

Neuf Chaſtel ſur Meuſe, a Town of *Lorrain*, upon the *Maes*; in the Borders of *Champagne*; five Leagues from *Mirecourt* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Toul* to the South.

Nevers, *Nivernum*, a Fine, Great, Rich, Populous City; a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*; and a Dukedom, ſince the year 1437. when *Charles* VII. King of *France*, advanced it to that Dignity: whereas it had been before an Earldom: it has a Bridge over the *Loyre*, and a Caſtle, built by its ancient Earls: five Leagues from *Bars* and *Lions*; twelve from *Moulins*. *John Caſimir*, King of *Poland*, died in this City, *December* 16. 1672. *Cæſar* ſpeaks of it in his Commentaries, under the Name of *Noviodunum in Æduis*. The *Latin* Writers variouſly call it *Nivernium*, *Vadicaſſium*, *Noviodunum*, *Auguſtonemetum*, &c. It is the Capital of the *Territory* of *Nivernois*; which is about twenty Leagues long, and broad; lying betwixt *Berry*, *Gaſtinois*, *Bourbonnois* and *Bourgogne*: of the latter of which it makes a part, and has other conſiderable Towns ſtanding in it.

Neuf-Marche, *Novus Mercatus*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Eure*; by which it is ſeparated from *Beauvais*. Heretofore very much regarded. *Lewis* VII. took it after a ſharp Siege, in 1151. It was reſtored to the *Engliſh* in 1154. In 1161. there was a Parliament held in it, under *Henry* II. King of *England*, in which the Title of Pope *Alexander* III. to the *Roman* Chair was recognized; and *Victor*, the *Antipope*, rejected. This Town ſtands twenty Miles from *Roan* to the South, and the ſame diſtance from *Paris* to the Weſt.

Nevern, a Market Town in *Pembrokeſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kemmes*.

Nevin, a Market Town in *Caernarvanſhire*, in in *Wales*, the Hundred of *Tinllain*.

Nevis, or *Mevis*, one of the *Leeward Caribbi* Iſlands in *America*, very near to S. *Chriſtopher*. It is the Reſidence of the chief Governor of all the *Leeward* Iſlands. In *Charles-Town* (which is the principal Settlement) almoſt all the Houſes of Brick and Stone were levelled by an Earthquake, *April* 1690. At the ſame time the Sea left its accuſtomed Bounds a great part of a Mile; the Earth vomited hot and fetid Waters; its motion, Pulſes, and Openings alſo all over the Iſland, being ſuch, as nothing can be more terrible.

Neure, a River of *Kilkenny*, in *Ireland*, which watereth *Roſs*; then falls into the *Sewer*, (which ſeparates *Leinſter* from *Mounſter*;) and falls beneath *Waterford* into the *Ocean*.

Neuſidlerſee, *Peiſo*, a Lake between *Auſtria* and the *Lower Hungary*; bteween *Raab* to the Eaſt, and *Vienna* to the Weſt.

Neuſtria, the Name of a part of the Kingdom of *France*, in uſe amongſt the Writers of the Times of *Charlemaigne* and his Son, to denote the Country from the *Saoſne* and the *Meuſe*, to the *Loyre* and the Ocean: It has been ſince changed into that of *Normandy*, tho the preſent Dukedom of *Normandy* makes no more than a part of the ancient *Neuſtria*.

New Albion, *California*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *America*, in North Lat. 38. diſcovered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578.

Newark upon Trent, is a fair, rich Town in *Nottinghamſhire*; ſeated on the Eaſt Bank of the *Trent*, where it divides into two Branches, and makes an Iſland before the Town; eleven Miles from *Nottingham* to the North, and in the high Road to *York*: which took its Name from a Caſtle here built by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, (in the Reign of *Henry* II.) which was ſeized by King *Stephen*. King *John* died in this Town in 1216. *Edward* VI. incorporated it, and gave it the Privilege of ſending two Burgeſſes to the Parliament. It ſuffered a Siege for its Loyalty in 1643, 1644. which was raiſed by Prince *Rupert*, *March* 22. It ſtood firm to the Royal Intereſt till *May* 11. 1646. and then was forced to ſurrender; the King being in the Hands of the *Scots*, and all his Forces diſſipated. This Town gives the Title of *Viſcount* to the Earl of *Kingſton*: and is the Capital of its Hundred.

Newbury, *Novum burgum*, a Town on the South of *Barkſhire* upon the River *Kennet*, which at *Reading* falls into the *Thames*. Called by *Antoninus*, *Spine*; tho not built now in the ſame place; a fine, rich, Cloathing Town; ſeated in a Champain Plain Country. Made famous by a ſignal Victory obtained here by *Charles* I. *Septemb.* 20. 1643. over the Forces of the Parliament. *October* 27. 1644. there was a ſecond Fight; in which, tho the King's Forces, (which were much divided) had at firſt the good Fortune to drive the Enemy out of the Field; yet being overpowered by Numbers and freſh Supplies, they were at laſt Routed; and the King in great danger of being taken. This Battel, tho ſhort, was the ſharpeſt that was fought in all that War. *Charles* II. added a great Honor to this Place; when in 1675. he created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Baron of *Newbury*.

New-Caſtle upon Tine, is a ſtrong, rich, populous Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland*, upon the

the North Bank of the River *Tine*; but on the Borders of *Durham*; fix Miles from the Sea. The River is very deep, the Haven secure and large: the Town ſtands upon a riſing Ground; and has a fair Bridge over the River on the South ſide, with an Iron Gate upon it, which divides the County of *Northumberland* from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; near which ſtands the Caſtle, and over againſt it the Market-Place, and more to the North upon a ſteep Hill, the Body of the Town; fenced with Towers and ſtrong Walls. It contains four Pariſhes; amongſt which St. *Nicholas*'s Church, upon the top of the Hill, has the graceſulneſs of a Cathedral. Ships of good burden come up to the very Bridge: But the *Newcaſtle-fleet* commonly ſtays at *Sheales*, near the Rivers Mouth. This Town for Wealth and Commerce, by Sea and Land, for all Commodities, may well be eſteemed the *Briſtol of the North*. Mr. *Cambden* doth ſuppoſe it to have been called *Garbofenium* by the *Romans*; afterwards, *Monkcheſter*; and to have taken the name of *Newcaſtle*, when it was rebuilt by *Robert*, Eldeſt Son to *William* the Conqueror; and *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Newcaſtle under Line*. In the Reign of *Edward* I. a Rich Man being taken Priſoner in the Town by the *Scots*, after his Ranſom begin the Fortifications of it; and the reſt of the Inhabitants finiſhed this Work, which made it both ſafe and rich. *Richard* II. made it a Mayor Town. Long. 21. 30. Lat. 57. 34. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*: The *Scots* in 1640. ſeized this ſtrong Town; and thereby began the Calamities of *England*, which laſted twenty years. In 1644. after a long Siege, the *Scots* took it the ſecond time. *October* 19. *Lewis Steward* (Duke of *Lenox*,) was created Earl of *Newcaſtle*, in 1604. by *James* I. He dying without Iſſue, *William Cavendiſh* Viſcount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, was by *Charles* I. created Earl of *Newcaſtle* in 1627. Marqueſs of *Newcaſtle*, in 1643. and Duke of the ſame in 1664 by *Charles* II. to whom ſucceeded *Henry* his Son in 1676. The Corporation Elects two members of Parliament.

Newcaſtle under Line, a large Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*, upon the rivulet, Line. It is a Borough Town, and hath the honour of electing two Members of the *Engliſh* Parliament.

New England, a large Country in *North America*; firſt diſcovered by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, under *Engliſh* Colours, in 1497. Entred upon for the *Engliſh* by Mr. *Philip Amadas* in 1584. It lies in forty and forty one deg. of North Lat. ſeventy Miles upon the Ocean, which affords it plenty of Harbours. The Air is healthful, but the Weather very uncertain. This Country was firſt begun to be Planted in 1606. In 1610. one *Robinſon*, an Independent Preacher, ſtruck in with the Deſign, and much promoted that Plantation. It is well watered with Rivers; has great variety of Wild Fowl, Wild Beaſts; Timber in abundance, Flax, Hemp, Corn of all ſorts, Furrs, Amber, and Iron; wherewith the Inhabitants drive a gainful Trade with the other *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*. This Colony is very ſtrong. They have built ſeven great Towns; the chief of which is *Boſton*; which in 1670. had fifty Sail of Ships belonging to it. They would never ſubmit to any Governour ſent from *England*, but lived like a Free State; till a *Quo Warranto* being ſent againſt them in 1683. by K. *Charles* II. they ſubmitted to *Henry Cranfield* Eſq; and in 1686. accepted Sir *Edward Andrews* as Governour for King *James* II.

The Dukedom of **Newenburg**, *Neoburgum*, called by the *French Neubourg*; is a Tract in *Germany* in *Nortgow*, upon the *Danube*; part of which lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and part in *Schwaben*. Heretofore a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*; till *Maximilian* I. granted it to the Children of *Rupert*, Prince Palatine. This Line ended in 1559. in the Perſon of *Henry*; after whom Succeeded *Philip Lewis*, Duke of *Deuxponts*, (or *Zweybrucken*) in which Family it ſtill is. It takes its name from *Newburg* (*Neoburgum*,) a City in *Bavaria* upon the *Danube*; four Leagues from *Donawert* in *Schwaben* to the Eaſt, three from *Ingolſtad*, and the ſame diſtance from *Aichſtadt* to the South. The Duke of *Newburg* is lately become Elector *Palatine*, by the Death of *Charles* the laſt Elector without Iſſue.

Newenburg, *Newburg*, *Neopyrgum*, a ſmall City in *Schwaben*; in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*, upon the River *Entz*; in the Borders of the Marquiſate of *Baden*: ſix *German* Miles from *Stugart* to the Weſt, and as much from *Spire* to the South.

Newenburg, *Newbourg*, *Neoburgum*, a Town in *Briſgow*, upon the *Rhine*; between *Briſach* to the North, and *Baſil* to the South: heretofore a Free Imperial City, but in 1410. exempted; and granted to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. Since that, in 1675. it was much damnified, and in part deſtroyed.

Newenſtad, *Neuſtad*, *Neoſtadium*, a City in *Auſtria*, which is one of the principal Cities in that Dukedom; built in a Marſhy low Ground, upon a ſmall River; ſix *German* Miles from *Vienna* to the North. The Town is of a ſquare Form, with a *Piazza* in the middle; incompaſſed with two Walls and a Ditch. The outward Wall is not high; the inward is of no great ſtrength, yet has defeated two Attempts of the *Turks* againſt it: in the latter of which, *Soliman* the Magnificent, (in 1529.) Stormed this Town ſeven times in one day, and was every time repulſed. In this City the Emperor has a Palace of a ſquare building, with four Towers; which may be ſeen a great way off. There is another City of the ſame name in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Oppelen*; near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, five Miles from *Oppelen*. There is a third in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; four *German* Miles from *Spire* to the Weſt, and two from *Landaw* to the North: once an Imperial City, but now exempt. A fourth in the Dukedom of *Wurtsburg*; two Miles from *Wimpfen* to the Eaſt, and a little more from *Hailbrun*. A fifth in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* upon the River *Leyne*, ſix Miles from *Zell* to the Weſt; which is under the Duke of *Hannover*.

Newent, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Botlow*.

The New Foreſt, a Foreſt in *Hampſhire*, in compaſs about thirty Miles; in which *Richard*, the ſecond Son of *William* the *Conqueror* was killed by a Deer: *William*, his third Son, was accidentally ſlain by Sr. *Walter Tyrrel*; and *Robert Curtoyſe*, his Grandſon, was ſtruck into the jaws by the bough of a Tree and dyed. Which fatalities have been the more remarked, becauſe, to make this Foreſt compleat for game, *William* the Conqueror cauſed no leſs than thirty Pariſh Churches, with many Towns and Villages, to be levelled to the ground.

Newheuſel, *Neoſelium*, a ſtrong but ſmall Town in the *Upper Hungary*; called by the *Hungarians Ovar*: it ſtands upon the River *Nitria*, two *German* Miles from the *Danube* to the North, and eleven from *Preſburg* to the Eaſt. It is ſeated in a Marſh, which is its greateſt ſtrength. It has ſix Baſtions made in the form of a Star, and walled up Breaſt height, above the Level within; the Dike not broad or deep. The *Grand Viſier* ſat down before this Town *Auguſt* 14. 1663. and took it the 27. with the loſs of fifteen thouſand Men. He immediately endeavoured to ſtrengthen it, by bringing the River to run round: but however *July* 7. 1685. the Duke of *Lorrain* ſat down

down before it; and took it by Storm *Auguſt* 19. following; putting all the Garriſon to the Sword.

Newmarckt, *Novomarchia*, a City of *Tranſylvania*, called by the *Hungarians Maſſerhely*. It ſtands upon the River *Meriſch*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains; thirty five Miles from *Clauſenburgh* to the South-Eaſt. In this City the Aſſemblies of the States of *Tranſylvania* are moſt uſually held.

New-Market, a Town in the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeſhire*; in a plain, yielding a large proſpect; ten Miles from *Cambridge* to the Eaſt. It conſiſts of two Pariſhes, the one in *Suffolk*, the other in *Cambridgeſhire*. Famous for Horſe Races, and a Houſe belonging to the Kings of *England*. A Fire in this Town ſaved the Life of *Charles* II. by neceſſitating his return before the time appointed; which prevented the deſigns of the *Rie-Houſe* Conſpirators.

Newnham, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bauſeley*.

Newport, *Medena*, *Novus Portus*, a Town in the Iſle of *Wight*; which is the Capital of the Iſland. Well ſeated, much frequented, and very populous. It has a ſmall Haven; and is a Corporation, which ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, by the Grant of *James* I. *Charles* I. honoured it alſo by Creating *Mountjoy Blount*, Earl of *Newport*, in 1628. This Honour is now enjoyed by *Henry* his Son, who is the third Earl of this Family. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50. 40.

Newport upon the Uſk, a conſiderable Sea-Port Town in the County of *Monmouth*; ſeated between the *Ebwith* and the *Uſk*; with a fair Bridge over the latter; two Miles from the *Severn* to the North. As the *Uſke* diſcharges it ſelf into the *Severn*, it makes a good haven, which bears the name of this Town.

Newport Pagnel, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, upon the *Ouſe*; over which it hath two Bridges. The Capital of its Hundred.

Newport, in *Pembrokeſhire*, is a conſiderable Town in the North-Weſt part of that County, upon the *Iriſh* Sea; built at the foot of an high Mountain, by the ſide of the River *Neverns*. By *Martin* of *Tours*, and the procurement of his Poſterity, made a Corporation alſo, returning one member to the *Engliſh* Parliament; in which afterwards they built a Caſtle for their Habitation.

Newport in Shropſhire, a handſome Market Town in the Hundred of S. *Bradford*, South of *Drayton*; and upon a long plain adjoyning to *Staffordſhire*.

Newport, *Novus Portus*, a ſtrong Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, of old called *Sanctæ*, that is, the *Sandy Head*. It has a competent Haven upon the *German* Ocean at the Mouth of the River *Iperle*; five Leagues from *Dunkirk* to the Eaſt, and three from *Oſtend* to the Weſt. Still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*. Near this place Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow, *Feb.* 25. 1600.

Newton, a Market and Borough-town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Salford*, privileged with the Election of two Parliament-men.

Newton-Abbot or *Newton-Biſhops*, a Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hexter*.

Newtown, a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Kydworn*.

Nepland, a conſiderable Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Babergh*, upon the River *Stower*. It ſtands in a rich bottom, and drives the cloathing Trade.

Nextracht. See *Nitracht*.

Nianchau, *Niancheum*, a conſiderable City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*.

Nieren Poſt, the *Ruſſian* Name of the North Ocean or *Frozen Sea*; called *Mare Scythicum*.

Nicaragua, a Region in New *Spain*, in North *America*, of great extent; between the North Sea to the Eaſt, the South Sea to the Weſt, the Province of *Hondura* to the North, and *La Coſta Rica* to the South. Alſo called New *Leon*, from *Leon de Nicaragua*, the principal City in it: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*; and is intirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*. In this Region, there is a Lake, one hundred and thirty Leagues long; which ebbs and flows, and diſcharges it ſelf into the North Sea called the Lake of *Nicaragua*: The City *Leon* ſtands upon it. The riches and fertility in fine of this Province has given it the name, with ſome, of *Mahomets Paradiſe*.

Nicaphtach, *Oxus*, a great River in *Perſia*.

Nicaria, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, towards *Aſia*; which has *Samo* to the Eaſt, *Naxia* to the Weſt, *Sio* to the North, and *Patmos* to the South. There is a City in it of its own name, formerly a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*, before the *Turks* took the Iſland from the *Genouſe* in the fourteenth Century, and ſubjected it to the *Sangiack* of *Gallipoli*. It enjoys a good and improvable Soil. The paſſage betwixt *Samo*, and it is dangerous. Upon the Eaſtern Coaſt therefore, in a very high Tower, they keep a light for a ſignal to Sailours. The firſt and eldeſt names of this Iſland, ſays *Pauſanias*, were *Macris*, *Pergamus*, and *Icaria*. It is about forty Miles in circumference, the length much exceeding the breadth; and anciently it was honoured with a *Tauropolion*, a famous Temple dedicated to *Diana*.

Nicaſtro, *Nicaſtrum* and *Neocaſtrum*, a ſmall City at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, within five or ſix Miles of the Sea. Honored with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*.

Nicæa, a City of *Bithynia*, which is an Archbiſhops See; of old called *Antigonia*, (from its Builder); in *Pliny Olbia*, and in *Stephanus Ancore*; and named *Nicæa* by *Lyſimachus* in honor of his Wife; now called *Iſnich*, from a neighbouring great Lake, *Nichor*, and *Nichea*. This City is particularly famous for the firſt General Council here held againſt *Arrianiſm*, and touching the time of the *celebrating of Eaſter* with ſome points of Church Diſcipline, in the Imperial Palace, by the Command of *Conſtantine* the Great, in 325: which had three hundred and eighteen Biſhops in it. There was another deſigned here in 359. for the promoting *Arianiſm*; but it was diſappointed by an Earthquake, which ruined a great part of the City. There was a ſecond General Council here in 787. conſiſting of three hundred and fifty Biſhops; where Image-Worſhip was approved; which *Charles* the Great cenſured in a Council at *Franckford*, in 794. conſiſting of three hundred Biſhops. This City was taken by *Godfrey de Bovillon* in his Paſſage to *Jeruſalem*, in 1097. out of the Hands of the Infidels; by whom it was reſtored to the *Greek* Emperor. In 1329. it was beſieged by *Orchanes* II. of the *Ottoman* Line. *Andronicus*, the *Greek* Emperor, coming up to its Relief was wounded, and forced to retire; yet the City held out, and was taken by a Stratagem rather than force the year following. It ſtands forty four Miles from *Nicomedia* to the North, twenty five from *Pruſia* to the Weſt; in Long. 57. 30. Lat. 42. 25.

Nice, *Nicæa*, a City in *Provence* in *France*; called alſo *Nizza*, *Nicia*, and *Nice de Provence*; which is a great, ſplendid, populous City; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*; ſeated upon the Shoar of the *Mediterranean* Sea, furniſhed with a large Haven, and a Caſtle; two Miles from the Mouth of the River *Var* or *Varo*, and ſeven from Port *Monaco* to the Weſt. This City was ſubject to the Earls of *Provence*, till 1365; when it was left by Qu *Joanna*

to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it; it is ſtill ſubject to that Family; and is the moſt Weſtern Town in *Italy*, in the preſent eſteem. Built at firſt by the *Marſilians*, in Commemoration of a Victory they had obtained over the *Ligurii*. Next it became ſubject to the Kings of *Burgundy*, and then to the Earls of *Provence*. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 43. 45. In 1538. Pope *Paul* III. had an enterview here with *Francis* I King of *France*, and the Emperor *Charles* V. at which they agreed to a truce of ten years. In 1545. The *French* and *Turks* together, (the latter, commanded by their Admiral *Barberouſſe*) took the City, but could not take the Caſtle. It hath beſides the Cathedral, three Pariſhes, one College, and divers religious Houſes; and it gives ſufficient marks of its antiquity in Inſcriptions, ruines, &c. The County of *Nizza*, whereof it is the Capital, includes the Counties of *Tende* and *Bueil*; together with the four Vicariates of *Nice*, *Barcelonette*, *Soſpello* and *Puerin*.

Nice, *Nicæa*, once a City and a Biſhops See in *Macedonia*, now a Village; inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*. Thirty four Miles from *Ocrida*, (or *Giuſtandil*, as the *Turks* call it) towards *Heraclea*; its Ruins ſhew it to have been a vaſt City.

Nichor, *Nicæa*.

Nicomedia, the ancient Capital City of *Bithynia*, in *Aſia Minor*; called vulgarly *Comidia*, and by the *Turks Iſmid*, and *Iſnigimid*. It ſtands upon the aſcent of a delicious little Hill, (embelliſh'd with Fountains, Vines, Corn, and Fruits,) towards the Coaſt of the *Propontis*, or the Sea of *Marmora*; upon a Gulph of its own name, about half a League in breadth, convenient for the building of Ships. In ancient times it was one of the moſt conſiderable and important Cities of the Eaſt. Built by a King of *Bithynia* of the ſame name, ſays *Strabo*. *Hannibal* poyſoned himſelf here, in the Reign of *Priſias* King of *Bithynia*, to avoid his being delivered to the *Romans*. *Conſtantine the Great* dyed in or very near this City; which received the *Chriſtian Religion* early, and became honoured with divers Martyrdoms. In 358. a violent Earthquake, deſcribed particularly by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, almoſt entirely ruined it, at a time, when the Emperor *Conſtantius* was to celebrate an *Arrian* Council at it. A number of *Greek* and *Latin* Inſcriptions appear there yet to be ſeen: And ſome relations tell us, it is now inhabited by about thirty thouſand People, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Jews* and *Turks*, who have their reſpective Moſques and Churches, and trade much in Linnen and Silks.

Nicoping, *Nicopinga*, a City of *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Sudermannia*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea; thirteen Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-Weſt, and ſeven from *Norkop* to the South-Eaſt. It has an Haven and a Caſtle; the ancient Seat of the Dukes of this Province, and the Reſidence of *Charles* the laſt Duke, before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Nicoping, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Iſle of *Falſter*; over againſt *Laland*; eleven *Daniſh* Miles from *Copenhagen* to the South: in which *Chriſtopher* II. King of *Denmark*, died in 1333. A ſmall, but a fine Town.

Nicopolis, in the *Leſſer Armenia*. See *Gianich*. § In *Bulgaria*, ſee *Nigeboli*. § In *Epirus*, ſee *Prevеza*. § In *Judæa*, the ſame with *Emmaus*.

Nicoſia, *Leucoſia*, *Nicoſia*, a City in the Iſle of *Cyprus*; which is an Archbiſhops See: ſtrong, populous, and ſeated in the midſt of the Iſland. It was the Seat of the Kings of this Iſland; and after that, of the *Venetian* Governours; till in 1571. taken by the *Turks*, whoſe Governor ſtill Reſides in it. This City is three Miles in compaſs, and ſtands in a fruitful well watered Plain.

Nicotera, a City in the *Further Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*: little, and not well inhabited; having ſuffered very much by an Earthquake in 1638. Long. 40. 00 Lat 38. 25.

Nicopa, a City and County in *Nicaragua* in New *Spain*, in *America*.

Nicſia. See *Naxia*.

Nidrоſia, a River of *Norway*, which falls by *Drontheim* into the *Virgivian* Ocean: the City *Drontheim* is called by the ſame name in *Latin* Writers. In Lat. 64. 36.

Nied Teutſche or *Alleman*, *Nita Germanica*, a River which ariſeth in the Foreſt of *Loraine*; and taking in the *Nied Franſois*, (*Nitam Romanam*), which watereth *Haudonville*, *Eſtangs*, and *Niedburg*; they thus united haſt to *Boſonville*; and there fall into the *Saare* or *Sare*, a little above *Trier*.

Niemeca, *Germany*.

Niemen. See *Memel*.

Nienhuis, *Nienhuſium*, a Caſtle near *Paderborn*, upon the confluence of the *Alme* and the *Lippe*; built by *Theodore Furſtemberg*, (Biſhop of *Paderborn*) for the Reſidence of his Succeſſors. *Nero Claudius*, and *Charles* the Great, had before built Caſtles in this very place; the firſt againſt the *Sicambri*, the ſecond againſt the *Saxons*.

Nieper, *Boryſthenes*, a River of *Poland*, very well known to *Ptolemy*, and the Ancients: it ariſeth in *Moſcovy*, in the Palatinate of *Bielki*, near *Dnieprifco*; and flowing Weſtward, entereth *Lithuania*, (a Province of *Poland*) watereth *Smolenſko* and *Orſſa*; then turning South, paſſeth by *Mohilow*, *Rohaczow* and *Rezozyca*; above which laſt it receives the *Berezina* from the Weſt, and paſſeth South-Eaſt to *Lojowarod*; beneath which it takes in the *Peripecz*, a vaſt River from the Weſt. So haſteth to *Kjovia*, above which it admits the *Deſzna*, a vaſt River from the Eaſt; from hence it runs South-Eaſt by *Riſzkow*, *Czyrcaſſy*, and as far as the *Rocky Stones*; where it turns South-Weſt by the *Zaporavia* Iſlands, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea almoſt four *Engliſh* Miles Eaſt of *Bialogrod*; a few Miles above its Outlet it takes in the *Bog*, a vaſt River from the Weſt. It has ſeventy five Miles above its Outlets thirteen Cataracts called by the Inhabitants *Porowys*; which make it impoſſible to carry any Boat higher up its Stream.

The Nieſter, *Tyras*, a River of *Poland*: called alſo the *Turla*: it ſpringeth out of a ſmall Lake in *Red Ruſſia*, nine *Poliſh* Miles from *Premyſle* to the Eaſt, and four from *Lemberg* to the South; running Eaſt through *Pokutie* and *Podolia*, it ſeparates *Braclaw* from *Walachia*; and in *Beſſarabia* falls into the *Euxine* Sea, ſixty Miles from the Mouth of the *Danube* to the North. *Baudrand*. But the latter Maps make it not much above twenty *Engliſh* Miles.

Nigebolt, *Nicopolis*, a City built by *Trajan*, after the Conqueſt of *Decebalus*, King of the *Dacians*, (who was a valiant and wiſe Prince) at the Confluence of the *Iſcar* and the *Danube* in *Bulgaria*. It was at firſt a Biſhoprick; but now an Archbiſhops See; commonly called *Nigeboli*; but by the *Turks*, *Scitaro*. Ten *Hungarian* Miles from the Borders of *Servia* to the Eaſt, and three from *Silſtria* to the North. Near this City the Chriſtians received a great Overthrow from the *Turks*, in 1393; under *Sigiſmund* the Emperor. Long. 50. 20. Lat. 45. 15.

Nigir, *Niger*, the greateſt River of *Africa*; called by the Inhabitants *Huid Nijar*; it ariſeth in *Æthiopia*, from a Lake of the ſame Name; and turning Weſtward, divides *Nigritia* into two parts, to the

Eaſt

East and West, the space of eight hundred Leagues. It encreases in the middle of *June* like the *Nile*, and overflows the Country. This continues twenty four days; and the decrease the same. After a long Course, and the Reception of many Rivers, (whose Names are unknown to us) it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by six great Outlets; which are all (but one) South of Cape *Verde*.

Nigritia, a large Country of *Africa*, extended on each side the River *Niger* which divides it from East to West into two parts; lying and bounded betwixt *Guinee* to the South, the *Atlantick* Ocean to the West, and the vast deserts of *Zaara* to the East and North. The Kingdoms of *Borno*, *Agades*, *Cano* or *Ghana*, *Tombut*, *Gualata*, *Guenehoa*, *Gaoga*, and divers others of note and great extent, are contained in this division of *Africa*. The Inhabitants are the *Negroes*, abovementioned; who make a Trade of selling not only the Prisoners they steal or force from their Neighbors, but even their own Wives and Children, for Slaves, to the *Europeans*.

Nile, *Nilus*, a vast River in *Africa*; which ariseth from two Fountains in the higher *Æthiopia*, in the *Abyssins* Empire; in a Country called *Sacabala*, amongst high Mountains; and being enlarged by the *Gema*, *Kelsi*, and *Branti*, it passeth through the South part of the Lake of *Dambea*, to the greatest *Cataracts*. Before it enters *Nubia*, it takes in the River *Meleg*, and afterwards the *Tacaze* at *Jalac*; and entering and traverting the *Upper Egypt*, four Miles beneath *Grand Cairo*, it divides first into two, and after into more Branches; which anciently made the number of seven, but are now reduced to four; the rest being stopped up by the Sands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those brought down by the River; the *Mahometan* Princes (who have been many Ages Lords of *Egypt*) taking no care to keep them open. The Eastern Branch falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by *Damata*, and was of old called *Os Pelusiacum*. The Western was then named *Canopus*, and falls into the same Sea below *Rosetto*. These two make the *Delta* an Island, which is the richest portion of Land in *Egypt*. There are two other Outlets between these, but poor in Waters, saith Mr. *Sandys*. This River is the only cause of the Fertility of *Egypt*; beginning every year to rise with the Rising Sun, *June* 17. and swelling sometimes to twenty four Cubits. About the middle of *September* it begins to decrease: about a Month after they sow their Grounds; and in *May* reap them. The Cause of this Inundation is now known to be the Rains, which fall in *Æthiopia* for three Months together in their Winter, and the *Ægyptian* Summer. They of *Egypt* owe not only their Food, but many of them their Lives to the swellings of this River: insomuch that when five hundred die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. These Waters are sweet to the taste, cool and wholsom; and extremely Nutritive both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fish, and too many Crocodiles; some of which live to be thirty foot long; but rarely come so low as *Grand Cairo*. Mr. *Thevenot* begins the encrease of the *Nile*, *May* 16. or 20. and saith, the Publication is made *June* 28. or 29. He saith, they give no account of its encrease beyond *September* 24. tho it often swells to the beginning of *October*, and gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives also this account of the Head of the *Nile*, from the Report of an *Æthiopian* Ambassador he met at *Grand Cairo*. The Head of *Nile* is a Well that springs out of the Ground in a large Plain, called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*; which casts up the Waters very high; the Well being twelve days Journey from *Goutbar*, the Capital of *Æthiopia*. These Waters running Northwards, pass by seven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*; and he saith, there are no Mountains near its Head by three weeks journey. If the River doth not rise sixteen foot, a Famine follows for want of Water: if it swells to twenty four, there is a Dearth; because the Seed time is lost. The *Abyssines* entitle the *Nile*, the *Father of Rivers*.

Nimmeghen, *Noviomagum*, a City of the *Low Countries*, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*; called now by the Inhabitants *Nimeguen*; by the *French Nimegue*; by the *Spaniards Nimega*. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, under the *United Provinces*; seated upon the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maez*; two Leagues from *Arnheim* to the South, six from *Utrecht* to the East, three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Cologn* to the same. Anciently a Free Imperial City, but afterwards exempt, and subject to the Dukes of *Guelderland*; being Mortgaged to one of them by *William* Earl of *Holland*, who was then chosen Emperor of *Germany*. About the Year 1585, this City was much inclined to the Interest of the *Roman* Catholick Religion. In the Year 1589, the *Hollanders* endeavoured without any good success to reduce it; when *Skenkius* (their General) was drowned in the *Wael*. In the Year 1591, Prince *Maurice* took it after a sharp Siege. In the Year 1672, it was taken by the *French*; the only Town in all those Provinces which fought for its Liberty: the year after the *French* deserted it. In 1678, there was a Peace agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*. In the Year 1679, between the *Germans* and the *French*. This City is said to have been first built by the *Catti*, and the Castle by *Julian* the Apostate, whilst he was in *France*; *Charles the Great* built here a Noble Palace; which together with this City was burnt by the *Normans*. The *Germans* prevailing against the *Normans*, rebuilt the City; and gave it many Privileges; several of the Emperors residing in it, till at last it was mortgaged to *Otho*, Duke of *Guelderland*; and became the Capital of that Dukedom.

Ningive, *Ningiva*, a City in the Province of *Leotunin*, in *China*. *Baudrand*.

Ningque, *Ningqua*, a City in the Province of *Nankyn* in *China*.

Ninive, *Ninus*, an ancient and most celebrated City of *Assyria*; mentioned in the Sacred and Profane Stories. Built by *Ashur*, the second Son of *Shem*, according to *Josephus*, and the vulgar translation of *Gen.* 10. 11. But *Bochartus* transposes that verse, and endeavours to prove, that *Nimrod* was its Founder, *going forth out of the Land of Assur*. Others say, *Ninus* built, or at least augmented it, and gave it his own name. *Diodorus Siculus* has left us a stately description of it. In the time of *Jonas*, we read, it was *an exceeding great City of three days journey*: Jon. 2. 3. that is, in St. *Jerom*'s construction, in circuit. The Prophets foretold its destruction; which accordingly happened under *Merodach* and *Nebuchadonosar*, Kings of *Assyria*. It lies now in Ruins. Out of it is sprung a new City, called *Mosul*, built on the other side of the *Tigris*, which is under the *Turks*; an hundred Miles from *Bagat* to the North.

Ninove, *Ninive*, a small City in *Flanders*, in the County of *Alost*; not above two Leagues from *Alost* to the South; in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

Niort, *Noverogus*, a Town in *Poitou*, thirteen Leagues from *Rochelle* to the North-East.

Niphates, the ancient name of that part of the Mountain *Taurus*, which runs betwixt *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*. Now called *Curdo*. It gives source to a River of the same name, passing through the same Countries to fall in the *Tigris*.

Niphonta, or *Niphon*, a great Iſland belonging to *Japan*, the principal Province of that Empire; in which are *Jedo* and *Meaco*, the Royal Cities, where the King reſides. It is divided into five Territories or Provinces, *Jamaiſoit*, *Jetſegon*, *Jeſſen*, *Ochio* and *Quanto*: being about ſixty Leagues in Circuit.

Niſa, *Niſſa*, a City of *Lydia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, which is a Biſhops See. Long. 59. 10. Lat. 40. 30.

Niſibin, *Niſibis*, the principal City of *Meſopotamia*, of great Antiquity; mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It is now an Archbiſhops See; and the Capital of *Diarbeck*; under the *Turks*. It ſtands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris*, under Mount *Taurus*; thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the Weſt, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and ſeventy five from *Taurus* to the South-Weſt. In 1338. *Sapores*, King of *Perſia*, beſieg'd it in vain.

Niſi, *Coron*, a City in the *Morea*.

Niſi, *Niſa*, a City of *Armenia* the Leſſer; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cæſarea*; from which it ſtands ſixty Miles to the Eaſt. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 40. 20.

Niſi, *Eniſis*, a ſmall River on the Eaſt of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea between *Meſſina* to the North, and *Cap di S. Aleſcio* to the South, by the Town of *Scaletta*.

Niſita, *Neſis*, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon the Coaſt of the *Terra di Lavoro* in *Italy*, three Miles from *Pozzuoli*.

Niſmes, *Nimes*, *Nemauſium*, *Volcarum Arecomicorum Nemauſus*, a City of *France*, in the *Lower Languedoc*; which was a Roman Colony, of great Antiquity; now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbone*; in which there is an Amphitheatre, very perfect, and many other *Roman* Antiquities; it is now in a flouriſhing State; in the middle between *Avignon* to the Eaſt, and *Montpellier* to the Weſt; ſeven Leagues from either. This City was, in the late Civil Wars, one of the Bulwarks of the *Huguenots*; hath had its Counts and Viſcounts; and in ancient times ſome Synods have been aſſembled at it. Long. 25. 05. Lat. 43. 6.

Niſau, *Niſſa*, *Niſi*, *Naiſium*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*; ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name, which falls into the *Morava*; fifteen *German* Miles from *Scopia* to the North, and twelve from *Giuſtandil* to the Weſt, and forty two from *Theſſalonica* to the North-Weſt. On *September* 24. 1689. the Imperialiſts defeated entirely an Army of forty thouſand *Turks* near this place; and the next day took poſſeſſion of it without any Oppoſition. Again, *September*, 1690, the *Turks* recovered it from the Imperialiſts, after a three weeks Attack

Nithesdale, *Nithia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, near the Borders of *England*; which has *Cluydeſdale* on the North, *Annandale* on the Eaſt, *Solway Fyrth* on the South, and *Gallaway* on the Weſt. The River *Nyth*, which denominates it, runs through it: Its Capital Town is *Dunfren*.

Nittracht, or *Neytracht*, *Nitria*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*; and ſtands upon a ſmall River of the ſame Name. Ten *German* Miles from *Preſburgh* to the Eaſt, the ſame diſtance from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhauſel* to the ſame. It is the Capital of a ſmall County of the ſame Name; and in the Hands of the Emperour, whilſt *Newhauſel* was under the *Turks*.

Nitria, ſee *Nitracht*. § Alſo a Mountain in *Egypt*, which has been ſanctified by the retreat of divers *Anchorites*.

Nitt, the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Curland*.

Nivata, a City and Province of *Japan*, in the Iſland *Niphon*, and the Region of *Quanto*.

Niuche, *Niucanum*, a Kingdom in the *Aſian Tartary*; the King of which has lately conquered *China*. This is called by others *Tenduc*.

Nive, *Nivus*, a River of *France* in *Aquitain*; called by the Inhabitants, *Errobi*. It ariſeth in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Navarr*; and watering the Town of *S. Jean de Pied Port*, falls into the *Adour*, through *Bayonne*.

Nivernois, *Ambarri*, *Nevernenſis Comitatus*, is a Province in *France*, of great extent upon the *Loyre*. It has the Dukedom of *Burgundy* on the Eaſt, that of *Bourbone* on the South, *Berry* on the Weſt, and *Orleance* on the North. The *Vadicaſſes* were the ancient Inhabitants of this Province. *Nevers* is its Capital City: the reſt of any note are *La Charite*, *Coſne*, *Clamecy*, *Decize*, and *Corbigny*. This Province hath the honour of the Title of a Dukedom.

Nizza della Paglia, a Town in the Dukedom of *Montferrat* in *Italy*, betwixt *Aſt* and *Aqui*; which hath partaked of the ſufferings of the Civil Wars of its Country.

Nizza. See *Nice*.

Noailles, a Town in the Province of *Limoſin*, in *Aquitain*, in *France*: giving name to a Family of Honour.

Nocera, *Nuceria*, a City of S. *Peter's Patrimony*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; which is a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope; ſeated at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*: ſixteen Miles from *Spoleto* to the North, and fifteen from *Camerino* to the Weſt. Some are of opinion, that this is the ſame place with that which *Livy* calls *Alpha-terna*.

Nocera, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the hither Principate; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*; and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. Called for diſtinction from the Precedent, by thoſe of the Country, *Nocera di Pagani*, becauſe it hath been taken formerly by the *Saracens*. The ancients in many places ſpeak of it. It ſtands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the South-Weſt, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. § There is a Town of this Name in *Calabria*; eight Miles from *Amantea* to the South, and three from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea.

Noere, *Notra*, a River of *Angoumois* in *France*.

Noeſenſtad Biſtritia, the ſame with *Beſtercze*.

Nogaro or *Nogarol*, the Capital Town of the County of *Armagnac*, in the *Upper Gaſcony*, in *France*; upon the River *Modou*, below *Monleſun*. The *Latin* Writers call it *Nogariolum* and *Nugariolum*. It has a Collegiate Church, and in the Years 1290. 1303. 1316. there were Synods aſſembled here.

Nogent l' Artaud, a Town in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marne*; below *Chaſteau Thierri*.

Nogent le Retrou, *Novigentum Retrudum*, the faireſt Village in *France*; the Capital of the County of *La Perche*; ſeated upon the River *Huyna*. Fourteen Leagues from *Chartres*, (the Capital of *La Beauſſe*) and honored with the Title of a Dukedom. The *Engliſh* heretofore took it under the Earl of *Salisbury*. *Charles* VII. King of *France* retook it in 1449. The little River *Ronne* falls into the *Huiſne* here.

Nogent le Roy, a Town in *la Beauſſe* in *France*, upon the *Eure*, betwixt *Dreux* and *Chartres*.

Nogent ſur Seine, a Town in *Champaigne*, upon the River *Seine*, which it covers with a Stone Bridge.

Nola, a City and Colony in *Campania Felix*, (now *Terra di Lavoro*) in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*; in a tolerable State, and ſhews many Footſteps of its great Antiquity.

Antiquity. *Hannibal* beſieged it without any ſucceſs, in the Year of *Rome* 540. In or near this City *Auguſtus* (the firſt *Roman* Emperor) died, *Anno Chriſti*, 14. Not leſs famous for being the Birth-place of S. *Paulinus*, who was afterwards Biſhop of it. It ſtands fourteen Miles from *Naples* towards the Eaſt, near the River *Agno*, *Clanis*.

Nola, *Naulum*, *Naulium*, a ſmall City in the States of *Genoua*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Genoua*. It ſtands in a Plain, on the Shoars of the *Ligurian* Sea; but it has no Harbor, as I have often ſeen, (ſaith *Baudrand.*) Once a Free State; now ſubject to the State of *Genoua*; from which City it ſtands thirty one Miles to the Weſt, betwixt *Savonna* and *Albengua*.

Nombre de Dios, *Nomen Dei*, *Onomatheopolis*, a City of *Terra firma*, a Province upon the Streights of *Panama*; twenty five Leagues from *Panama* to the North; which has a noble and ſafe Harbor, to the North Sea: Built by the *Spaniards*, but ſince forſaken, for its unwholſome air.

Nomentum or *Nomentana*, the Capital Town of the ancient *Nomentani* in *Latium*, frequently mentioned by the *Claſſicks*. It hath ſometime been a Biſhops See, but now is only a Village, in the Duchy of *Monte-Rotundo*, in the States of the Church.

Nomeny, *Nomenium*, a City or great Town in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, in the Territory of *Meſſin*, upon the River *Seile*, *Salia*; five Miles from *Nancy* to the South, and ſeven from *Marſal* to the South-Eaſt.

Nona, *Ænona*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; which is now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara* or *Zadar*; well fortified: ten Miles from *Zara* to the North. It is under the *Venetians*, and hath a Port to the *Adriatique*. The *Sclavonians* call it *Nin*. Some admit it to be the *Ænona* of the ancients.

Nonſuch, a Palace *Royal* in the County of *Surrey*, not far from *Epſham*: delightfully ſituated, and magnificently built by K. *Henry* VIII.

De Noordſche Zee, *Mare Germanicum*, the *German* Ocean.

Norcia, *Nurſia*, a ſmall City in the Dominions of the Church; placed by *Livy*, *Pliny*, and the reſt of the Ancients, in *Umbria*. It ſtands amongſt the Hills, near the *Apennine*, by the River *Fredda*; ſix Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South; between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Spoletto* to the Weſt; thirteen from either. This was the Count y of S. *Benedict*, the Father of the Weſtern Monks; as alſo of *Sertorius*, the great *Roman* Commander, ſlain in *Spain*. It hath been an Epiſcopal See.

Norden, *Nordenum*, a City in *Weſtphalia* in *Eaſt-Frieſland*, upon the *German* Ocean; to which it hath a conſiderable Port: under the Prince of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, ſixteen Miles from *Embden* to the North.

Nordlingen, *Norlinga*, a City of *Schwaben*, in the Year 1251, made a Free Imperial City; it ſtands upon the River *Eger*; four *German* Miles from *Lawingen* to the North, ten from *Werden* to the South-Weſt, and from *Ingolſtad* to the Weſt: between the Territories of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and the Count of *Oetingen*. Famous by a Defeat of the *Swedes* in 1634, and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* in 1645, tho otherwiſe ſmall, and in a decaying condition. This place is called by the *French*, *Norlingue*; and by the *Germans* alſo written *Norlinghen*.

Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, a County on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *England*. Bounded on the North with the *German* Ocean; on the Eaſt in part by the ſame Ocean, in part by *Suffolk*; on the South by the Rivers of *Waveney* and the little *Ouſe*, which part it from *Suffolk*; on the Weſt with the great *Ouſe*; and towards *Lincolnſhire* with that part of the *Nene*, which paſſeth from *Wisbich* to the Waſhes. It containeth in length from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbich* fifty Miles, in breadth from *Thetford* to *Wells* thirty; in circuit about two hundred and forty. The Southern parts, which are Wood Lands, are fruitful; the Northern or Champain, barren and dry. In the whole are ſix hundred and ſixty Pariſhes, and thirty one Market Towns; and beſides the *Waveney* and the *Ouſe*, watered by the Rivers *Yare* and *Thryn*. Its Capital City, *Norwich*. The largeſt County next to *Yorkſhire*, in *England*; and ſurpaſſing even *Yorkſhire* in populouſneſs. In the time of the *Heptarchy*, it was a part of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*. The firſt Earl of *Norfolk* was *Ralph de Waer*, Created in the Year 1075. After whom ſucceeded the *Bigots* from 1135, to 1279, in ſix Deſcents. In 1313, *Tho. de Brotherton*, a Son of *Edward* I. was made Earl of *Norfolk*: *Margaret* his Daughter, in 1398, was made Ducheſs; whoſe Son *Thomas Mowbray*, (and his Deſcendents) continued the Honor to the Year 1461. In 1475, *Richard* Duke of *York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1483, *John* Lord *Howard* was veſted with the ſame Honor, in whoſe Family it now is. *Henry* the preſent Duke of *Norfolk* being the ninth Duke of this Race.

Norimburgh. See *Nurenberg*.

Norin, a fort of *Dalmatia*, betwixt the River *Narenta*, and the branch thereof called *Norin*, which returns into the bed of the *Narenta* again. Under the *Venetians*.

Norkoping, *Norcopia*, a ſmall City in *Sweden*, between two Lakes; five Miles from the *Baltick* Sea; in the Province of *Oſtrogothia*, by the River *Motala*: ten Miles from the Lake *Veter*, Eaſt.

Normandy, *Neuſtria*, *Normannia*, is a great and fruitful Province in *France*, which has the Title of a Dukedom. It has this name from the *Normans*; who, under *Rollo* their firſt Duke, ſetled here in the time of *Charles* the *Simple*, King of *France*. Bounded on the North and Weſt by the *Britiſh* Sea; on the Eaſt by *Picardy*; on the South by *le Perche*, and *le Maine*. It lies ſixty ſix Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt, and from North to South about thirty; the principal City in it is *Roan* or *Rouen*. This Province is divided into twelve Counties; but more uſually into the Upper and Lower *Normandy*: the former containing the Bailywicks of *Rouen*, *Eureux*, *Caux*, and *Giſors*: the other thoſe of *Alenzon*, *Caen*, and *Conſtantin*. Its principal Rivers are the *Seine*, *Eure*, *Riſle*, *Dive*, *Soule*, *Ouve*, &c. A cold Climate, plentiful in Corn, Cattel, and Fruits; but generally wanting Wine. It yields ſome Mines of Iron and Braſs, together with Medicinal Waters: Is better inhabited by *Gentry*, than almoſt any other Province of *France*; and reckons above a hundred Cities, and a hundred and fifty great Towns ſtanding in it. *Rollo* the firſt Duke, (under whom the *Normans* beſieged *Paris* three times) obtained that Title in 912. from *Charles* the *Simple*, (who gave his Daughter in Marriage to him,) upon condition to hold *Normandy* in homage to the Crown. *William* the baſe Son of *Robert* (the ſixth Duke) Conquered *England* in 1066: by which means it was United to the Crown of *England* till 1202: when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry* V. about 1420. reconquered this Duchy: His Son loſt it again about 1450. ever ſince which time it has been annexed to the Crown of *France*.

De Nort Cap, *Rubæa*, *Rubea Promontorium*, is the moſt Northern Point of *Finmark*; and indeed of all *Europe*. § There is a Cape of the ſame Name in *Guiana*, in South *America*.

Nortgow, *Nortgovia*, a Province of *Germany*; between *Bohemia* to the Eaſt, the *Danube* to the

Eaſt

East and South, (which parts it from *Bavaria*;) *Schwaben* and *Franconia* to the West, and *Voigtland* to the North. The Capital of it is *Norimburg*. This name, in the *German* Tongue, ſignifies the North Country. It was the Seat of the antient People, *Nariſci*.

North-Allerton, A Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, near the Stream *Wiſk*, which falls into the *Swale*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Northamptonſhire, *Northantonia*, is ſeated almoſt in the midſt of *England*: on the North it is parted from *Lincolnſhire* by the River *Welland*; on the Eaſt from *Huntingdon* by the *Nene*; on the South it has *Buckingham* and *Oxford*; and on the Weſt *Warwickſhire*, ſeparated by *Watlingſtreet*, a *Roman* way. From North to South it is forty ſix Miles in length; but not full twenty in breadth where broadeſt. In the whole, there are three hundred twenty ſix Parishes and thirteen Market Towns. The Rivers *Nen* and *Welland* have their riſe in this County, together with the *Ouſe*. The Air is temperate; the Soil rich, fruitful, champain; full of People. The chief Town is *Northampton*, pleaſantly ſeated on the Bank of the River *Nen*, where two Rivulets from the North and South fall into it; which for its Circuit, Beauty, and Buildings, may be compared with moſt of the Cities of *England*. It was burnt by the *Danes*. In the Wars in King *John*'s time it ſuffered much from the Barons. Near this City in 1460. *Henry* VI. was overthrown; and firſt taken Priſoner by *Edward* IV. In 1261. the Students of *Cambridge* are ſaid to have removed hither by the King's Warrant, with Intentions to have ſetled the Univerſity here. In the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Sept.* 1675. it was totally deſtroyed by Fire; but by the favour of that gracious Prince, and the chearful Contributions of good People, ſoon rebuilt. Long. 19. 40. Lat. 52. 36. To omit the more ancient Families; *William*, Lord *Compton*, was created Earl of *Northampton*, by King *James* I. in 1618. The preſent Earl, *George*, is the fourth of this Noble Family.

Northauſen, *Northuſia*, an Imperial Free City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Zorge*; between *Erford* to the South, and *Halberſtad* to the North; eight *German* Miles from either. This City is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and ſaid to have been built by *Marovæus* I. King of the *Franks*, in the Year of Chriſt 447.

The **North Foreland**, *Cantium*, a Cape of the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*; famous for a Sea Fight between the *Engliſh* and the *Dutch*, in 1666. When the brave Duke of *Albemarle*, with only two Squadrons of the *Engliſh* Fleet, maintained a Fight againſt the whole *Dutch* Fleet of an hundred Sail, two days together: Prince *Rupert* coming up in the Evening of the ſecond day, the *Engliſh* fell again (the third) on the *Dutch* Fleet, and beat them home: which, all things conſidered, was the moſt wonderful Naval Fight that ever was fought upon the Ocean.

Northumberland, *Northumbria*, is parted on the South by the *Derwent* and the *Tyne* from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*: on the Eaſt it has the *German* Ocean; on the North *Scotland*: on the Weſt *Scotland* and *Cumberland*: it has the form of a Triangle or Wedge, containing in length from North to South about forty Miles, in breadth where it is the broadeſt, thirty: in the whole, four hundred and ſixty Pariſhes, and only ſix Market Towns. The Air is cold and ſharp; the Soil barren and rugged, but much improved by the Induſtry of its Inhabitants; and chiefly towards the Sea, fertile. The Bowels of the Earth are full of *Coal Mines*, whence a great part of *England* is ſupplied with that Fewel. The principal Places in it, are *Newcaſtle* and *Berwick*. *George Fitz-Roy* a Natural Son of *Charles* II. was created Duke of *Northumberland* in 1674. Which Title had been once before enjoyed by *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, created Duke of *Northumberland* by K. *Edward* VI. in 1551. and beheaded by Q. *Mary*. After the death of the ſaid *John*, the Title of *Earl* of *Northumberland* returned to the *Percies*: in whoſe Family, as it had heretofore belong'd to them from the Year 1337, when *Henry Percy*, Lord Conſtable, poſſeſſed it under K. *Richard* II. and was ſucceeded in it by five of his Name and Family, with little interruption; ſo it continued till the Year 1670, when *Joceline Percy* died at *Turin* without Iſſue Male.

North-Curry, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, upon the River *Tone*: and the Capital of its Hundred.

Northwich, a Market Town in *Cheſhire*, upon the River *Dane*, which runs into the *Weeve*: the Capital of its Hundred. Its Salt pits render it remarkable.

Norway, *Norvegia*, *Nerigon*, *Baſilia*, is a Kingdom of great extent on the North-Weſtern Shoar of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Norricke*, and by Contraction *Norke*; by the *Germans*, *Norwegen*. Heretofore eſteemed the Weſtern part of *Scandinavia*; and called *Nerigon*, as *Cluverius* ſaith: it reaches from the Entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, to almoſt the North Cape: but not of equal breadth. On the Eaſt a long Ridge of Mountains, always covered with Snow, (called *Sevones*,) ſeparate it from *Sweden*. Barren and Rocky; or overgrown with vaſt and unpaſſable Woods. Its length is about one thouſand and three hundred *Engliſh* Miles; and two hundred and fifty its breadth. Divided into five Provinces; *Aggerhus*, *Bergenſis*, *Dronthembus*, *Wardhus*, and *Bahus*. The Inhabitants traffick abroad with Dryed Fiſh, Whales Greaſe, and Timber. Of the ſame Religion with the *Danes*; and ſome of them enclined to *Magick*, like the *Laplanders*. The *Glama* is the only River in this Kingdom that is ſufficient to carry Veſſels of great burden. In 1646. a diſcovery was made of a golden Mine, near *Opſlow*; which was quickly exhauſted. *Bahus* was reſigned to the King of *Sweden* in 1658. There depend upon this Kingdom ſeveral Iſlands; as *Iſeland*, *Groenland*, *Spitzberg*, the Iſles of *Feroe*, and thoſe of *Orkney*; the latter whereof were reſigned to *James* VI. of *Scotland*. The principal Cities are *Dronthem*, and *Berghen*. This had Kings of its own from very ancient times; but in 1326. it was firſt united to *Denmark* in the Perſon of *Magnus* III. In 1376. they became ſo united, that they were never ſince ſeparated.

Norwich, *Nordovicum*, *Norvicum*, is a rich, populous, neat City; in the middle of the County of *Norfolk*; ſeated at the confluence of the *Venſter* (or *Venſder*) and the *Tare*, over which it hath ſeveral Bridges. This City ſprung up out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caſter*, in which not many years ſince was found a vaſt number of *Roman* Urns. When or by whom *Norwich* was built, is not known: it ſeems to be a *Saxon* City; it was certainly the Seat of ſome of the Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles*. In its Infancy *Sueno*, a *Dane*, burnt it in 1004. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was beſieged, and taken by Famine. *Herbert*, Biſhop of this Dioceſe, contributed to its growth; by removing the Biſhops Chair from *Thetford* hither, about 1096. In the ſeventeenth year of King *Stephen*'s Reign, it was refounded and made a Corporation. The Caſtle is thought to have been built in the Reign of *Henry* II. Taken by the *French* in the Reign of King *John*. In the Reign of *Edward* I. it was walled by the Citizens. *Henry* IV. in 1403. granted them a Mayor. Afterwards it began to decay

cay, till Queen *Elizabeth* ſent the *Dutch* Stuff Weavers (who fled over into *England*, from the cruel Government of the Duke *d'Alva*) hither: whereupon it grew very populous, and rich. There was great need of this ſupply: one *Kett* (a Tanner of *Windham*) having almoſt ruined this City about 1548. in the Reign of *Edward* VI. The preſent Biſhop of *Norwich* is the ſeventy firſt from *Bedwinus* of *Elmham*, the ſeventy fifth from *Felix*, (the firſt Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*) who began the Biſhoprick in 636. Long. 24 55. Lat. 52. 40. This City, being about a Mile and a half in length and half as much in breadth, contains twenty Pariſhes; well walled, with ſeveral Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance; and ſo pleaſantly intermixt with Houſes and Trees, that it looks like an *Orchard and a City within each other*. It gives the Title of *Earl* to the Duke of *Norfolk*; whoſe Palace, with that of the Biſhop, the Cathedral, the Hoſpital, &c. are the principal Ornaments of its Buildings.

Noto, *Netum*, *Nea*, *Nectum*, *Neetum*, a City of *Sicily*, of great Antiquity; and at this time great, well inhabited, the Capital of the Province called by its name. It is incompaſſed with high Rocks, and ſteep Valleys; being ſeated on the South ſide of *Iſeland*. Eight Miles from the Sea, fifteen from *Pachyno* to the South-Weſt, and twenty five from *Syracuſe* to the South.

Il Val di Noto, *Netina Vallis*, the Province in which the laſt mentioned City ſtands, is the ſecond Province of *Sicily*; and lies on the South ſide of the Iſland. On the North it has *Il Valle di Demona*, on the Weſt *il Val di Mazara*, and on the South the *African* Sea.

Notteberg, *Notteburgum*, a Town in *Ingria* in *Sweden*; ſeated on an Iſland in the Lake *Ladoga*: towards the Confines of *Moſcovy*. Called *Oreska* by the *Ruſs*. A very ſtrong Town by its Situation; yet *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, took it from the *Moſcovites*, in 1614. It takes its name from *Nutts*.

Nottinghamſhire, *Nottinghamia*, is bounded on the North and Weſt by *Yorkſhire*; on the Eaſt by *Lincolnſhire*, (divided from it by the *Trent*;) on the South by *Leiceſterſhire*, on the Weſt by *Darbyſhire*. It is in length thirty eight *Engliſh* Miles from North to South; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt not above nineteen; and in Circuit about an hundred and ten, containing 168 Pariſhes, and nine Market Towns. The Air is good and pleaſing; the Soil, rich Sand and Clay: ſo that for Corn or Graſs it may compare with any County of *England*: it abounds equally with Wood and Coals; and is watered with the Rivers *Trent* and *Iddle*, beſides ſeveral ſmall Streams. This County takes its name from its principal Town,

Nottingham, *Rhoge*, a delicate pleaſant Town, ſeated on a high Hill; full of fine Streets, and good Buildings; upon the River *Line*; towards the South Borders of this County: and about a Mile from the *Trent*, to the Weſt. Over the *Trent* and the *Line* it has two Bridges, beſides two others over two Ponds, called the *Cheney Bridges*. It has three Churches, and a ſtrong and goodly Caſtle; built on a ſteep Rock on the Weſt ſide of the Town. In the Reign of *Burthred* King of the *Mercians*, and *Ethelred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, the *Danes* having got the Poſſeſſion of this Caſtle, kept it againſt three Kings, (united againſt them) and forced them to a Peace. After this *Edward*, the Elder, walled the Town: the South part of which was ſtanding in Mr. *Cambden's* time. The Caſtle, which is now ſtanding, was rebuilt by *William* the Conqueror, to curb the *Engliſh*. *Edward* IV. repaired it. In 1175. it was beſieged by *Henry* II. but could not be taken. In the Barons Wars it was ſurpriſed by *Robert de Ferrariis*, an Earl; otherwiſe it was never taken by force, as the ſame Author obſerves. Long. 22. 14. Lat. 53. ed. *Charles* Lord *Howard*, deſcended from the Houſe of *Norfolk* by the *Mowbrays* (Earls of this County, from 1377. to 1475.) was in 1597. created Earl of *Nottingham*. This Family ending in *Charles* Lord *Howard*, the third in that Line; the Honor was conferred *May* 12. 1681. upon *Heneage* Lord *Finch*, Baron of *Daventry*, (then Lord Chancellor of *England*;) and it is now enjoyed by *Daniel*, Son of the ſaid *Heneage*.

Nova Antequera, a City of *New Spain* in *America*, in the Province of *Oaxaca*; eighty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Mexico* to the Eaſt, ſeventeen from the North Sea to the South, and ſeventeen from *Vera Cruz*. It is little, and not much inhabited; though a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*, ever ſince 1535.

Nova Guinea, a large Country in the Weſtern part of the *Pacifick* Ocean, which is a part of the *Terra Auſtralis*: on the Eaſt of the *Molucco* Iſlands. Firſt diſcovered by *Andrew Ardaneta* a *Spaniard*, in 1528. and then thought to be an Iſland, but ſince to be a part of the South Continent.

Novara, *Novaria*, a City of *Italy*, which in *Pliny's* time was the Capital of *Inſubria*. It is now a part of the Duchy of *Milan*; and a Biſhop's See, under that Archbiſhop; the Head of a ſmall Territory, called by its name. Very ſtrong, and can ſhew many ancient *Roman* Inſcriptions as Teſtimonies of its Antiquity. It ſtands twenty five Miles from *Milan* to the Weſt, and ten from *Turin*, in a well-watered and fruitful Soil, and upon an Eminence well fortified. Near this, *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan* was taken by the *French* in 1500. But twelve years after, the *Swiſs* gave the *French* a great Overthrow in this Place, to abate their joy for their former Succeſs. *Peter Lombard*, the Maſter of the Sentences, (and ſometime Biſhop of *Paris*) was a Native of this City; and Pope *Innocent* XI. Biſhop of it, when he was choſen.

Novellara, a fine Town in the *Lower Lombardy*, between the Territories of the Dukes of *Mantoua* and *Modena*; ſubject to a Count of its own, who is of the Family of *Gonzaga*; ten Miles from *Regio* towards the North. It has a Caſtle called *Bagnuolio*.

Novibazar, *Novus Mercatus*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*; upon the River *Oraſca*; fifty Miles from *Niſſa* to the Weſt.

Novigrad, *Novigradum*, *Argyrutum*, a Town in *Dalmatia*, which has a Caſtle: ſeated upon a Bay of the ſame name; twenty Miles from *Zara* to the Eaſt, and twenty five from *Sebenico* to the North. It belonged to the *Venetians*; but was taken by the *Turks* in 1646.

Novigrad, a ſmall City in the *Upper Hungary*, which gives name to a County; one *German* Mile from the *Danube*, five from *Gran* to the North-Eaſt, and four from *Vaccia*. It has a Caſtle which is ſeated on a Rock; and a Dike thirty four foot deep, cut in the ſame Rock; which makes it almoſt inacceſſible: yet the *Turks* took this ſtrong Place, in 1663.

Novogorod *Velki*, *Novogardia Magna*, a City of *Moſcovy*; called by the *Germans* *Neugarten*; which is very great, and an Archbiſhops See; the Capital of a Principality of the ſame name: ſeated in a ſpacious Plain upon the River *Wolkow*, (where it ſilueth from the Lake of *Ilmen*) an hundred and five *German* Miles from *Moſco* to the North-Weſt, forty ſix from *Pleskow* to the Eaſt, and forty from *Narva* to the South Eaſt. Long. 50. 00. Lat. 58. 23. The River *Wolchou* or *Woldga*, (ſaith *Olearius*) falls by *Notteburgh*, and the Gulph of *Finland* into the *Baltick*

tick Sea: this River is the chief cauſe of the Wealth and Greatneſs of the City; being Navigable from its Fountains almoſt to the *Baltick*: which has made this City the chief for Trade in all the North. *Vitheld*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) was the firſt, who in 1427. obliged this City to pay a vaſt Tribute. *John Baſilowitz Groſſden*, Duke of *Muſcovy*, overthrew an Army raiſed by this City in 1477. Thereupon he made himſelf Maſter of it, and carried thence to *Moſco* three hundred Wagons loaden with Gold, Silver, and rich Goods. *John Baſilowitz*, another of their Princes, in 1569. ſlew two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy of its Inhabitants, and caſt them into the River, upon a bare groundleſs ſuſpicion; beſides a vaſt number trodden to death by a Party of Horſe. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1611. and reſtored to the *Ruſs* in 1634. It hath formerly been ſo puiſſant, that it paſſed for a common Proverb, *Who is there that can oppoſe himſelf to God, and the great City of* Novogrod? They reckon about ſeventy Monaſteries in it. Its largeneſs has been ſet in the parallel with that of *Rome*: but its Walls are of Wood, and the Buildings mean.

Novogorod Nifi, that is, the Lower; is a vaſt City of *Muſcovy*, ſeated upon the *Wolga*, where it takes in the *Occa*: an hundred *German* Miles from *Moſco* to the North-Eaſt, and forty from *Wolegda* to the South-Eaſt.

Novogrod, *Novogroda*, ſirnamed *Litawiski*, is a City of *Lithuania*, under the Crown of *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame name; in which the Diet of *Lithuania* ought by turns with *Mansko* to be holden. It ſtands ſcarce four *Poliſh* Miles from the River *Niemen* or *Memel*, and twenty from *Vilna* to the South.

Novogrodeck Severſky, a ſtrong City of *Ruſſia*; which has been attributed to *Lithuania*, when under the *Poles*; but now it is under the *Ruſs* again. It ſtands upon the River *Dezna*; ſeventeen *Poliſh* Miles from *Czernichou* to the North-Eaſt, forty ſix from *Kyovia* to the ſame, and the ſame diſtance from *Smolensko* to the South. This is alſo the Capital of a Palatinate.

Noyon, *Novomagus*, *Noviodunum*, a City in the *Iſle of France*; near the Borders of *Picardy* (of which it was a part) upon the River *Verſe*, which two Miles lower falls into the *Oiſe*; eight Leagues from *Soiſons* to the South-Weſt, fifteen from *Amiens*, ſix from *Reims* to the Weſt, and twenty two from *Paris* to the North. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*: the Biſhop of it is one of the three Earls, and a Peer of *France*; the Dioceſe which belongs to it, is called *Le Noyenois*.

Nubia, a great Tract in the Eaſtern part of *Africa*, and the River *Nile*: incompaſſed on the North and Weſt with Mountains: by which it is ſeparated from *Egypt* to the North; *Guoga*, *Borno*, *Zanfara*, and *Biafara* to the Weſt; on the Eaſt it has the *Nile*, which parts it from *Barnagaſſo*; and on the South *Abaſſinia*, or *Æthiopia*. It lies three hundred *French* Leagues in length, and not much leſs in breadth; the Capital of it is *Dancala*; the other Cities, *Cuſa*, *Guala*, *Jalac*, and *Sula*. This was the Country of the ancient *Nubæ* or *Nubæ*, and *Numides*. It is rich and fertile enough, towards the *Nile*.

Nuis, or *Neus*, *Noveſium*, a Town in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*, upon the *Rhine*, in *Germany*, where that River receives the *Erpt*; adorned with a Collegiate Church. It is ancient, ſtrong, and memorable for the reſiſtance it made againſt *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who beſieged it a whole year. The Emperour *Frederick* III. granted it great Privileges. It was often taken and retaken in the laſt *German* Wars.

Nuits, or *Nuits*, a ſmall Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armançon*, betwixt *Mombard* and *Tonnere*. Some are of opinion, that it was the Work of the ancient *Nuitbones*, a people of *Germany*.

Tland van Pieter Nuits, *The Land of Peter Nuitz*, is a part of *New Holland*, in the *North America*, diſcovered by a *Dutchman* of the Name, in 1625.

Numantia, an ancient and celebrated City of *Spain*. It ſuſtained a Siege againſt an Army of forty thouſand *Romans*, for fourteen years together; and by its Courage and Conduct, did reduce *Æmilius Lepidus*, and *C. Hoſtilius Mancinus*, (the two *Roman* Conſuls, in the year of *Rome* 617.) to ſuch a diſhonourable Treaty, that the latter was ordered by the Senate to be delivered to the Enemy by a Herald at Arms, naked, with his hands tied, in indignation at the *Conditions* of Peace paſſed by him. But *Numantia* refuſed to take him. *Scipio Africanus*, afterwards undertaking the Siege, made himſelf Maſter of the place in fifteen Months: and the Inhabitants in deſpair burnt whatever was moſt dear to them, even their Wives and Children, and caſt themſelves naked upon the Swords of the Conquerours.

Numidia, the Country in the ancient diviſion of *Africa*, which is now called *Biledulgerid*. There was alſo a *Numidia propria*. This latter had the honour to be a Kingdom, famous in the Perſons of *Maſaniſſa*, who aſſiſted the *Romans* in the laſt *Punick* War; and of his Grandſon *Jugurtha*, taken Priſoner and carried to *Rome*, after a long War he had maintained againſt the *Romans*.

Nura, *Nicia*, a River in the Dukedoms of *Parma* and *Placentia*.

Nurnberg, *Nuremberg*, *Norimberga*, *Nurimberga*, *Noricorum mons*, a great Imperial Free City, in *Germany*, in *Franconia*; upon the Confluence of the *Regen* and *Pegen*, two *German* Rivers; ſeated at the foot of an Hill of the *Hyrcinian* Foreſt; and fortified with a Caſtle, and an Arſenal: *Frederick* I. made the Capital of *Norigow*. It has belonging to it a Tract which lies between the Marquiſate of *Holach* to the Weſt; *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the Eaſt, and the Biſhoprick of *Aichſtad* to the South. This City was the Birth-place of *Wenceſlaus* the Emperour, and now in a flouriſhing condition. It ſtands nine Miles from *Bamberg* to the South, fourteen from *Ratiſbon*, thirteen from *Wurtſberg*, and nineteen from *Amburg* to the North. It bought its liberty of its Princes; and has carefully preſerved it, ever ſince 1027. The Emperour *Henry* V. ruined it: but *Conradus* III. *Henry* VI. and *Charles* VI. re-eſtabliſhed and augmented it. In 1427. it bought the Caſtle of the *Burgrave*, which is ſince imployed as a Granary. It borrowed its form of Government (which is *Ariſtocratic*,) from *Venice*. In 1506. it imbraced *Luther*'s Doctrine in his time; but tolerated the *Calviniſts*. In 1649. here was a general Peace concluded amongſt the Princes of *Germany*.

Nuſco, *Nuſcum*, an Epiſcopal City in the *Further Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*.

Nyd, a River in *Yorkſhire*, falling into the *Ouſe*: upon which *Ripley* and *Knaresborough* are ſituated.

Nyth, a River of *Scotland*, which flows through *Nithſdale* or *Nythſdale*.

Nyenburg, *Novoburgum*, a ſmall City in *Weſtphalia*, in the County of *Hoyen* upon the River *Weſer*; four *German* Miles above *Perden* to the South, and eight from *Zell* to the Weſt.

Nylandt, *Nylandia*, a Province of *Finland*, upon the Bay of *Finland*; between *Carelia* to the Eaſt, *Tavaſthia* to the North, and *Finland* (properly ſo called) to the Weſt; over againſt *Livonia*: from

from which it is ſeparated by the Bay. There are but three Towns of Note in it; *Borgo*, *Helſingfors*, and *Raſeborg*.

Nyma, *Nemeſa*, a ſmall River in the Biſhoprick of *Trier*; which watereth *Scheinech* and *Bitberg*, then ends in the *Saur*.

Nyne, *Auſona*, a River which watering the Town and County of *Northampton*, and *Wubich*; falls into the *German Ocean*, between *Norfolk* and *Lincolnſhire*.

O A.

OAhre, *Obacer*, a River in the *Lower Saxony*, and *Lunenburg*; called *Ovacra* in the middle times.

Oanus, See *Fraſcolari*. § *Stephanus* makes mention of an ancient City, *Oanus*, in *Lydia*, in *Aſia the Leſs*. But we have no account thereof at this day.

Oaſis. The name of two ancient *ſolitary Receſſes*, in the Deſarts of *Barca*, in *Lybia*, in *Africa*; whither *Eugenius* and *Macarius*, both of them Holy Prieſts of *Antioch*, were baniſhed by the Emperour *Julian the Apoſtate*: and S. *Hilarion* retired, to avoid the fury of the Emiſſaries of the ſame Prince. The famous *Neſtorius* died in his Baniſhment there alſo.

Oaxes and *Oaxus*, a River of the Iſland of *Candia*, now called *Armiro*. *Virgil* epithets it

——*rapidum veniemus Oaxem.*

Other Ancients ſpeak of a City or Town there, of the ſame name.

Obb. See *Oby*.

Obdora, a Province in the North of *Moſcovy*, on the *Frozen Sea*; between the River *Oby* to the Eaſt, and *Petzora* to the Weſt. There is never a City or Town of Note in it. The *Dutch* who have lately diſcovered its Sea Coaſts, have preſumed to call it **Nieuw Weſt Frieſlandt**: but they have not ſettled any Colonies here, and probably never will.

Obeck, *Gir*, a River of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

Obengir, *Ochus*, a River of *Perſia*; which watereth the Provinces of *Balach* and *Tochareſtan*; the Cities of *Balach*, *Varvalin*, *Taiecan*, *Badhaſcian*, *Aviander*; and then falls into the *Gehun* or *Oxus*, above *Bachende*, bringing with it the *Balcan*. This River is the North Eaſtern Boundary of *Perſia*, towards *Tartary*.

Ober Baden, *Therma Superiores*. See *Baden*.

Ober-Weſel, *Ficelia*, *Voſavia*, a City in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*; once an Imperial Free City, but in 1312 it fell into the hands of the Elector of *Trier*: it lies between *Baccharach* to the South, and *Boppart* to the North. S. *Werner* was here ſlain by the *Jews*, in 1287 in the time of *Leon*. *Mammea*, the Mother of *Alexander* (the *Roman* Emperour,) was alſo aſſaſſinated in this place, as the Inhabitants report.

Obir Baptum, a River of that part of *Æthiopia* next *Egypt*; which flowing Eaſtward toward *Quilmancy*, watereth the City of *Quiloa* in *Zanguebar*; then falls into the *Æthiopian Ocean*.

Obtricht, *Obtrick*, the ſame with *Maeſtricht*.

Oburg, *Oburgum*, a City in *Finland*.

Oby, *Obb*, *Ovis*, *Obius*, a vaſt River on the Eaſt of *Moſcovy*; which ariſing out of the Lake of *Kazayſko*, and running Northwards, parts *Europe* from *Aſia*. Between the Province of *Obdura* to the Weſt, and the *Samoſedes* to the Eaſt, it falls with a vaſt Current into the *Frozen Sea*. It has been ſometime called *Carambuc*.

Occa, a River which riſeth in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*; and running North Eaſt, watereth *Bulgoff* and *Colomna*; ten *German* Miles Weſt of *Moſco*: and taking in the *Cleuſma* and the *Mooxa* at *Niſi Novogorod*, falls into the *Wolga*.

Ochuma, *Tarſuras*, a River in *Mingrelia*; which riſeth out of the Mountains of *Colchis*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

Ochzida. The ſame with *Giuſtandil*.

Ochſenfurt, *Boſphorus*, *Ochſenfurtum*, a Town or City in *Franconia*, upon the *Maine*; in the Biſhoprick of *VVurtsburg*; three Miles from the Capital City to the South.

Ockley, a Town in the County of *Surrey*; where King *Ethelwolf*, Son to King *Egbert*, fought a ſucceſsful Battel againſt the *Danes*.

Ockzakow, *Axiace*, a City of *Podolia*, ſeated at the fall of the *Nieper* into the *Euxine Sea*; thirty Miles from *Czircaſſia*. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644.

Odenſee, *Odenſche*, *Otonium*, *Othonia*, *Ottonia*, a City of *Denmark*; the Capital of the Iſland of *Fionia*, almoſt in the Centre of it: fourteen Miles from *Sleſwick* to the North, and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the Weſt. Built by *Harold* King of *Denmark*, and called ſo in Honour to *Otto* I. Emperour of *Germany*: it was made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, in 950. S. *Kanute*, King of *Denmark*, was ſlain here in 1086. whoſe Body was found in 1582. and much honoured. In this City alſo are Tombs of the Kings of *Denmark*. In 1257. the *Eccleſiaſticks* aſſembled a Council here, which had the honour to be confirmed by Pope *Alexander* IV.

Oder, *Odera*, a Town in *Sileſia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, in the Borders of *Moravia*; at the Fountains of the River *Oder*; four *German* Miles from *Olmutz*.

Die, Oder, *Odera*, *Sucvus*, *Guttalus Viadus*, *Viadrus*, one of the greateſt Rivers in *Germany*. It ariſeth in *Sileſia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, by a Town of the ſame name, in the Borders of *Moravia*: and taking with it the *Oppa*, it watereth *Ratisbon*, *VVratiſlaw*, and the *Greater Glogaw* in *Sileſia*: then entering *Germany*, it paſſeth the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, and *Franckfort ad Oderam*: at *Cuſtrin* it admits the *VVarta*; then entering *Pomerania* beneath *Stetin*, it makes a Lake called **das Groſs Haff**, out of which by three Mouths it paſſeth into the *Baltick Sea*.

L'Oder, *Oder*, *Odera*, a ſmall River in *Bretagne* in *France*, which watereth *Quimper-Corantine*, and falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Odernheim, a ſmall Town in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; which was once an Imperial and Free City, but ſince exempt, and now under the *Elector Palatine*. It ſtands two Miles from *Oppenheim*, and the *Rhine* to the Weſt.

Odia, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Odiham, a Market Town in *Hampſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; belonging formerly to the Biſhops of *VVincheſter*. The ruins of that old Caſtle, ſo ſtrong in the Reign of King *John*, as with thirteen *Engliſh* to hold out againſt the *Dauphine* of *France* and his Army fifteen days, ſtand near this Town.

Odzia, *Tedanium*, a River which divides *Croatia* from *Dalmatia*; then falls into the Gulph of *Venice*. Called alſo *Zermagna*.

Oeaſo, a Promontory in *Guipuſcoa*, in *Spain*; towards the *Cantabrian Ocean*, near the Mouth of the River *Bidaſſoa*; commonly called the *Cape of Fontarabia* or *Cape Figuier*, as the Town *Fontarabia* hath had anciently the name of *Oeaſopolis*.

Oebalia, the ſame with the modern *Sacania*, in the *Morea*. § Alſo a City of the ancient *Latium*, near *Tarentum*.

Oechalia. Divers ancient Cities in *Theſſalia*, *Laconia*, *Arcadia*, and *Eubœa* are mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pauſanias*, and *Mela*, under this name. But we have now no further knowledge of them.

Oedenburg, or *Odenburg*, *Sempronium*, a City of the *Lower Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sopron*. It ſtands upon the Borders of *Auſtria*, near the Lake of *Neuſidlerſee*; and is very well fortified by the *Imperialiſts*, who have a great while poſſeſſed it.

Oeland, *Oelandia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to *Sweden*; on the Coaſt of the Province of *Smaland*, over againſt *Calmar*; from whence it is ſeparated by the *Streights*, called *Calmard Sund* by the Natives. It is ſixty nine Miles long from North to South; but ſcarce twenty over, where it is broadeſt; the Capital of it is *Borckholm*.

Oenoe, an ancient Town of *Attica*, in *Greece*.

Oeſel, or *Euſel*, *Oſilia*, an Iſland in the *Baltick Sea*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*; which has been under the *Swedes* ever ſince 1646. Not above three Miles from the Coaſt of *Curland*, and five from *Eſthonia* to the Weſt: its Circuit is eighty. The chief places of Strength, are *Arensburg*, and *Sonneburg*; beſides which, it has eighteen Pariſhes. Some think it was of old called *Latris*.

Oeſtricher Quadi, the People of *Auſtria* in *Germany*.

Oeſtrich. *Auſtria*.

Oeſtfriſen, *Ooſtfriſen*, *Eaſt-Frieſland*.

Oeta, a Chain of high Mountains in *Theſſalia*; reaching as far as to the Coaſt of the *Ægean Sea*; upon the Borders of *Achaia*, betwixt the Mountain *Pindus* to the North, and *Parnaſſus* to the South; including the *Thermopylæ* towards the Eaſt; and now called *Bunina*. *Extremos ad Orientem Montes Oetam vocant*, ſays *Livy* of them. The *Latin* Poets frequently quote them, as the firſt, which, by their height and ſituation upon the extreme limits of *Europe* Eaſtward, behold the riſing Sun. Covered in many places with Woods, and fruitful in *Hellebore*: giving the name of *Sinus Oetæus* heretofore to the Gulph, now called the Gulph of *Zeyton*, upon the *Archipelago*.

Oetmarſen, *Marſi veteres*, a Tract in *Over-Yſſel*.

Octigiafae, *Quinque Eccleſiæ*.

Oef, *Curia*, a City in *Voigtland*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony*.

L'Offanto, *Aufidus*, a River of *Apulia* in *Italy*, the only River that cuts the *Appennine*: yet it riſeth out of that Mountain in the *Further Principate*, ſix Miles above *Conza*; and running Eaſtward, watereth *Conza*, and *Monte Verde*; then ſeparating the *Baſilicate* from the *Capitanate*, (and this laſt from *Terra di Bari*,) and watering *Canoſa* with ſome other ſmall Towns, it falls into the *Adriatick Sea*; four Miles from *Barletta* to the Weſt, twenty five from *Manfredonia* to the South-Weſt.

Offen, the ſame with *Buda*.

Offenburg, *Offemburgum*, a City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, the Capital of *Ortnaw*: ſeated upon the River *Kintzig*: an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*: it ſtands one Mile from the *Rhine*, and not full two from *Straſburg* to the Eaſt.

Offrown, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*: where *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, in the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, having at an Entertainment treacherouſly murdered *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, in 793. erected a Caſtle, whoſe Ruins are apparent by the name of *Offron-Caſtle*. The *name* ſignifies, *Offa's Town*.

Ogle-Caſtle, a Caſtle upon the River *Pont*, near *Belſey*, in the County of *Northumberland*: giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and its name to the *Ward* it ſtands in. It did formerly belong to the Barons *Ogle*.

Oglio, *Ollio*, *Olius*, a River in the States of *Venice* in *Italy*: it ſpringeth from the Mountains above *Edulum*, in the Borders of *Switzerland*, in the *Valteline*; and flowing through *Breſcia* or *Brexa*, into the Lake *de Iſeo*, it leaves it at *Calepio*: a little lower ſeparating the Territory of *Breſcia* from that of *Cremona*, (or the State of *Venice* from the Dukedom of *Milan*,) and watering part of the Dukedom of *Mantoua*, it falls into the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

Oie, a County in *Picardy*. It is extended from *Calais*, as far as to *Graveling* and *Dunkirk*, and hath a Town in it of the ſame name. The *Spaniards*, during the Civil Wars of the *League*, poſſeſſed themſelves of this County; till by the Treaty of *Vervin*, in 1598. it was ſurrendred again to the Crown of *France*. The *Engliſh* hereto ore held it above two Ages. § There is a ſmall Iſland, *Oie*, near that of *Ré*, upon the Coaſt of *Saintonge*, in *Aquitain*.

L'Oiſe, *Oiſelia*, *Iſauria*, *Oeſia*, *Æſia*, a River of *France*, which ariſeth in *Picardy*, in the Confines of *Hainault* and *Champagne*; and waſhing *Guiſe*, *Laſere*, and *Noyon* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Ayſne*, (a bigger River than it ſelf:) ſo by *Pont S. Maxiente*, *Beaumont*, and *Pont Oyſe*, falls into the *Seyne* ſix Miles below *Paris*, towards *Roan*.

Okeham or *Oakham*, the Capital Town of the County of *Rutland*; ſeated in the rich and pleaſant *Vale of Catmoſs*, and ſaid to derive its name from the plenty of *Oaks* growing in its neighbourhood. It has a Caſtle where the Aſſiſes are kept, a Free-ſchool, and a Hoſpital. And by an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, a *Nobleman* entering on horſeback within its Precincts, pays the homage of a *Shooe* from his *Horſe*. Therefore upon the door of the *Shire-Hall*, there are many *Horſe-ſhooes* nailed; and over the Judges Seat in the ſame, *one* curiouſly wrought, five foot and a half long, with a breadth proportionable. But this Homage or Forfeiture may be commuted for money.

Okehampton, a Borough and Market Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Black-Torring*: It returns two Members of Parliament.

Old, or *Ould*, *Oldis*, a River in *Quercy* in *France*.

Olde, or *Oude*, *Olda*, a River in *Bretagne*.

Oldenburg, *Oldenburgum*, *Brannefia*, a ſmall City in *Weſtphalia*; the Capital of a County of the ſame name; ſeated upon the River *Honta*; twenty five Miles from *Breman* to the Weſt, and forty from *Embden* to the Eaſt. Built by *Otho the Great*; and almoſt totally ruined by Fire in the year 1676. that very day the Citizens were to have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King of *Denmark*.

The County of **Oldenburg**, is a ſmall County in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; between *Eaſt-Frieſland* to the Weſt, the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the North. Very fruitful, eſpecially as to Paſture and Cattle; the Air is cold and Foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own; who are derived from *Wittikindus* the laſt King, and firſt Duke of the *Saxons*: *Walepart*, one of his Nephews, in 850. being the Earl of *Oldemburg*. This Line continued with ſome ſmall variation for twenty three or twenty four Deſcents: and in 1676. failed. Since which, it has been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*; that King

King being deſcended of the Eldeſt Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

Oldenburg, a Town in *Holſtein*, in the Territory of *Wageren*; once a Biſhops See, but removed long ſince to *Lubeck*: it ſtands not above three Miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and thirty from *Lubeck*, to the North.

Oldenpo, *Oldenpoa*, a Tract in *Eſthonia*, in *Livonia*; between *Lettonia* to the South; *Eſthonia*, (properly ſo called) to the Weſt; *Alentak* to the North, and *Moſcovy* to the Eaſt: under the *Swedes*; the chief Town in it is *Tonſpar*.

Oldenzeel, or *Oldenſel*, *Odeſalia*, a ſtrong Town in *Overyſſel*, in the *United Netherlands*; taken and diſmantled by the *Hollanders* in 1626.

Oldeſloe, *Oldenſloe*, *Oldeſloa*, a Town in *Holſtein*, in *Wageren*; upon the River *Trave*, in the Borders of *Lavemburg*; three *German* Miles from *Lubeck* to the Weſt, and five from *Hamburgh* to the South-Eaſt. The King of *Denmark* erected here a ſpacious Fortification in 1688. At which *Lubeck* was not a little alarm'd.

Dleron, *Uliarus*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Aquitain* belonging to the Duchy thereof, upon the Shoar of *Saintonge*; againſt the Mouth of the River *Charente*, two Leagues from the Continent. Six from North to South, two from Eaſt to Weſt: ſtrengthened by a very ſtrong Caſtle on the South Side; and univerſally famous for the Sea-Laws, here Publiſhed by *Richard* I. King of *England*, at his Return from the *Holy Land*, in the fifth year of his Reign: at which time this Iſland lay under the Dominion of the Kings of *England*. This is the ſame Iſland with the *Olarion* of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, which, he ſays, yields plenty of *Rabbets*.

Oleron, or *Oleron ſur le Gave*, *Oloronenſis urbis*, *Huro*, *Hurona*, *Blavona*, *Loronenſium Civitas*, a City of *Baarn*, in the South of *France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*. Deſtroyed by the *Normans* in the year 1080. and rebuilt by *Centulus*, (one of the Earls of this Province) upon a Branch of the *Gave*, thence called *Le Gave de Oleron*; ten Leagues from *Tarbes* to the Weſt, eighteen from *Dax* to the South, and twenty four from *Pampelona* to the North. It ſtands upon an Eminence, having an old Tower.

Olika, *Olica*, a City in *Volhinia*, a Province of *Poland*; five Miles from *Lucko* to the South Eaſt: which in 1651. ſuſtained a Siege againſt the *Coſſacks*, and preſerved it ſelf out of their Hands.

Olinde, *Olinda*, a Maritim City of *Braſil*, in *America*; the Capital of the Province of *Pernambuc*. Taken by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and fortified; but afterwards deſerted, and returned under the Crown of *Portugal*. This City ſtands upon a Hill, near the Mouth of the River *Bibiribe*; has a Caſtle called *S. George*, and a large Haven. In 1676. it was made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *S. Salvadore*.

Olivenza, *Evandria*, *Olivenſa*, a ſtrong City of *Portugal*, upon the River *Guadiana*; three Leagues from *Elvas* to the South-Weſt, and twelve from *Evora* to the Eaſt. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1658. and reſtored to the *Portugueſe* by the Treaty of Peace at *Lisbon*, in 1688.

Olivero, *Oliveto*, *Helicon*, a River on the North of *Sicily*.

The Mount of Olives, *Mons Oliveti*, a Mount in the Vicinage, to the Eaſt of the City *Jeruſalem*, in *Paleſtine*; which hath the *Valley of Jehoſaphat* lying betwixt *Jeruſalem* and it, and the Brook *Kedron* gliding at its Foot. About two thouſand Paces in length; from North to South, and ſix hundred in heighth, affording a delightful Proſpect not only over *Jeruſalem*, but towards the Mountains of *Arabia*, towards *Jordain* and the *Dead Sea*, *Hebron* and *Samaria*. It breaks into three *Points* or little Hills, whereof the loweſt to the South is called the Mountain of *Scandal*, that to the North *Mons Viri Galilæi*; the other in the midſt is the higheſt. And upon each of theſe Hills, in the times of the ancient *Moabites* and *Ammonites*, ſtood a Tabernacle of the Idols *Aſhtaroth*, *Chamoſh*, and *Melchon*, which were adored by *Solomon's* Concubines. Hither our *Saviour* retired to pray the Night preceding his Paſſion, as before often; and from hence he *aſcended* into Heaven, leaving the Print of his Foot upon a Rock, which is ſhown to *Pilgrims* to this day. *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine*, built a Noble Church here, whoſe Ruins are extant; together with others of the Temple of *Moloc*, the Village *Shiloah*, the Garden of *Gethſemani*, and the Sepulchres of the Prophets *Haggai* and *Zechariah*, ſeverally ſcattered up and down the Mountain. The *Turks* have now two or three ſmall *Moſques* upon it. It is of a fruitful Mould, yielding Corn, and plenty of *Olives* according to its Name.

Olivero, a Principality towards the middle of the *Baſilicata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Olmitz, *Olmutz*, *Olmutium*, a ſmall, but neat, ſtrong, populous City; once the Capital of *Moravia*, a Province in *Bohemia*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Prague*. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1642. and defended by them againſt the Emperor, till the Peace of *Munſter*: it ſtands ſeven *German* Miles from *Brun* to the South-Eaſt, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and twenty ſix from *Cracovia* to the Weſt, in a fruitful Soil. The *Poles* call it **Olomontec**; the *Germans* **Olmitz**.

Olt, *Alura*, a River of *Tranſylvania*, called by the *Germans* **Alt**; flowing Southward through *Tranſylvania*, and watering *Cronſtad*, *Mergenburg*, *Fogaras*, it leaves *Hermanſtat* to the Weſt; and croſſing the Mountains of *Eyſenthorn*, and the Weſtern Part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeboli*.

Olympia, an ancient City of *Elis* (now the Province of *Belvedere*) in the *Morea*; where *Jupiter*, thence ſirnamed *Olympius*, had a magnificent Temple dedicated to him, which the *Oracles* therein delivered, and the *Olympick Games* every five years celebrated in his Honour, rendered immenſely rich. Famous moreover for a Statue and Throne of *Jupiter*, made by *Phidias* of Gold, Ivory, and Precious Stones with that Art and Grandeur, as to be accounted amongſt the *Wonders* of the *Old World*. *Pauſanias* delivers a particular Deſcription thereof. *Strabo* remarks a Fault in the Proportion. The Emperor *Caligula* would have taken it away, but was diverted from his Enterprize by ſtrange Prodigies, according to the Hiſtories of *Dion*, *Suetonius*, and *Joſephus*. In the ſame Temple, amongſt many other Altars, there was one dedicated *to the Unknown Gods*: which gave the occaſion to the like Inſcription at *Athens*.

Olympus, a high Mountain of *Theſſalia*, betwixt the Mountains *Pelion* and *Oſſa*; well known in the Writings of all *Greek* and *Latin Poets*. It is now called *Lacha*.

Om, *Lar*, a River of *Arabia Felix*, which falls into the Gulph of *Perſia*.

Onbla, *Arjona*, a River of *Dalmatia*, which falls into a Harbour of the ſame Name; two *French* Leagues from *Raguza* to the North. This ſeems to be the Port belonging to *Raguza*.

Ombria, or *l'Umbra*, *Umbria*, was in ancient Times a conſiderable part of *Italy*: Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea: on the South by the River *Nara*, *Nar*; on the Weſt by the *Tiber*; and on the Eaſt by *Picenum*, the *Apennine* dividing it.

This, in ancient Inſcriptions and Authors epitheted according to its ſeveral Provinces, *Umbria Thuſcia, Umbria Sabina, Umbria Criſtomina, Umbria Fidenata, Senonia*, &c. contained the Dukedom of *Urbino*; a part of the *Marchia Anconitana*, and of *Romandiola*; the Dukedom of *Spoleto*; and the greateſt part of what is now from the ancient name called *Ombria*; which is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*; on the Weſt with the Dukedom of *Florence*; on the South with S. *Peters Patrimony*, and on the Eaſt with *Abruzzo*: all under the Pope except S. *Sepulcro*, which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*: the Capital City of *Ombria* is *Perugia*.

Dmbzone, *Umbro*, a River of *Italy*; which ariſeth ten Miles from *Siena* to the Eaſt, and flowing Southward by *Buonconvento*, takes in *Merſa* and *Orcia*: and five Miles beneath *Groſſeto*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; ſeven from *Talamone* to the North Weſt. There is a Caſtle called by the ſame name at its fall into the Sea.

Dmland, a part of the Province of *Groeninger-landt*, in the *United Netherlands*; well Peopled with Villages and excellent in Paſturage. It did belong heretofore to *Friſeland*.

Dnme. See *Trero*.

Dnega, a vaſt Lake in *Moſcovy*; between the *White Sea* to the North, *Ladoga* (another great Lake) to the Weſt, *Kargapolia* to the Eaſt, and *Megrina* to the South: It parts the Dominions of the *Swedes* from the *Moſcouites* to the North and South; and tranſmits its Waters by the River *Suri* into *Ladoga*. The Natives call it *Onega Ozero*. It is computed to be fifty Leagues in length, eighteen in breadth, and one hundred and twenty in circumference.

Dnar, a City on the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Goa* to the South: which has a ſtrong Caſtle, a large Haven; heretofore in the hands of the *Portugueſe*; but now ſubject to the King of *Canara*, with the Kingdom depending on it, called by the ſame name.

Dneglia, or *Oneille*, a Valley upon the Borders of the States of *Genoua, in Italy, under the Duke of Savoy*. It hath the honour to be a Marquiſate, and is extremely commended for its Vines, Olives, and Fruits.

Dnſpach, or *Anſpach*, *Onoldum*, *Onſpachium*, *Anſpachuum*, a Town and Caſtle in *Franconia*, upon a River of the ſame name in *Franconia*; ſix *German* Miles from *Norimburg* to the Eaſt, and ten from *Bamberg*. This is the Capital of a Marquiſate, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*; between the Biſhopricks of *Bamberg* and *VVurtsburg* to the North, and that of *Eichſtad* to the South.

Dphtophagi, an ancient People of *Æthiopia*, whom the *Claſſicks* characterize under this name, becauſe of their Eating of Serpents.

Dppeln, *Oppolia*, a City of *Bohemia* in *Sileſia*, upon the River *Oder*; the Capital of a Dukedom. It has an ancient Caſtle, which together with the Dukedom was mortgaged to *J. Caſimir* King of *Poland*. The City is well fortified; yet taken by the *Swedes*, and kept till the Peace of *Munſter*. It ſtands ſeven *German* Miles from *Ratiſbon* to the North, nine from *VVratiſlaw*, and ſix from the Borders of *Poland*.

The Land of Dphir. When *Chriſtopher Columbus* firſt diſcovered the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* in *America*, in 1492. he was confident he had found the *Ophir* of K. *Solomon*, to ſee the vaſt Mines of Gold there. *Peru*, and *Mexico*, have had the ſame judgment paſſed upon them; as in *Africa*, the Kingdoms of *Angola*, *Melinde*, and *Sofala*, together with *Carthage*; and in *Aſia*, *Arabia*, the Iſlands of *Ormus*, *Zeylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*; the Kingdoms of *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Bengala* and *Malaca*: But the *American* Voyages, of all, found the moſt improbable, becauſe of the immenſe diſtance of that Country from *Paleſtine*, and the want of the Compaſs in thoſe times, which made Men ſcarce dare to loſe the ſight of Land. *Jokean*, of the Poſterity of *Shem*, had two Sons, called *Ophir* and *Havilah*. *Gen.* 10. 29. *Havilah* is the name alſo, in *Gen.* 2. 11. of a Country, where there is Gold, the *Bdellium* and the *Onyx Stone*: which being the ſame product with that of the Land of *Ophir*, (procured by *David* and *Solomon*), may ſignifie the Lands of thoſe two Brothers to compoſe but one and the ſame Country, to wit *Arabia*, variouſly called by each others name. And *Bochartus* allows, that the *three thouſand talents of the Gold of Ophir*, prepared by King *David*, (*1 Chron.* 29. 4.) were fetched from *Arabia*. It is true, *Joſephus* ſays, *Solomons Fleet* went to the *Indies*, to a Land called, *the Land of Gold*, meaning the *Cherſoneſus Aurea* (now *Malaca*:) and S. *Jerom*, that *Ophir* of the poſterity of *Shem* gave his name not only to that *Cherſoneſus*, but alſo to the Iſles of *Java* and *Sumatra*, and the Kingdoms of *Siam*, *Pegu*, and *Bengala*: Whereby, the three years time, ſaid to be ſpent in the Voyage, may be the better accounted for. But this is no place to controvert opinions.

Dppaw, the ſame with *Troppaw*.

Dppenheim, *Oppenhemium*, a ſmall *German* City in the Lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*; heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but granted to *Rupert* Prince Elector by *Lewis* the Emperor in 1402, with its Territory. It ſtands upon a Hill three *German* Miles from *Mentz* to the South. *Rupertus* King of the *Romans* died here in 1410. The *French* put a Garriſon into it in 1688. and have demoliſhed it ſince.

Dppido, *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Further Calabria*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Regio*; ſeated at the foot of the *Apennine*, at the Riſe of the River *Marro*; twelve Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, thirty from *Meſſina* to the North-Eaſt, and twenty from *Mileto* to the South. *Cluverius* believes it is the old *Mamertum*.

Dpus or *Opuntum*, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, in *Greece*, near the Gulph of *Negropont*. *Ptolemy*, *Strabo*, *Ovid*, &c. mention it. Since the times of Chriſtianity, there has been an Epiſcopal See placed in it, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*.

Dran, *Icoſium*, *Oranum*, *Orano*, a ſmall City in *Barbary*; called by the *Moors Guharan*; which has a very ſtrong Caſtle. Seated upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Algier*. Taken in 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards*, in whoſe hands it ſtill is. In 1556. the *Turks* unprofitably beſieg'd it. The *Spaniards* in 1687. ſent thither a greater Garriſon than it formerly had. A numerous Army of *Moors* encamped very near it for ſome months in 1688. and retired without any Action conſiderable. It has a ſafe and large Haven; ſeated over againſt *Cartagena* in *Spain*, and attributed to the Dioceſe of *Toledo* there. It has been heretofore called by the name of *Quiſa*.

Drange, *Auranche*, *Arauſio*, *Colonia Secundanorum*, *Arauſio Cavarum*, *Arauſica Civitas*, in *Sidonius Apollinaris Arauſionenſis Urbs*, a City of *Provence* in *France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Arles*; and an Univerſity; tho of ſmall extent, ſeated near the River *Ligne*; three Miles from the *Rhoſne*, and from S. *Eſprit* to the South-Eaſt; four from *Avignon* to the North, and near ten from *Montlimart* to the South. This City is the Capital of the

the Principality of *Orange*; and (ſaith *Baudrand*) under the Prince of *Orange*; but the Caſtle ſtrongly built upon an Hill by Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, in 1622. (which ſhould have defended it) was deſtroyed in 1660. There is in it the Ruins of a *Roman Amphitheatre*; and of a triumphant Arch, without the walls, erected by *Caius Marius* and *Luſtatius Catulus*, after their Victory over the *Cimbri* and *Teutones*. The Principality of *Orange* is a very ſmall Territory, not exceeding ſix *French* Leagues in Circuit: ſurrounded by the County *de Venaſcin* on all ſides; and contains beſides its Capital fifteen Villages. It has belonged to the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſaw*, ever ſince 1559. The Right and Title of it belonging now to K. *William*, the moſt Illuſtrious Prince of *Orange*. It is of a fertile Soil for Wine, Corn, Saffron and Fruits. The Univerſity of *Orange* was founded by *Raymond* V. of the Houſe of *Baux*, Prince of *Orange*, in 1365. In 1562. and 1571. during the Civil Wars of Religion, under the Reign of *Charles* IX. K. of *France*, this City, addicted to the Proteſtant Intereſt, ſeverely ſuffered by Plunder, and Fire, and Sword. In the Year 441. S. *Hilarius* Biſhop of *Arles*, preſided at a Council here touching the regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline. In 529. *Cæſarius* Biſhop of the ſame See preſided at another, which determined the controverſies about Predeſtination, Grace and Free-will, according to S. *Auſtin*'s diſcourſes; having their Cannons afterwards approved by P. *Boniface* II. In 1228. there was a third celebrated againſt the *Albigenſes*.

Orba, or *l'Orba* and *Urba*, *Urbs*, a River of *Liguria*, which riſing from the *Apennine*, and flowing towards the North, (through the Territory of *Aleſſandria*) falls into the *Bormia*; four Miles from *Aleſſandria*: and *Bormia* falls into the *Tenaro*, two Miles beneath the ſame City. § There is a Town and Bayliwick in *Switzerland*, under the Cantons of *Bearn* and *Fribourg*, of this name; in *Latin Urba*, *Urbigenus*. § Alſo a River of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*; ariſing from the Mountain *les Sevennes*, near S. *Pons de Tomieres*; and paſſing by *Beſiers* into the Ocean, below *Serignan*. In Latin, *Orbis* or *Orobis*. The *French* write it *l'Orbe*.

Orbego, *Urbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*; which ariſeth from the Mountains of *Aſturia*; and flowing South, takes in the River *Aſta* near *Aſtorga*: then falls into the *Eſla*, which by the City of *Leon* conveys it into the *Douro*; between *Miranda* to the Weſt, and *Samora* to the Eaſt: upon the Banks of *Orbego*, *Theodorick* (King of *Spain*) obtained a ſignal Victory over the *Suabians*, as *Ado Viennenſis* relates.

Orbitelle, a Town upon the Borders of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*, in the Territory call'd *Stato delli Preſidii* by by the Inhabitants. It is a ſtrong Town; under the Emperor *Charles* V. it reſiſted the *Turks*. In 1646, the *French*: Anciently the *Sieneſe* were Maſters of it: but now the *Spaniards*; as of the whole Territory where it ſtands.

Orbo, *Fiterus*, a River in *Corſica*.

The Orcades, now commonly called the Iſles of *Orkney*, are a Knot of Iſlands about thirty in number; lying at the North Point of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. In *Solinus* his time not inhabited, but overgrown with Wood and Weeds; now inhabited; have no Wood, and bear no Corn but Oats and Barley. The *Romans* are thought to have poſſeſſed them firſt in the days of *Hadrian*; and to have loſt them to the *Saxons* in the days of *Honorius*, from thoſe words of *Claudian* the Poet,

L. — Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
Orcades. ——

From theſe they came into the hands of the *Norwegians*, by the Grant of *Donald ban*, one of the Kings of *Scotland*. In 1266. they were re-conquered by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*. This Title was confirmed by *Haquin* King of *Norway*, and *Robert Bruce* King of *Scotland*, in 1312. In 1498. *Chriſtian* I. King of *Norway* matching his Daughter to *James* VI. of *Scotland*, renounced all his Right for ever to them; which was Confirmed by the Pope. The Inhabitants being a Colony of *Norway*, ſpeak the *Gothick* Tongue. The principal of them is *Mainland*; in which the Biſhop of the *Northern Iſles* keeps his Reſidence. They have the commendation of being very healthful places.

Orchomene and *Orchomenus*, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, in *Greece*; where there was a famous Temple of old. dedicated to the honour of the *Graces*. It retains its appellation, amongſt the *Turks*, at this day. § Antiquity tells us of another City, *Orchomene*, in *Arcadia*; and likewiſe calls a River of *Theſſalia* by this name.

Orco, *Morgus*, a River in *Piedmont*, which falls into the *Po* at *Chivaſo*, ten Miles beneath *Turin*.

Ore, a River in the County of *Suffolk*, upon which *Orford* is ſituated; and *Framlingham* near its Head.

Oreb10, *Orebroa*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Nerke* in *Sweden*.

The River of **Orellan**. The ſame, with the River of *Amazons*.

Orenoque, *Orenochus*, a vaſt River in South *America*; called *Tiyapari*: It divides *Paria* from *Guiana*; and after the reception of many Rivers, falls with a vaſt mouth into the North Sea; near the Iſland of S. *Trinidada*, in deg. 4. of North Latitude.

Orenſe, *Auria*, *Amphilochia*, *Aquæ Calidæ*, *Aquæ Celinæ*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*; upon the River *Minho*; fourteen Miles from *Compoſtella* to the South, and twenty from *Braga* to the North-Eaſt; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; and much Celebrated for its Natural Bathes.

Oreſtæ, an ancient People of *Macedonia*, towards the *Adriatique* Sea, and the Kingdom of *Epirus*; mentioned by *Lucan* with the Epithet of *Extremos Oreſtas*.

Oreſund, the *Sound*.

Orfa, the ſame with the City *Rhoa*.

Orfea, *Alpheus*, a River in the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Strophad*.

Orford, a Corporation in the County of *Suffolk* and the Hundred of *Plumſgate*, between the River *Ore* on the Eaſt, and a ſmall ſtream on the Weſt; diſtant from the Sea about two Miles. It elects two members of Parliament, and is remarkable for a *Light-houſe* at the *Neſs*, called *Orford Light-houſe*. Sir *Rich. Baker* reports a Story of a Fiſh, ſhaped like a Man, that was taken near this place in the Reign of King *Henry* II.

Orge, *Orgia*, a ſmall River in the Iſle of *France*. There is another in the Province of *Vendoſme*, more commonly called *Sorgue*.

Orie, *Uria*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*: placed at the foot of the *Apennine*, 16 Miles from *Brindiſi* to the Weſt. Once a conſiderable City, but now inhabited by few; and has ſcarce any thing worthy of regard, but an old Caſtle.

Orihuela *Oriola*, a City in the Kingdom of *Valentia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*. It is ſeated on the River *Segura*, five Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſeven from *Cartagena* to the North, and three from *Murcia* to the Eaſt.

Orin, *Menluſcus*, a River of *Spain*; which ariſeth in the Confines of *Alava*, from Mount S. *Adrian*; and

and flowing West through *Guipuſcoa*, waſheth *Segura*, *Franca* and *Toloſa*; at *Orio* falls into the Bay of *Biſcay*, ſeven Miles from S. *Jean de Lux* to the West.

Oriſtano, *Oriſtanum*, a City of *Sardinia*, ſeated on the Weſtern ſide of that Iſland; which is an Archbiſhops See. Heretofore called *Arborea* and *Uſellis*: In 1639. the *French* beſieg'd it. It denominates the Gulph of *Oriſtano*, and is the Capital of a County of the ſame name. In the latter Maps, written *Oriſtagni*.

Orixa, a City in the *Hither Indies*; with a Kingdom on the Eaſtern Shoar of the Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Gulph of *Bengala*; in the Poſſeſſion of the King of *Golconda*. Called ſometimes the Kingdom of *Orixa*, and at others of *Golconda*.

Orkney. See *Orcades*.

Orleans, *Aurelia*, *Aurelianum*, *Genabum* in *Cæſar*, a City of *France*, in a Province of the ſame name; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, ſince the Year 1622. having been before under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. One of the nobleſt Cities of *France*; ſeated on the *Loyre*, in the midſt of this Kingdom: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the ſecond Son of *France*; and an Univerſity founded by K. *Philip le bel*. Said to be built by *Marcus Aurelius* the Emperour, in the Year of Chriſt 163. and to have had its name from that Prince; Or, as another derives it, *Aurelians quaſi Ore Ligeriana*, becauſe it is ſituated towards the mouth of the *Loyre* (*Ligeris*), to which it enjoys a convenient and ſafe Port. It is a delicate City, ſeated in a fruitful Country, which yields a generous ſort of Wine; and planted with a Civil and Ingenuous People. *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, unſucceſsfully beſieg'd it in 450. Under the *Merovingian* Line, it was the Seat of a diſtinct Kingdom for ſome time. In 1428. being beſieged by the *Engliſh*, and in great diſtreſs, it was relieved by the Valor of *Joane de Arc*, that Female General; whom the *Engliſh* afterwards took and burnt for a Witch. Upon the Bridge over the *Loyre* (which is very large and beautiful, with ſixteen Arches,) you have a lively Portraicture in Braſs of the Virgin *Mary* in a ſitting poſture, with the dead Body of our Saviour laid a croſs her lap. On the right hand at a little diſtance, there is the then *French* K. (*Charles* VII.) upon his Knees praying towards the Virgin. And on the left this *Lady of Arc*, done all in Man's Armour, in the ſame poſture. She continues to this day in great Veneration amongſt the People; and is commonly called by the name of *Pucelle D' Orleans*, the Maid of *Orleans*. In 1312. the Hall for Reading Law was opened here by *Philip le Bel*, King of *France*. In 1551. *Hen.* II. opened here a Court for the determining ſmall Cauſes. This City, eſpecially the Cathedral, ſuffered very much in the Civil Wars of *France*. It ſtands thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the South, upon the aſcent of an Hill, in the form of a bow, encompaſſed with a Wall of eight Gates and forty Towers, containing twenty two Pariſhes, and four Collegiate Churches, beſides a rich and noble Cathedral. In the Years 511. 533 or 536. 538. 541. 549. there were Councils celebrated here, touching the regulation of *Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline*. In 645. the opinions of the *Monotheletes* were oppoſed in a Council; as thoſe of the *Marcheans* in 1017, or 1022. in the preſence of *Robert* K. of *France* and *Conſtance* his Queen. In 1411. *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, with his adherents, was excommunicated in another Council here: not to mention inferiours.

Orleanois, *Aurelianenſis Ager*, is a part of the Prefecture of *Orleans*: bounded on the North with *la Beauſe*, on the Eaſt by *Gaſtinois*, on the Weſt by *Blaiſois*, and on the South by *Sologne*: from which laſt it is divided by the *Loyre*; though ſome attribute ſeveral Villages to it, beyond that River. The Cities of it are *Orleans*, *Baugency*, and *Chartres*.

Ormus, *Armuzia*, *Ormuzium*, *Organa*, a ſmall Iſland on the Coaſt of *Perſia*; known to the *Greeks* and *Romans*; with a City of the ſame name. This Iſland is ſeated at the Mouth of the *Perſian* Gulph, upon the Province of *Schiras*, over againſt the Mouth of the *Drut*; nine *Spaniſh* Miles in compaſs, and twelve from the neareſt Shoars of *Perſia*. The City, which was once ſo potent and rich, fell into the Hands of the *Portugueſe* in 1517: and was re-conquered by the *Perſians*, aſſiſted by the *Engliſh*, *April* 25. 1622. Whereupon this ſo famous Mart, preſently became deſolate and forſaken: ſo that there is now little of it left but the Caſtle, that the *Portugueſe* built, which has deluded the Forces of the *Turks* and *Arabians*. Out of the ruins of it is ſprung up *Gambron*, on the continent. Long. 91. 20. Lat. 27. 30. This Iſland wants freſh water. It hath formerly ſuſtain'd the title of a Kingdom. The *Tartars* call it, *Necrakin*. The *Portugueſe* were thought to loſe ſix or ſeven Millions, at the retaking of it by the *Engliſh* and *Perſian* Forces.

Ormond, *Ormondia*. The North part of the County of *Tipperary*, in the Province of *Munſter*; called by the *Iriſh*, *Oriwoan*, that is, *the front of Munſter*. A lean Mountainous barren Country; which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the beſt and moſt Loyal Families in that Kingdom: the firſt of which was *James Butler*, Created Earl of *Ormond* by *Edward* III. *James* the late Earl, was for his ſignal ſervices in the old Rebellion in *Ireland* in 1643, Created Marqueſs of *Ormond*. In 1660. he was by *Charles* II. made Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland*; and in 1661. in *England*.

Ormskirk, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Darby*, not far from *Merton Mear*.

Ornano, a Signory in the Iſle of *Corſica*.

Orne, *Orna*, *Olina*, a River in *Normandy*, which watereth *Argentan*, *Caen*; and at *Eſtreham* falls into the *Britiſh* Sea.

Orne, *Odorna*, a River of *Lorrain*, which falls into the *Moſelle*, between *Metz* and *Thionville*; it has a Town of the ſame name upon it, between the *Moſelle* and the *Maes*; but neareſt to the laſt. *Hofman*.

Orontes. See *Farfar*. § The ſame is alſo the name of a *Mount*, near the City *Tauris* in *Perſia*.

Oropus or *Orope*, an antient City of *Attica* in *Greece*: called now *Zaramino* and *Suzamino*. *Aulus Gellius* ſpeaks of it. § There was a ſecond in *Macedonia*, the Birth-place of *Seleucus Nicanor*. § A third in the Iſland *Eubœa*, in *Ariſtotle*'s time, who remembers it. § And *Stephanus* places a fourth in *Syria*, called alſo *Telmiſſus*.

Orſoi, *Orſoium*, *Orſonium*, a ſmall, but ſtrong and an important Town in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*. Taken for the *Hollanders* by the *Prince* of *Orange* in 1634: and in 1672 by the *Duke* of *Orleans*, for the *French*.

Orſa, a ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, in *Poland*; ſeated at the Confluence of the River *Orſca* with the *Nieper*, eighteen *Poliſh* Leagues from *Smolensko* to the Weſt and twelve from *Mohilow* to the North, towards *Wiaſma*. It is defended by a good Cittadel. *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*, defeated the *Muſcovites* before it in 1514; taking Priſoners four thouſand, and leaving dead upon the Place forty thouſand. It hath heretofore been in the hands of the *Muſcovites*.

Orta or *Orti*, *Hortanum*, a ſmall City in the Eccleſiaſtical State, upon the *Tiber*; near its Confluence with the *Nera*, and upon an Aſcent. It belonged formerly

formerly to the Dukedom of *Toſcana*. *Pliny* takes occaſion to mention it. It is an Epiſcopal City, thirty four Miles from *Rome* to the North.

Oſtenbourg, *Orteemburgum*, a Town in the Province of *Carinthia*, in *Germany*, upon the *Drave*: having the honour to give a Title of a *Count of the Empire*.

Oſton, a Market Town in the County of *VVeſtmorland*, in *Eaſt* Ward, amongſt the Heaths, much wanting Wood.

Oſtona, a City of the Hither *Abruzzo*; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trivento*; which has a ſafe Port on the *Adriatick*; twelve Miles from *Trivento* North-Eaſt, eight from *Lanciano* to the ſame, and eleven from *Peſcara* to the South-Eaſt. It is now called *Ortona à Mare*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Ortona di Marſi*, in the ſame Province. Made a Biſhop's See by Pope *Pius* V. in 1570. The Revenue of this Town belongs to the *Papacy*.

Orveto, *Oropitum*, *Urbiventum*, *Herbanum*, a City of *Italy*, of great antiquity; called in ſeveral Ages by various names. It was heretofore included in the Province of *Toſcana*, now in S. *Peter*'s Patrimony; the Capital of a Territory denominated from it, and a Biſhop's See; ſeated upon the River *Pelia*, (which a little higher takes in the *Chiana*, and three Miles lower falls into the *Tiber*;) twenty Miles from *Viterbo* to the North, ſixty from *Rome*, and thirty from *Perugia*. Very ſtrong by its Situation; being fenced on all ſides by Rocks, and ſteep Valleys or Precipices.

Oſwell, a River in the County of *Suffolk*: upon whoſe Banks not only *Ipſwich*, but *Stow Market* and *Needham* are alſo ſituated.

Oſazo. See *Serchio*.

Oſbor, or *Olbor*, *Oſborium*. The Geographers do not determine whereabouts in *Germany* it was, that this Place ſtood. But they omit not to mention it, upon the account of a Council there aſſembled, in the preſence of the Emperor *Henry* IV. which condemn'd the *Anti-Pope Honorius* II. and confirm'd the Election of Pope *Alexander* II.

Oſeau, *Oſſavus*, a ſmall River in *Bearn*.

Oſenburgh, *Oſnaburgum*, *Oſnabrugum*, *Oſnabrucum*, a City of *VVeſtphalia* in *Germany*: which is a *Hanſe* Town, and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cologn*; inſtituted by *Charles* the Great in 776. It is ſeated upon the River *Haſa*; eight *German* Miles from *Munſter* to the South-Eaſt, and fifteen from *Oldenburgh* to the South. Famous for a Peace concluded here between the Emperor and the Crown of *Sweden* in 1648. This City is under the Dominion of its own Biſhop, who keeps his ordinary reſidence at *Patersbourgh*: and called ſometimes *Oſnabruck*. Not only the Parochial Churches are divided here amongſt the *Roman Catholicks* and *Lutherans*; but the *Lutherans* alſo have the Poſſeſſion of three Prebends in the very Cathedral, with a Voice (*Active*) in the Election of *Dignitaries*. The *Roman Catholick* Prebendaries have Voices *Active* and *Paſſive*, electing and to be elected. § The Biſhoprick of *Oſenburgh* is a Tract of *Germany*, under the Biſhop of this Dioceſe; by the Order of *Charles* the Great. Bounded on the Weſt and South with the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*; on the Eaſt by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Ravenſperg*: from North to South forty Miles, from Eaſt to Weſt twenty five. The Biſhop of this Dioceſe is to be a *Roman Catholick* and a *Lutheran* by turns; according to the Treaty made in this City, in favour of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*.

Oſero, *Abſirtum*, *Abſorus*, *Abſorus*, *Civitas Auſarenſis*, an Iſland and City of its name upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*; under the *Venetians*. The City is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Oſimo, *Auximum*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, upon the River *Muzo*; ten Miles from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Biſhop's See, under no Metropolitan but the Pope; in whoſe Dominion it is: and in a Conſumptive Condition. *Lucan* calls it *Auximon*. A *Synod* was held at it in 1593.

Oſma, or *Oſmo*, *Oxoma*, *Uxama*, a ruined City in *Old Caſtile*, upon the River *Douro*; which is yet a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*: eighteen Leagues from *Burgos* to the South. This City was ruined by the *Moors*. The *Avion* and *Uxero* fall both near this City into the *Douro*. In 1550. there was a ſmall Univerſity opened here.

Oſmanlis, *Bithynia*, a Province in the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Oſnaburgh. See *Oſenburgh*.

Oſroene, *Oſroene*, and *Oſdroene*, an antient Province of *Meſopotamia* in *Aſia*, near *Comagena*, upon the *Euphrates*. In the year 197. an early Synod was aſſembled here, about the Celebration of *Eaſter*.

Oſſa, a Mountain of *Theſſaly*, near the River *Peneus* and the Mountains *Pelion* and *Olympus*; equally with them famous in the Writings of the ancient *Poets*. Since, otherwiſe called *Monte Caſſovo* and *Olira*. § *Strabo* writes of another Mountain, *Oſſa*, in the *Peloponneſus*; and *Ptolomy* of a City, ſo called, in *Macedonia*. § The River *Oſſa* is the ſame with the modern *Fiore*.

Oſſet, an ancient City of *Hiſpania Bætica*, now in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, near *Sevil*, in *Spain*; with the name of *Triana*. In the ſixth Century there was a flouriſhing *Roman Catholick* Church in this City, whoſe Cauſe againſt the *Arrians* was pretended to be favoured by Miracles.

Oſſona, *Anſa*, a ſmall ruined City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which is yet a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. Seated in a Plain not far from the River *Tera*: eight Leagues from *Girone* to the Weſt, and ſeventeen from *Barcinona* to the North: and inhabited by few.

Oſſery, *Oſſeria*, a Tract in the Province of *Leinſter*, in *Queens-County*; which is both an Earldom and a Biſhoprick. The Biſhop reſides at *Kilkenny*, being a Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*. The Earldom belongs to the Duke of *Ormond*, and deſerves a particular regard on that account.

Oſſuna, *Orſina*, a ſmall City in *Andaluſia*, thirteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the Eaſt; which is a Dukedom.

Oſtende, *Oſtenda*, a Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, ſeated in a Marſh at the Mouth of the River *Geule*; well fortified, and ſtill under the King of *Spain*. It ſtands three Leagues from *Newport* to the South-Eaſt, and four from *Bruges*. This Town was beſieged from *July* 5 1601. to *September* 22 1604. by the *Spaniards*; being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. And at laſt was taken for want of Ground to defend it, by *Albert* Archduke of *Auſtria*, upon good Articles.

Oſterlandt, *Oſitia*, a Tract in *Miſnia*; between *Thuringia* to the Weſt, *Voigtland* to the South, *Leipſick* to the North, and *Ertzeburgiſce* to the Eaſt. The greateſt part of it is under the Duke of *Saxony VVeymar*; and the chief Town is *Altemburgh*.

Oſtia, an ancient City, built by *Ancus Martius* King of the *Romans*, upon the Sea of *Thuſcany*, at the Mouth of the *Tiber* (where it formerly had a famous Port), in the *Eccleſiaſtical* State. It is a Biſhop's See, continually attributed to the *Dean* of the College of *Cardinals*. S. *Monica*, the Mother of S. *Auguſtine*, died at it. In 1556. the Duke of *Alva* took it: but the *Pope*'s Forces retook it ſoon after. It had the Fortune to be deſtroyed by the *Saracens* in their times.

Oſtioug, a City and Province on the Eaſt of *Ruſſia*. The City ſtands upon the River *Suchana*, where it receives the *Jug*; a hundred and eighty Miles from *Wologda* to the Eaſt, and fifty from the *Dwina*.

Oſtrogothia, *Oſtrogothland*, or *Eaſt Gothland*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*. Bounded on the North by *Suconia*, on the Weſt by *Weſtregothia*, on the South by *Smaland*, and on the Eaſt by the *Baltick* Sea. The principal Cities are *Norkoping*, *Soderkoping*, and *Stegeborg*. The antient *Oſtrogathi* and *Wiſigothi* had this diſtinction in their names from their living, the one in *Italy*, the other on this ſide the Mountains.

Oſtrovizza, a Fort in the County of *Zara*, in *Dalmatia*; ſurrounded with delightful Foreſts, Paſturage, and Springs, in ſo good an Air withal, as renders its Situation charming. About a hundred years ago the *Venetians* took it from the *Turks* and burnt it. And after the latter had again rebuilt it, the *Morlaques* of *Croatia* in 1682. ſet, a ſecond time, fire to it. But in 1683. the *Venetians* entered upon a ſetled Poſſeſſion of it, and ſecured it with a Garriſon.

Otuni, *Oſtunum*, a City of the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Brindiſi*; towards the Shoars of the *Adriatick*: ſixteen Miles from *Brindiſi* to the Weſt, and twenty two from *Taranto* to the South-Eaſt.

Oſweſtre, a Market Town in *Shropſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred: near the Borders of *Wales*.

Otford, a Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton Lath*, near the River *Darent*: where *Canutus* the *Dane*, in a Battel with King *Edmund Ironſide*, was put to flight with the loſs of five thouſand Men. It is a Town of good Antiquity.

Otley, a Market Town in the *Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Skirack*, upon the River *Wharfe*.

Otranto, *Hydruntum*, *Hydrus*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbiſhop's See, and the Capital of a Province of the ſame name; on the Shoars of the *Adriatick*, to which it hath a Port; forty five Miles from *Brindiſi* to the South, twenty four from *Gallipoli* to the Eaſt. This City was taken and miſerably ruined by *Mahomet* II. (Emperor of the *Turks*) in 1480. But he dying ſoon after, *Alphonſus* Duke of *Calabria*, ſate down before it; and took it before the *Turks* were in condition to relieve their Garriſon. There is now in it a ſtrong Caſtle, ſituated upon a Rock. In 1567. a Provincial Synod was aſſembled here.

La Terra d'Otranto, (the Province which takes its name from the City laſt mentioned) is bounded on the Eaſt, South and Weſt, with the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North by *Bari*, and the *Baſilicate*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*; and has many *Greeks* living on the South ſide. The principal Places next *Otranto*, are *Lecca*, *Brindiſi*, *Gallipoli*, *Matera*, and *Taranto*.

Ottenwalt, *Otthonia Sylva*, a Foreſt in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; between the *Maine* and the *Necker*; which has been under that Elector ever ſince 1465. It lies in the Confines of *Franconia*, towards *Gerawer* and the Earldom of *Erpach*.

Otterey St. Mary, a Market Town in *Devonſh.* The Capital of its Hundred.

Otthen, *Ottonium*. See *Odenſee*.

Oudenarde, *Aldenarda*, *Aldenardum*, a Town in *Flanders* of great ſtrength; divided by the *Scheld* into two parts, and ſtrengthened by a Caſtle called *Pamele*, which is joyned to the Town by a fair Bridge over the *Scheld*. It lies five Leagues from *Gaunt*, and ſix from *Tournay*. Taken by the *French* in 1658. and 1667. Beſieged without ſucceſs by the *Spaniards* in 1674, but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* reſtored to them in 1679. Some derive its beginning from a Fortreſs built by the *Hunns* upon the *Scheldt* in 411.

Ouden, *Olda*, a River in *France*, in the Province of *Anjou*. Another in *Aquitain*, called *le Lot* more commonly: and a third in *Beaujolois*.

Over-Yſſel, *Over-Iſſel*, *Trans-Iſſalana*, a Province of great extent in the United *Netherlands*, towards *Germany*; which was a part of the Biſhoprick of *Utrecht* from the year 1046, and called ſo becauſe it lay beyond the *Iſſel*. It is divided into three parts; the *Drente*, the *Sallant*, and the *Twente*. Bounded on the Eaſt by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*; on the North by *Frieſland* and *Groningen*; on the Weſt and South by the *Zuider* Sea, and *Guelderland*. It was granted from the Biſhoprick to *Charles* V. in 1527. In 1582. it revolted from *Spain*, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672. it was over-run by the *French*; who were forced two years after to draw off: ſo it returned to its former liberty. The principal Places are *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Zwol*, and *Coevorden*.

Oueſſant, *Uxantis Inſula*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Britany* in *France*.

Oviedo, *Ovedum*, *Ovetum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*; the Capital of a Territory called *les Aſturies d'Oviedo*; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; between the *Nora* and the *Nalona*. Once the Capital of a Kingdom, begun in the Perſon of *Pelagius* in 717. and continued in his Succeſſors till the year 913, when *Ordenno* II. took the ſtyle of *King of Leon*. This City ſtands five *Spaniſh* Leagues from the Shoars of the Ocean to the South, eighteen from *Aſturia*, and ſixteen from *Leon*, betwixt the Mountains. There was a ſmall Univerſity opened here in 1580, which never much improved. In 901. a Council was aſſembled at this City, under Pope *John* VIII. which advanced the See to the Dignity of an *Archbiſhoprick*. But it has loſt again that Dignity ſince.

Olney, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Newport*, upon the River *Ouſe*.

Oundle, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Polbrooke*; pleaſantly ſeated on the Banks of the *Nen*, over which it has two Bridges. It is beautified with a fair Church, a Free-School, and an Almſhouſe.

L'Ourt or *Ourte*, *Urta*, a River of the *Low Countries*, ſpringing near the Frontiers of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, and paſſing by *Offalize*, *Rochefort*, *Durbuy*, it receives the *Albe* with the change of its name into *Urt Ourt*, and falls into the *Maeſe* at *Liege*.

Ourtey or *Orthez*, *Orteſium*, a Town in the Canton of *Bearn*, in *Switzerland*, upon the *Gave de Pau*, betwixt *Pau* and *Bayonne*. Remarkable for an antient Caſtle, and a *Proteſtant School*.

Ouſche or *L'Ouche*, *Oſcara*, a River of the Dukedom of *Bourgogne* in *France*, paſſing by *Fleurs* and *Dijon*, and after the Reception of ſome Rivulets joyning with the *Saoſne*, near *S. Jean de Lone*.

Ouſe, *Iſis*, a River in *Glocesterſh.* which ariſeth in the South Border of that Shire, near *Tourleton*; at *Crekelade*, it takes in the *Churne*; at *Leeblade*, the *Colne*; and beneath it the *Leche*. This is properly the Head of the *Thames*; tho it has not that Name, till its conjunction with the *Thame* in *Oxfordſhire*.

Ouſe, *Garryenna*, a River called *Ure*, and *Toure*; which parteth the Weſt, from the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*; watereth the City of *York*; and then falls into the *Wherfe* at *Canood* Caſtle.

Ouſe the Great, ariſeth in the County of *Hertford*, in a place called *Dane* [illegible] above *Luton*: and run-

running North-West, entereth *Bedfordshire*, and watereth the principal Town of it: from thence it passeth to *Huntington* by *Ely*; above which joyning with the River *Granta* from *Cambridge*, and beneath *Little Port* taking in the *Little Ouse* (which ariseth at *Loppham Ford*, in the County of *Suffolk*; and dividing *Suffolk* from *Norfolk*, passeth by *Thetford*, into the *Great Ouse*) by *Downham* and *Kings Linn*, falls into the *German* Ocean. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *England*.

Ourque, a Town in *Portugal*; made famous by a Victory obtained by *Alfonso*, against five Kings of the *Moors*, in 1256.

Ouste, or *L'Auste*, *Ouſta*, *Auſta*, a River in *Bretagne*. It takes its source in the Forest of *Laudeac*, near *Avangour*; then passing by *Rohan*, *Jocelin*, *Maleſtroit*, *Pont-Corbin*, augmented with the *Ars* and the *Claye*, it unites with the *Vilaine* near *Redon*.

Owar, *Ovaria*, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Vag*, at the foot of the Mountains which part that Country from *Poland*. It stands below *Tranſchin*.

Oxfordshire, *Oxonienſis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Warwick* and *Northampton*; on the East by *Buckingham*, on the South by *Barkshire*, and on the West by *Glouceſterſhire*. The Air of it is mild, sweet and pleasant; the Earth fruitful both in Corn and Grass, by reason of the great abundance of Rivers and fresh Springs. It is of a triangular Form: forty Miles from North-West to South-East in length, scarce twenty in breadth, and in circumference an hundred and thirty; containing two hundred and eighty Parishes, and fifteen Market Towns. Watered by the *Thame* and *Iſis*, the *Cherwell*, the *Windruſh*, and the *Evenlode*. The *Dobani* were the old Inhabitants of it, during the times of the *Romans*. It takes its Name from the principal City. See the Natural History of this County, fully and curiously written by the Learned Doctor *Robert Plott*.

Oxford, *Oxonium*, *Oxfordia*, *Calleva*, *Rhydicina* from the *Welsh* name *Rhidychen*, is seated in the Southern Border of the County of *Oxford*, towards *Berkshire*: having the *Cherwel* on the East, and the *Iſis* (or *Ouſe*) on the South. It is a very fair and substantial City, seated in an excellent Air, and enjoying so delightful a Prospect, that the Country adjacent has thence long ago contracted the Title of *Belloſitum*, amongst the Ingenious. One of the noblest and ancientest Universities also in the World. Begun, or rather (after the Desolations it had suffered, in common with the rest of *England*, under the *Saxons* and *Danes*) restored by King *Alfred*, a *Saxon*, *anno Chriſti*, 806, the great Civilizer of the *Engliſh* Nation: who sending his Son *Ethelward* hither, encouraged the Young Nobles to come to it from all Parts. In the time of *William* the Conqueror, it was a considerable City: having then seven hundred seventy and four Houses; five hundred of which paid yearly Customs to the King. In this Prince's time *Robert d' Oily*, a *Norman*, built the Castle on the West side of the Town. In 1074, King *Stephen* closely besieged *Maude* the Empress, (Daughter of *Henry* I. and Mother of *Henry* II.) in this Castle. *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, celebrated a Council here in 1222. There have in process of time by several Princes and Noble Benefactors been founded and liberally endowed here, eighteen Colleges and seven Halls; of which *University*, *Baliol* and *Merton* Colleges, were the first endowed in all *Europe*: of latter times by *Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a noble Theatre: and at the Charge of the University, a stately *Muſæum* was finished in the year 1683. Then the *Bodlean* Library, (contending with the *Vatican* it self), the Publick *Schools*, and *Phyſick Garden* are admired by all. By the Charter of K. *Edward* III. the *Mayor* of the City stands bound to obey the Orders, and live in Subjection to the *Vicechancellour* of the *University*: which, from the time of its Restauration under K. *Alfred*, has been all along accounted one of the four principal *Univerſities* of *Europe*; the three other being *Paris*, *Salamanca*, and *Bologna*. *Henry* VIII. added in the year 1541. the Honor of a Bishop's See. *Aubrey de Vere*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, is the twentieth of his Family; which has been honored with this Title ever since the year 1155, (or as others say in 1137.) It is certain he is the first Earl in *England*. Long. 19. 20. Lat. 52. 01. This City having suffered very much with and for *Charles* the Martyr, after a Siege from *May* 2. to *June* 24. 1646, was surrendred to the Parliamentarians.

Oxirynchus, or *Oxgrynchus*, an ancient Town in the Kingdom of *Egypt*, mentioned by *Evagrius*. He says, the Inhabitants were almost all *Monks* or *Nuns*; and that it had then twelve Churches, besides the Monasteries.

Oyse, *Æſia*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*; and running Southward by *Guiſe*, and *la Fere*, takes in there the *Serre*; then entering the Isle of *France* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Aysne*; and between *Clermont* and *Senlis*, passeth to *Pont-Oyse*; beneath which it falls into the *Seyne*, eight Leagues below *Paris*.

Ozaca, a great City of the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Niphonia*; with a splendid Castle belonging to the King, built some few years since. The Island is in a very large Bay of the Province of *Jetſeſena*. The City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the North-East.

Ozsurghett, *Ozuretum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel*, in *Georgia*; where the King of *Guriel* resides.

Ozwiecszin, *Ozviecinum*, a Town in the *Leſſer Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*; upon the *Viſtula*, where it takes in the *Sola*: scarce three *Polish* Miles from *Sileſia*, and about seven from *Cracovia* to the West. It has a Timber Castle, seated in a Morass: Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. In the year 1654, it returned to the Crown of *Poland*, after it had for many years been annexed to *Sileſia*. This Town is called by the *Germans*, Zusch-Witz.

P A.

Pachacama, a famous, fertile, and pleasant Valley in the Kingdom of *Peru*, four Leagues from *Lima*: where stood, in the times of the *Incas* or *Indian* Emperors of *Peru*, a most magnificent Temple by them built to the honour of the *Creator of the Univerſe*, says *Garcilaſus*; not of the Sun, as others misrepresent their Devotion. Its Ruines are yet apparent. This Temple was immensely rich with the Treasures especially hidden in it, when *Pizarro* became Master of the Country. It is said, himself drew thence above nine hundred thousand Duccates.

Pacamozes, a People of *Peru* near the Confluence of the *Maranio*, and the River of *Amazons*.

Pacca, the *Moorish* Name of *Beja*, a City of *Portugal*.

Pactolus, a River of the *Leſſer Aſia*, which ariseth in *Lydia* from the Mountain *Tmolus*, and passeth by the City *Sardis* into the *Hermus* (now *Sarabat*); whence it is also by the *Moderns* called by the same

Name of *Sarabar*. The antient Poets often quote its golden Sands.

Paderborn, *Paderborn*, *Paderborna*, *Padeburna*, a City of *Weſtphalia*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, by the Inſtitution of *Charles* the Great, who held a Diet or Parliament here in 777. In 799. Pope *Leo* III. took refuge in this City. In 999. it happened to be burnt. In 1002. the Empreſs *Cunegonda* was crowned at it. Of old an Imperial and Free City; but ſince exempt, and in the Hands of its own Biſhop ever ſince 1604. It is ſeated near the Riſe of the River *Lippe*; twelve Miles from *Munſter* to the North-Eaſt, and ten from *Caſſel* to the South-Weſt: about two Miles from it lies the Caſtle of *Newhaus*, built by *Theodore Furſtemberg*, Biſhop of this See, in the year 1590, for the Reſidence of the Biſhop. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 51. 45. § The Biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, is a Tract in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*; bounded on the North by the County of *Lippe*, on the Eaſt by *Munſter*, on the South by *Haſſia*, and on the Weſt by the Dukedom of *Weſtphalia*. It is from North to South forty Miles. The principal Places in it are *Paderborn*, *Brackel* and *Warburgh*. *Ferdinand Furſtemberg*, Biſhop of this Dioceſe, has written a Hiſtory of it.

Padoua, *Patavium*, a City of *Italy*, in the State of *Venice*; upon the Rivers *Brenta*, and *Bachiglione*; twenty four Miles from *Venice* to the Weſt, eighteen from *Vicenza*, and forty eight from *Ferrara* to the North. All the ancient Writers agree this City was built by *Antenor* a *Trojan*, (particularly *Virgil* ſpeaking of *Antenor* ſays, *Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, ſedeſque locavit,*) ſoon after the Ruin of *Troy*: They pretend to ſhew his Tomb here; upon which there is an Inſcription in *Gothick* Letters, that cannot be equally old. In this City was brought into the World *Livy*, the great *Roman* Hiſtorian. About the year of Chriſt 452, it was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*; rebuilt by the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*. About an hundred years after the *Lombards* deſtroyed it, and *Charles* the Great refounded it. In 1140. it came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Carrarii*. In 1221, *Frederick* II. Emperor opened the Univerſity here. In 1403. *John Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, put an end to this Family; and three years after, the *Venetians* took it from him. In 1509. it was taken from them by *Maximilian* I. Emperor of *Germany*; but being ſoon after recovered, has ever ſince continued under that State. It is great and ſtrong, but not very populous; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aquileja*. Long. 33. 58. Lat. 44. 54. The Country it ſtands in is ſo fruitful, as to give occaſion to this *Italian* Proverb to prefer *Padua* before either *Venice* or *Bologna*, *Bologna la graſſa*, *Venetia la guaſta*, *ma Padoa la paſſa*. It is made a ſtrong place by its Caſtles, Towers, Walls and Ditches. The Palaces and publick Buildings are noble; the *Univerſity* is particularly famous for the Faculty of *Phyſick*. It is the Capital of the Territory, called the *Padouan*; which comprehends *Eſte*, *Arqua*, *Poluerara*, *Caſtelbaldo*, *Montagnana*, *Mirano*, &c. There are two Academies of the *Ingenious* eſtabliſhed in it, under the Titles of *gli Recoverati*, and *gli inflammati*. It ſhews the ruines of a *Roman* Amphitheatre; And in the year 1350. a Synod was aſſembled in this City.

Padſtow, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Pider*, with a Haven to the North Sea.

Pagets Bromley, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*, upon the River *Blithe*.

Paglion, *Paulon*, a ſmall River which waſheth the City of *Nice* in *Piedmont*; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Palamos, a Sea-Port Town in *Catalonia*.

The **Palatinate** of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

The **Palatinate** of the *Rhine*, *Palatinatus Rheni*, *Palatinatus Inferior*, is a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Rhine*; called by the *Germans*, **Nider Pfaltziſche Landt**; under the Electoral Prince, who has his Title from it. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal parts; on the North it is bounded by the Biſhoprick of *Mentz*, and in part on the Eaſt; the reſt of that ſide is incloſed by *Gerawer*; on the South it has the Lower *Alſatia*; on the Weſt the Biſhoprick of *Trier*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont*. This Country is now divided into thirteen Bailywicks. The chief Towns of it are *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Franckenthall*, *Oppenheim*, *Kaiſers-Lautern*, and *Creutznach*. Theſe Countries, or at leaſt a part of them, have been enjoyed by the *Palatinate* Family ever ſince 1195.

Palazzulo, *Herbeſſus*, a City of *Sicily*; twenty Miles from *Syracuſe* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Lentini* to the South.

Palencia, *Palantia*, *Pallantia*, *Palentia in Vaccæis*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, with a Biſhop's See heretofore under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, now of *Burgos*. *Mela*, *Livy*, *Strabo*, &c. often mention it. In 1388. a Council was celebrated here under Pope *Clement* VII. It has been in former times a ſtrong and conſiderable Place: but in that part of its Character it is deficient now.

Palerno, *Panormus*, a City in the Valley of *Mazara*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*; which is an Archbiſhop's See, and the preſent Metropolis of that Kingdom. It is great, populous, and rich; built by the *Phœnicians* before the *Greeks* entered this Iſland. Under *Roger* Earl of *Sicily* it became the Capital of the Iſland. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the North-Weſt Shoar, at the mouth of the River *Oleſtis*, where it hath a Port: four Miles from *Montreal* to the North, and fourteen from *Meſſina* to the South Weſt. *Baudrand* ſaith, the *French* beat the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, near this City, *June* 2. 1676.

Paleſtina, *Paleſtina*, a ſmall, but celebrated and noble Country in *Aſia*; extended from North to South; between *Syria* to the North, the Deſarts of *Arabia* to the Eaſt, the Stony *Arabia* to the South, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Weſt. This was that ſpot of Ground allotted by God to his own People the Children of *Iſrael*; and divided at firſt into twelve Tribes. About the time of our Saviour's Birth it was divided into ſix Provinces. Now commonly called the Holy Land; and in the Hands of the *Turks* ever ſince the year 1519. See *Jeruſalem*.

Paleſtrina, *Præneſte*, *Polyſtephanos*, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; of a Colony made a *Municipium* by *Auguſtus*. It is in *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; twenty two Miles from *Rome* to the South-Eaſt. Of old it ſtood upon a high Hill, where the Caſtle is now: but alſo built down as far as the Plains. This ancient City was pulled down by Pope *Boniface* VIII. and rebuilt in the Plain, upon the River *Veſeſis*: it is a Biſhop's See, which belongs to one of the ſix Senior Cardinals; and a Dukedom born by the Family of *Barberini*. *Suareſius*, a *French* Man, has publiſhed a particular account of it. In the *Roman* times it had ſtanding in it a *Temple*, dedicated to *Fortune* and much reſorted to upon the account of *Lots*: Many of the Ruins thereof are yet apparent.

Palternus, a Fountain near the City *Catania*, in the Iſland of *Sicily*; where the *Romans* ſacrificed to the *Dii Paliſci*.

Palimban, a City in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Palmela, a Town near *Setuval* in *Portugal*.

Pamla

Palma la Boba, a ſtrong and fortified City in *Friuli* in *Italy*; under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*; built by them in the Year 1593, in the Confines of their Territories, and thoſe of *Auſtria*; eleven Miles from the Shoars of the *Venetian* Gulph, and fifteen from *Goritia* to the North-Weſt. Dr. *Brown*, who ſaw this place, ſaith; *It is the largeſt Regular Fortification I have ſeen: having nine Baſtions, bearing the Names of ſo many noble* Venetians. *The Ditch is thirty paces broad, twelve deep; and is kept dry, in order to make the place the more healthful; but it may be filled upon occaſion. It has three Gates, and about an hundred Cannon, always mounted; and there are many more upon occaſion. In the Centre of the Town there is a Well, and over it is fixed a Standard. The* Venetians *believe this the ſtrongeſt Fortification in the World.* But the Doctor wiſheth they may never know a Compleat *Turkiſh* Army before it, when they are in no good condition to relieve it. *Travels, pag.* 84, 85.

Palma, or *la Palma*, one of the *Canary* Iſlands, in the *Atlantick* Ocean: twenty ſix Leagues in compaſs. Conquered by the *Spaniards* in 1491, and now well inhabited. The principal Town of it is *Santa Cruz de la Palma*. There is a *Volcanoe* Mountain in this Iſland, which in *Nov.* 1677. raged with a mighty vehemence, accompanied with Thunder, Earthquakes, and Rivers of Fire.

Palma, the ſame with *Zadaon*.

La Ciudad di las Palmas, *Palmarum Civitas*, the principal City of the Iſland of *Canaria*; which has an Harbor on the *Atlantick* Ocean, and is placed on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland. Sometime called *Canaria*, but *Palmas* is its true Name; and it is under the *Spaniards*.

Palmyra, an ancient City of *Syria*, near the *Arabia deſerta*: the Capital heretofore of the Kingdom and Country of the *Palmyreni*, and the See of an Archbiſhop. The Emperor *Adrian* augmented it, and called it *Adrianople*. Some now give it the name of *Amegara*; and others, *Faid*.

Palpolt, *Celendris*, a City of *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is a biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Seleucia*; and has a tolerable Haven.

Palos de Moguer, *Palus*, a ſmall Town in *Andaluzia*; at the mouth of the River *Odiel*, (*Luxia*) or *Tinto*, (as *Baudrand* explains the *Latin* Name in another place;) upon the Bay of *Cadiz*; fifteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the Weſt, and nine from the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the Eaſt; in a declining State. From this Town *Columbus* ſet Sail in 1492, when he went to diſcover *America*.

Palotta, *Paloda*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, in the County of *Alba Regalis*, near the Confines of *Auſtria*; and about three Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the North: which was in the Hands of the *Turks* till 1687. And then taken by the Imperial Forces, after the Battel of *Mohatz*.

Palus Mæotis, a great Gulph, or Marſh, made by the *Euxine* Sea, betwixt *Europe* and *Aſia*; having the *Crim Tartary* on the Weſt, *Sarmatia Europea* or *Moſcovia* to the North, and *Circaſſia* to the North and Eaſt. About ſix hundred Miles in Circuit, and paſſable in ſome places by boats. Now called *Lumen*, the Sea of *Zabache*; and the Sea of *Tana*. See *Limen*.

Pamiers, *Pamia*, *Apamia*, *Epaunum*, *Fredelacum*, a City in the County *de Foix*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tolouſe* by the Inſtitution of Pope *Boniface* VIII. having been heretofore a part of the Dioceſe of *Tolouſe*. It ſtands near the River *Ariege*; three Leagues from *Foix* to the North, and nine from *Tolouſe*. A late Biſhop of this Dioceſe has made it much taken notice of, by his oppoſing the preſent King of *France* in the Buſineſs of the *Regalia*. The Counts of *Carcaſſone* built it an Abbey in the eighth Century, which in 1296. Pope *Boniface* erected into the aforeſaid Biſhoprick. This See was at firſt a Suffragan to the Archiepiſcopal Throne of *Narbon*, till Pope *John* XXII. made *Tolouſe* an Archbiſhoprick, and then it became ſubject to *Tolouſe*. Pope *Benedict* XII. was a Biſhop of *Pamiers*.

Pampetune, or *Pamplona*, *Pampelona*, *Pompelo*, *Pompelon*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Navarr*; ſuppoſed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, or rather perhaps rebuilt, and from him called *Pompejopolis*. It ſtands upon the River *Arga*; called by the Natives in their proper Tongue *Iruna*, that is, *the Good Town*; in a fruitful Valley, ſurrounded on all ſides with aſpiring Hills and Mountains: twenty *French* Leagues from *Bayonne* to the South, and forty from *Saragoſa* to the North. Taken by *Charlemaigne* in 778. in his Paſſage into *Spain*. This was the Seat of the Kings of *Navarr*, till in the year 1512, it fell into the Hands of the *Spaniards*. *Philip* II. built a Cittadel in it, to ſecure his Poſſeſſion. It is alſo a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Burgos* ſince the time of Pope *Gregory* XIII; having been heretofore under the Archbiſhop of *Saragoza*, by the Inſtitution of Pope *John* XXII. Some private Synods have been held here. Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58.

Pamphylia, a Province of the *ancient Aſia Minor*, now included in *Caraman*, and called *Settalia*: Its principal Cities were heretofore *Perga*, *Aſpendus*, and *Attalia*. See *Settalia*.

Panama, a City and Sea-Port in *South America*, of great Fame and Reſort; in the Province called *Terra Firma*; on the Shoars of the South Sea, ſeated in an unhealthful Air. It was built by *Petrus Ario*, in the year 1515. for the Reception of the Effects brought from *Peru*; as *Nombre de Dios* was on the oppoſite ſide of the *Iſthmus*, for thoſe brought from *Spain*. Soon after honoured with the Birth of a modern Saint, called *Roſe* of *Panama*; whoſe Sanctity was ſo conſpicuous, that the Gnats and Flies in her Cell obſerved and reverenced it; as Father *Oliva* (the late General of the *Jeſuits*) informs us in her Life. But alas! this Saint has not been able to protect the Town from another ſort of Flies; for *January* 25. 1671. it was taken and plundered by the *French*: and in 1686. by Captain *Lawrence* a **Buccaneer**. The City, though ſmall, and built of Wood only, is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*; eighteen Leagues from the North-Sea. Long. 294. 30. Lat. 8. 30. § The *Iſthmus*, or *Streights* of *Panama*, is a Neck of Land eighteen Leagues over from Eaſt to Weſt; by which the *Northern* and *Southern America* are tacked together.

Panaro-Scultenna, a River of *Italy*; which ariſing from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*; and being called at firſt *Scultenna*, (after it has taken in the *Dardagna*, and ſome others) takes the Name of *Panaro*; and dividing *Modena* from *Bononia*, twelve Miles above *Ferrara*, falls into the *Po*.

Panarucan, a City in the Iſle of *Java*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, by the Streights of *Balambuan*; thirty Miles from *Paſſarvan* to the Eaſt, and forty five from *Balambuan* to the North; on the Eaſt Side of the Iſland. It is the Capital of a ſmall Kingdom there. Near it, ſtands a Sulphureous Mountain, which in 1586. deſtroyed above ten thouſand perſons in a Rupture that hapned to it.

Pancalieri, *Pancalerium*, a ſmall City in *Piedmont*, in *Italy*, upon the *Po*; nine Miles from *Turin* to the South.

Pandataria. See *Sancta Maria*.

Pandoſia, an ancient City in the Country of the *Bruti*, in the preſent Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Italy*. Taken by the *Romans* at the ſame time with *Conſentia* (*Coſenza*,) in *Calabria*, according to *Livy*: and more eſpecially remarkable for the ruin of *Alexander* King of *Epirus* here, into which he was deceived by an Oracle. The Town *Caſtel Franco* is ſuppoſed to ſtand now near the remains of this City.

Paniza, a River in *Bulgaria*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*; four *German* Miles North of *Meſember*, and about five from the Borders of *Thrace*. In *Latin Panyaſus*.

Pannonia, a great Country in the *ancient Diviſion* of *Europe*: comprehended betwixt *Illyricum*, the *Danube*, and the Mountains *Cetbi*. It was diſpoſed into two parts, called *Prima & ſecunda Conſularis*; or the *Upper and Lower Pannonia*. The *prima Conſularis*, or *Upper Pannonia*, lay Weſtward; containing the modern Provinces of *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Windiſch-Marck*, and the greateſt part of *Auſtria*. The other, to the Eaſt; where are now *Boſnia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Hungary*; as much as is encloſed betwixt the *Danube*, the *Raab*, and the *Drave*. There was alſo *Pannonia Riparia*, and *Valeria*. The firſt made a part of the preſent *Sclavonia* and *Boſnia*; the ſecond, of *Stiria*. This Country firſt beheld the *Roman* Arms under *Julius Cæſar*. After him, *Tiberius* rendered it Tributary; next the *Goths*, *Hunns*, and other *Barbarians*, poſſeſſed themſelvs of it. Its moſt celebrated ancient Cities, were *Sigeſta* or *Siſcia* (now *Siſſeg*;) *Petavium* (*Pettaw*,) *Nauportus*, (*Labach*;) *Vindobona*, (*Vienna*;) *Sirmium*, (*Sirmiſh*;) *Taurum*, (*Weiſſenbourg*;) *&c.* Its ancient Inhabitants were a Nation of the *Celtick Gaules*.

Panormo, *Panormus*, a Sea-Port in *Epirus*.

Pantiro, the ſame with *Heraclia*.

Panuco, a City and Province of *New Spain* in *America*. The Province lies upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, towards *New Biſcay*, within the Prefecture of *Mexico*. The City, its Capital, is otherwiſe called *S. Eſtevan del puerto*.

Paoking, or *Pooking*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*, at the foot of Mount *Lungus*.

Paola, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*; where *S. Francis de Paola*, the Founder of the *Order of the Minimes*, was born.

Paoning, *Paoganum*, a great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

Paoting, *Paotinga*, another great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kialing*.

Papa, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City of the *Lower Hungary*, upon the River *Marchelitz*; in the County of *Veſprin*; in the middle betwixt *Javarin* to the North, and *Veſprin* to the South; ſcarce three *Hungarian* Miles from the *Turkiſh* Conqueſts. This Town in the year 1683. with *Dotis*, *Veſprim*, and *Leewentz*, yielded to Count *Teckely*: But after the raiſing the Siege of *Vienna*, they returned under the Obedience of the Emperour.

Papalopam, a River in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guaxaca*; which is called alſo the River of *Alvarad*; and is the biggeſt in that Province. It ariſeth from the Mountains of *Zompolmuchan*; and receiving *Quiyoteepec*, *Huitzilla*, *Chinantla*, *Quanhquetzpalcpec*, *Tuzlan*, and *Teyucinuan*, falls into the North Sea.

Paphlagonia, an ancient Country or Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*, betwixt *Galatia* and the *Euxine Sea*, extended along the Coaſt; now called *Flagonia*, *Bolli*, and *Roni*. Its principal Cities, in thoſe days of Antiquity, were *Sinope* and *Theutbrania*.

Paphos, a celebrated ancient City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, where *Venus* had a Temple in her honour. It became a Biſhops See in *Chriſtian* times: but now ruined, under the *Turks*; and called *Baffo*.

Papous, or *la Tierra dos Papoas*, as the *Portugueze* call it; and *Terre des Papous*, as the *French*; is a Country in the *Terra Auſtralis*; to the Eaſt of the Iſlands *Ceram* and *Gilolo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, near the *Equinoctial Line*; by ſome, made to be a part of *New Guinee*; by others, ſeparated from it by a ſmall Streight. The Princes of the neighbouring Iſlands have the *Natives* in Eſteem for Courage and Fidelity.

Pappenheim, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Altmul*; adorned with the Title of a Barony formerly, now an Earldom. It gave its Name and Title to the famous General *Pappenheim*, in the late *German* Wars.

Para, a City in the North part of *Braſil*, upon the River of *Amazons*; under the Dominion of the *Portugueſe*; forty Miles above the fall of that River. Long. 328. Lat. 01. 30. There belongs to this City a Province of the ſame Name, called *Capitania de Para*.

Paragoie, an Iſland of the *Eaſt-Indies*, called likewiſe *Puloan* and *Calamianes*; between *Borneo* to the South-Weſt, and *Manilla* to the North-Eaſt; an hundred Miles in length, twenty in breadth, and two hundred in circuit. It is one of the *Philippine* Iſlands, which was never conquered by the *Europeans*. Not very fertile, or well peopled.

Paraguay, *Paraguaia*, a vaſt Country in the *South America*, the greateſt part of which is ſubject to the *Spaniards*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Braſil*; on the South by *Magellanica*; on the Weſt by *Peru*, and the Kingdom of *Chili*. It is divided into ſeven Counties, which are fruitful in all things, with Mines and Sugars. Not many *Spaniſh* Colonies are ſettled in it; yet it has one Biſhop at *l'Aſſumpcion*, and another at *Buenos Ayres*. This Province takes its Name from the River *Paraguay*; which ſignifies the *River of Feathers*. It ariſeth from the Lake of *Xaraies*; and going South, receives the River of *Plata*, and many others; and at laſt by a vaſt Mouth falls into the Sea of *Magellan*. This is one of the greateſt Rivers of *America*.

Paraiba, a ſtrong City in *Braſil*, which has a large Haven, and gives name to a Province, called the Government or *Capitania de Paraiba*. Not above eight Miles from the North Sea, upon a River of the ſame name. It was long ſince inhabited by five hundred *Portugueſe*, beſides Slaves and Negroes; and being unwalled, its beſt ſecurity was the Fort of *S. Francis* built by the *French*, and taken by the *Portugueſe*, in 1585. In 1634. both the City and Fort were forced to ſubmit to the *Dutch* Valour, who new named them *Frederickſtadt*. But the *Portugueſe* have at laſt recovered the Poſſeſſion of it. Theſe latter have ſometimes called the City, *Noſtra Senhora das Neves*.

Parana, a River and Province of *Paraguay*. The *Spaniards* have about four Colonies in this Province.

Paranaiba, *Paranayba*, a River and a Province on the Confines of *Braſil*. The River falls in that of the *Amazons*; on the South Side of which, the Province lies.

Paray-le-Poiſneux; *Pareium Moniacum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgogne*, in *France*; in the Territory of *Charolois*, upon the River *Brebinche*; two Leagues from the *Loyre*.

Pardiac, *Pardiniacum*, a County in *Aquitain* in *France*.

Parenzo, *Parentium*, *Parentium*, a ſmall City in *Hiſtria*, under the *Venetians*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. It ſtands ſeven Miles from *Cutta Nuoua*, to the South; twenty eight from *Capo di Iſtria*, and eighty from *Venice* to the Eaſt; upon a *Peninſula*, well fortified, having a convenient Haven: But not much inhabited, by reaſon of the unhealthfulneſs of the Air.

Paria, a Province in the *Terra Firma*, in *South America*; near the Shoars of the North Sea, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*; between the River *Orinoque* to the Eaſt, and the *Venetola* to the Weſt. This is a principal Member of *New Andaluſia*, from hence often called *Paria*. There are ſome few Colonies of *Spaniards* in it, and a Gulph of its Name.

Parimao, a Lake in *South America*, which which bounds the Country of *Guiana* on the South; under the *Line*. Some call it *Roponouvini*. It has not hitherto been fully diſcovered by the *Europeans*.

Parinacocha, a Province of *Peru*, towards the *Andes*, under the *Spaniards*.

Pario, *Parium*, a City of the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the *Propontis*; twenty Miles from *Lampſaco* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Cyzicus*, now *Spinga*. It has a large Haven, and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Spinga*.

Paris, *Leutetia*, *Luotetia*, *Iucetia*, *Leucotetia*, *Pariſii*, and *Lutetia Pariſiorum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *France*; boaſted by *Baudrand*, to be the greateſt City of *Europe*; with a *Nemine reclamante*, *no body denying it to be ſo*. This was a celebrated City in the Times of the *Roman* Empire. *Julian* the *Apoſtate* (whilſt he was *Cæſar* only) reſided here in the Reign of *Conſtantius*: and adorned it with *Baths* and a *Palace*. But its greateſt Riſe was from the *Franks*: *Clodoveus* ſettling the Royal Throne in this City, about the year 458. *Julius Cæſar* is the firſt that mentions it; it was then very ſmall; being wholly contained in an Iſland in the *Seyne*, not exceeding forty Acres, which had then a Wooden Bridge over the River. In this Iſle the Cathedral Church now is, and the Palace of the firſt *French* Kings. From the times of *Clodoveus* the firſt Chriſtian King, as long as that Race laſted, it grew mightily, and became very conſiderable. But under the *Caroline* Line it was very little improved; thoſe Princes not fixing here, or in any other place. In the year 585, it happened to be almoſt all burnt. In 845, 856, 886, and 890, the *Normans*, by Sieges and Incurſions, did extremely endamage it. In 896, it was very hardly preſerved out of the Hands of the *Normans*, as to the Iſland; what ſtood out of the Iſland was redeemed from Ruin by Money. The Poſterity of *Hugh Capet* on the other ſide fixed here; and beſtowed great Sums of Money in enlarging and adorning this City. *Charles the Great*, about the year 796, at the Requeſt of *Alcuinus*, a *Saxon*, opened an Univerſity here; to whoſe further Grandeur King *Lewis* the Seventh, and *Philip the Auguſt*, contributed very much. The *College* of *Sorbonne* holds the firſt place therein. In the year 1034, it ſuffered another Fire; and in 1206, a terrible Inundation of the River *Seine*. In 1420, *Henry* V. of *England*, poſſeſſed himſelf of this City, by marrying *Catharine* the Daughter of *Charles* VI. of *France*. In the year 1422, *Henry* VI. (Son of this Victorious, but ſhort lived Prince) was crowned King of *France* in *Paris*. And again in 1431. After this it remained in the Hands of the *Engliſh* till the year 1435. The Diviſions of *England* under *Henry* VI. made way for the loſs of *France*. The year 1572 brought great and unparalled Infamy and Calamity upon this potent City; 10000 Gentlemen being aſſaſſinated within her Walls (who came thither upon the Publick Faith to the Celebration of a Marriage) in cold Blood, and in a time of Peace. In 1588, the Inhabitants became almoſt as infamous by the *Baracades* againſt *Henry* III. whereby the Life of that Prince was indangered, and he driven out of his Royal Palace by a Seditious Subject, who made himſelf the Head of a Faction under the Pretence of Preſerving the Religion of his Country. In 1589, *Henry* III. was ſtabbed by *James Clement* a *Dominican Fryar*, under the Walls of *Paris*; juſt as he was upon the point of revenging the Inſolence of the *Baracades*. The year 1590 was no leſs miſerable: this City being by a Siege reduced by *Henry* IV. to ſo dreadful a Famine, as is ſcarce any where elſe to be read of. In the year 1610, the ſame Streets were ſtained with the Blood of *Henry* IV ſlain by *Ravillac*, another Enthuſiaſtick *Monk*, on the ſame Pretence that his Predeceſſor was. In the year 1649, they ſuffered the Calamities of another Siege; and were forced to comply with the Queen Mother of *France* by Famine. In the year 1622, at the requeſt of King *Lewis* XIII. Pope *Gregory* XV. raiſed the Biſhop of *Paris* to the Honour of an Archbiſhop, with three Suffragans under him; the Biſhops of *Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*. In 1674, the Dignity of a Dukedom and Peerdom was added to the Archbiſhoprick by the preſent King *Lewis* XIV. This great City is ſeated on the *Seyne*; forty five Leagues from the *Britiſh* Sea. Long. 23. 20. Lat. 48. 38. *Charles* V. Emperor (others write *Sigiſmund*) uſed to ſay, he had ſeen in *France*, one Village, *Poictiers*; one City, *Orleans*; and one World, *Paris*. The City-Walls have eight Gates; thoſe of the Univerſity, nine. The Houſes are computed to about fifty thouſand: there is a great number of Hoſpitals, Abbeys, Monaſteries, Eccleſiaſtical Seminaries, Churches, and Palaces; amongſt which latter the *Louvre* obtains the Preeminence, begun by King *Philip the Auguſt*, in 1214; and ſince by times, gloriouſly enlarged and adorned by *Charles* V. *Francis* I. *Henry* II. *Charles* IX. *Henry* IV. *Lewis* XIII. and XIV. Many Councils have been celebrated here; whereof the eldeſt, and one of the moſt remarkable, is that about the year 362, againſt the *Arrians*, held by S. *Hilary* Biſhop of *Poictiers*. The Territory about this City has the name of *Pariſis*: reaching heretofore as far as to *Pontoiſe* one way, and to *Claye* towards *la Brie* another. And our Author reports, that the Villages and Caſtles in the ſpace of ten Leagues round, amount to the number of ten thouſand.

Parita, a Town of *New Spain*, with an Harbour on the South Sea, in the Province of *Veragna*; which gives Name to the Bay on which it ſtands.

Parma, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which ſpringeth out of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, towards *Pontremoli*; and running North through the Dukedom of *Parma*, watereth the Capital City of it; and ten Miles lower falls into the *Po*.

Parma, a City and Colony of the *Boii*, as it is called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bologna*; having been under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name, in a fruitful and well watered Country; ten Miles from the *Po* to the South, thirty five from *Modena* to the Eaſt, and from *Piacenza* to the Weſt. A great, rich, populous City, adorned with a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Noble Palace; in which the Duke of *Parma* reſides. In the year 1599, there was an Univerſity opened here. The Emperor *Frederick Barborouſſe* beſieged this City two years together without ſucceſs. It is about three Miles in compaſs: Has an *Academy* of the *Ingenious* ſettled in it, called

called *Gli innominati*; and in 1602, there was a Synod assembled here.

The Dukedom of Parma, *Parmenſis Ditio, Lo Stato del Duca di Parma*, or *il Parmegiano*, is a part of *Lombardy*: bounded on the North and Weſt by the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the Eaſt by that of *Modena*, and on the South by the States of *Genoua*. The Dukedom of *Piacenza*, the *Val di Taro*, and the Eſtates *di Buſſeto* are contained in the Eſtates of this Duke. The principal Cities in it are *Parma*, *Borgo S. Domino*, *Fiorenzuola*, *Piacenza*, and *Briſcello*. This Dukedom was erected by Pope *Paul* III. (in in favour of *Peter Lewis Farneſe* his Son, whom the Emperor *Charles* V. diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion thereof for ſome time,) in the year 1545. called before his Elevation *Alexander Farneſe*.

Parnaſſus, a celebrated Mountain in *Phocis* in *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*;) conſecrated to *Apollo*, and the *Muſes*; near to *Citheron* and *Helicon*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Liacoura*: about twelve *Engliſh* Miles from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to the North; between *Leucadia* to the Eaſt, and *Delphi* to the Weſt; fifty Miles from *Corinth* to the North-Weſt. § There has alſo been in *Cappadocia*, in *Aſia Minor*, an Epiſcopal City of this Name.

Parnaw, *Parnavia*, a City in *Livonia*, ſubject to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Eſthonia*: ſeated at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name, upon the Bay of *Riga*; fifty five Miles from *Revel* to the South, and from *Riga* to the North. The Maps place it twenty *German* Miles from each of them. It is little, but well fortified; has a Caſtle, and an Haven: It belonged at firſt to the *Poles*; but in the laſt Century was often taken, and retaken; till 1617, the *Swedes* finally poſſeſſed themſelves of it, and have kept it ever ſince. Long. 46. 00. Lat. 57. 20. There belongs to it a ſmall Territory, or Diſtrict, called by the *Poles*, **Woiewody two Parnawskie**; which together with the Town, is now in the Hands of the *Swedes*.

Paropaniſus, *Paropaniſtis*, and *Paropaniſſadæ*, a Country and People of the ancient *Perſia*, which lay betwixt *Bactriana*, *Aria*, *India*, and *Arachoſia*. *Ptolemy* calls them by divers Names, and makes them an extremely ſavage People. *Curtius* adds, they had no Communication with other Nations; and that *Alexander's* Army ſuffered very much in their Country, which was cold and barren. It is placed by *Moderns*, in part in the Province of *Candahar* in *Perſia*, and in part in that of *Cabul* in the *Eaſt-Indies*. § A Mountain in this Country did anciently bear the ſame Name; which the Writers of *Alexander's* Life miſcall *Caucaſus*.

Paros, *Paro*, or *Pario*, one of the Iſlands, *Cyclades*, in the *Ægean Sea*; which hath been in all times of particular Renown for its *White Marble*. The Ancients give it the ſeveral Names of *Demetrias*, *Paſtya*, *Minoa*, &c. It was heretofore in the Poſſeſſion of the *Venetians*; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rhodes*. But in 1470, the *Turks* became Maſters of it.

Parret, a River in *Somerſetſhire*: the moſt conſiderable next to the *Avon* in the whole County. *Bridgewater*, *South-Petherton* and *Crokeborn* ſtand upon it; and *Longport* near it.

Parſhore, or *Perſhore*, a great Thorough-fare Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, upon the River *Avon*, which it covers with a Bridge. The Capital of its Hundred. Enriched heretofore with an Abbey.

Parthenai, *Parthenaicum*, a City in *Poictou* in *France*, upon the River *Tove*; in the middle between *Tours* to the North, and *S. Maxence* to the South: ſix Leagues from each.

Parthen, *Aliſus*, a City of *Pomerania*, towards the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea: under the Dominion of the *Swedes*, near the River *Bart*: two *German* Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* to the Eaſt, and four from *Griſpſwald*.

Partherberg, the *German* Name of the *Apennine* Hills in *Italy*.

Parthia, a Kingdom of the *Ancient Perſia*: eſtabliſhed about the year of *Rome*, 508; of the World, 3808; two hundred and fifty years before *Chriſt*; in the perſon of *Arſaces*, from whom all the ſucceding Kings were called *Arſacides*; and ended with the Death of *Artabanus*, King of *Parthia*, ſlain by *Artaxerxes* King of *Perſia*, about two hundred twenty ſeven years after *Chriſt*; when it had enjoyed a Duration of above four hundred years. It rendered it ſelf ſometime ſo puiſſant, as to diſpute the Empire of the Eaſt with the *Romans*. Situated betwixt *Hircania*, *Media*, *Aria*, *Carmania*, and the Modern Province of *Fars*, i. e. *Perſia*, properly ſo called. A Country not at all fruitful; yet nevertheleſs then inhabited by a fierce, warlike, indefatigable People; particularly famous for a Dexterity in ſhooting one way, (behind them,) as they fled another. *Ptolemy* reckons, in his time, in this Kingdom, twenty five Cities; whereof the Capital was *Hecatompolis*, which is underſtood to be the Modern *Haſpaan* in the Province of *Hierach*, *Arach*, or *Erak-Agzem* in *Perſia*; as that Province, together with *Khoemus* and a part of *Coraſan*, are underſtood to comprehend now the ancient *Parthia*.

Le Partois, *Pagus Pertenſis*, a Tract in the Province of *Champagne* in *France*; betwixt *Champagne* to the Weſt, and the Dukedom *de Bar* to the Eaſt; towards the River *Marne*. The principal Town of which is *Vitri le Francois*.

Pas, a Town and Bailywick in the Earldom of *Artois*, upon the River *Authie*; which gives Name to one of the ancienteſt and beſt Families there. It had heretofore a Caſtle and a Collegiate Church. The Bailywick is of a conſiderable Extent, adorned with the Title of a Barony, and united to the Crown of *France* by the *Treaty of the Pirenees*.

Pas de Calais, *Fretum Britannicum*, the Streight betwen *Calais* and *Dover*.

Paſſage, a Port Town in *Biſcay*.

Paſſarban, a Cit, and Port on the Eaſt of the Iſland of *Java* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, betwixt the Cities *Panarucan* and *Jortan*, towards the Cape of *Balambuam*. Heretofore the Capital of a Kingdom of its Name there.

Paſſaw, *Pataviæ*, a City of the *Lower Bavaria* in *Germany*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltsburg*; of old called *Batava Caſtra*. It ſtands at the Confluence of the *Inn*, and the *Danube*; by which it is divided into three parts, called *Paſſaw*, *Ilnſtat*, and *Innſtat*. An Imperial and Free City; but under the Protection of its own Biſhop, (whoſe Revenue is about forty thouſand Crowns,) with the Territory about it: which lies between the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to the Weſt, and the *Upper Auſtria* to the Eaſt; having the ſtrong Caſtles of *Obernberg* and *Ebersberg* ſtanding in it. This City ſuffered very much by a Fire of late, in 1661, being moſtly built of Wood. Over againſt it lies *Oberhuis*, the Reſidence of the Biſhop. That which makes this City moſt regardable, is the *Peace of Religion* here Eſtabliſhed by *Ferdinand* I. Emperor of *Germany*, in 1552: whereby the free Profeſſion of *Lutheraniſm* in *Germany*, upon equal Terms with the *Roman Catholick Religion*, was declared and confirmed.

Paſſava, a Fort in the Province of *Laconia*, in the *Morea*; upon the Cape *Matapan*, near the Banks of the Bay of *Colochina*: taken and demoliſhed by General

General *Morosini* in 1685, because of a narrow Passage hard by, where a handful of Men might make head against an Army.

Paſſo di Cane, *Climax*, a Mountain of *Phœnicia*, twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the South.

Paſtrana, a Town in *Old Caſtile*, upon the River *Tajo*; thirteen Miles from *Madrid* to the East, and eighteen from *Toledo*. Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Pata, a City and Kingdom upon the Borders of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

Les Patagons, *Patagones*, a People of *Magellanica*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, towards *Braſil*. This County was firſt diſcovered by *F. Magellane*, and yet not much known.

Patane, *Patana*, a City and Kingdom in the *Further Indies*, under the King of *Siam*, and near the Kingdom of *Malaca*: in a healthful and fruitful Clime. The City ſtands upon the Bay of *Siam*.

Les Patans, a *Mahometan* People poſſeſſing the *Mountains* about the River *Ganges*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*. They heretofore dwelt toward the Kingdom of *Bengale*; whence making a Tranſplantation of themſelves into *Delly*, they became ſo puiſſant there, as to render many Princes and Places tributary to them. But when the *Tartars* conquered *India*, about the year 1401, being no longer able to maintain their Power or Reſidence in the open Country, they took Refuge in the Mountains; fortifying, and abiding in them ever ſince.

Patay en Beauſſe, *Patavium*, a Town in *Beauſſe* in *France*; ſeated five Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, towards *Chartres*; nine to the South. Near this Place the *French* (under the Command of *John* Duke of *Alanzon*) got a great Victory over the *Engliſh*, under *Talbot*; the Terror of the *French* Nation.

Patera, *Patara*, or *Paterea*, a City of *Lycia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; once called *Arſinoe*, as *Strabo* ſaith; it ſtands upon a Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Xanthus*, (now called *Il Scamandro*;) eighty Miles from *Rhodes* to the Eaſt: a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Myra*: Famous in the perſon of *S. Nicholas*, who was both a Biſhop and a Native here. *Apollo* had an Oracle in this City in the Times preceding *Chriſtianity*; which obſerved to make its Reſponſes the ſpace of ſix Months in the year.

Pathmos, or *Patmos*, an Iſland in the *Ægean Sea*; of ſignal Fame for the Baniſhment of *S. John* the Evangeliſt, and his Writing the Book of the *Apocalypſe* there. Now called variouſly by Writers *Palmoſa* and *Petina*.

Patras, *Patræ*, a City of the *Morea*, in the Dutchy of *Clarentia*, of great Antiquity; called by the *Turks Badra*, and **Baliabadza**; that is, the *Old Patræ*: as *Leunclavius* expounds their Name. The *Italians* uſed to call it *Neopatria*. It is an Archbiſhops See; and now in a flouriſhing Condition: Seated at the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto*; about ſeven hundred Paces from the Shoars of the Gulph of *Patras* to the Eaſt, and ninety from *Corinth* to the Weſt. Choſen by *Auguſtus* for a Station for his Fleets, and n that account much honored by him. Under the latter *Greek* Emperors it had Dukes of its own; till the year 1408, when the laſt of them reſigned it to the *Venetians*, not being able to defend it againſt the *Turks*. When it came firſt into the Hands of the *Turks* I do not find; but *Mahomet* III. received a great Defeat near this Place, in the year 1602. *Doria* the *Chriſtian* Admiral took it from the *Turks* in 1533. They then ſoon after recovered it; but in the year 1687, it fell again into the Hands of the *Venetians* after the Battel of the *Dardanells*. In the times of *ancient Paganiſm*, this City was honored with the Oracles of *Mercury* and *Veſta*; and with divers Temples dedicated to *Minerva*, *Cybele*, *Apis*, *Jupiter*, and *Diana*, as appears by their Ruines. The Apoſtle *S. Andrew preached* and ſuffered his Martyrdom here. Its Cittadel ſtands upon a high Mount, ſo ſtrong, that in 1450, it held out againſt *Conſtantius Palæologus*, the Weſtern Emperor, a year. They compute about four or five thouſand Inhabitants in this City, *Greeks*, *Turks*, and *Jews*: whereof as the firſt poſſeſs the Cathedral, ſo the ſecond before the late Conqueſt had ſix Moſques, and the other four Synagogues. Near a thouſand Churches are ſaid to be contained in the extent of the *Archbiſhops Province*. And not only the *Greeks* of the Neighbouring Iſles, but the *Engliſh* and *French* are accuſtomed to traffick to this Port.

St. Peters Patrimony *Patrimonium*, *Sancti Petri*, called by the *Italians La Provincia del Patrimonio*; is a conſiderable part of the *Eccleſiaſtical State* in *Italy*; under the *Papacy*; which was a part of the *Old Hetruria*. Bounded on the North by *Ombria*, on the Eaſt by *Sabina*, on the Weſt by the State of *Siena*, and on the South by the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. The Capital of this Province is *Viterbo*; and the other Cities are *Aquapendente*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Civita Caſtellana*, *Cornetto*, *Toſanella*, and *Orvieto*.

Patteſi, *Pateſi*, *Timetlus*, a River on the North Side of *Sicily*.

Patti, *Pactæ*, *Patta*, a City on the North Shoar of *Sicily*, at the Fall of the River *Patteſi*, into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; forty eight Miles from *Meſſina* to the Weſt, eighty from *Palermo* to the North-Eaſt, and fifty from *Catania* to the North. This City was built by *Roger*, Earl of *Sicily*, after the Expulſion of the *Moors*; made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Meſſina*, by Pope *Eugenius* III. and now in a good Eſtate.

Pau, *Epaunum*, *Palum*, the Capital of the Province of *Bearn*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; ſeated upon the River *Gave*, (thence called *le Gave de Pau*;) four Leagues from *Oleron* to the Eaſt, nine from the Borders of *Arragon* to the North, and eighteen from *Dax* to the South-Eaſt. *Henry* IV. King of *Navarr* was born in the Caſtle belonging to this City, *December* 13. 1557. A Caſtle, of the Foundation of *Henry d' Albert*, King of *Navarre* and Prince of *Bearn*; who in 1519 eſtabliſhed alſo a Parliament here; which *Lewis* the Thirteenth, King of *France*, reeſtabliſhed in 1621, together with the *Roman* Catholick Religion, that had been thence expelled by the *Huguenots* in the Civil Wars.

Pavia, *Ticinum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity; called in latter times *Papia*, *Papia Flavia*, and now *Pavia*. It ſtands upon the River *Teſino*, *Ticinum*; twenty Leagues from *Milan* to the South, fifty from *Genoua*, and thirty four from *Piacenza* to the Weſt. Built by the *Ligurians*, and thought more Ancient than *Milan*: *Attila* ruined it, and *Odoacer* beſieged *Oreſtes* in it. The *Lombards* took it, not without great difficulty, under *Alboinus* their firſt King, in the Year 569. After this it became the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*; and continued ſuch, till in the Year 773. *Charles the Great* took this City, and *Deſiderius* their laſt King therein. Afterwards it became the Seat of the Kingdom of *Italy*; to which *Otto* I. put an end in the Year 951. by the Expulſion of *Berengarius* and his Son. In 1004. it ſuffered very much by a fire. About the Year 1059. it had a ſharp War with the City of *Milan*. In the Year 1361. here was an Univerſity opened by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*, under *Galeatius* Duke of *Milan*, under whom this City then was. *Francis* I. of *France*, in 1525. attempting

ing to take it, was defeated by the *Spaniards*, and himſelf taken Priſoner. In 1527. it was taken by the *French* under *Lautrech*; but ſoon after returned under the King of *Spain*, as Duke of *Milan*: and being again attempted by the *French* in 1655. they were the ſecond time defeated by the *Spaniards*; it continues under *Spain* to this day. Next *Milan*, the beſt City in that Dukedom; a Principality, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; but exempt from the Juriſdiction of that Metropolitan: It has one of the greateſt and faireſt Stone Bridges in *Italy*, and many pieces of Antiquity; the Caſtle amongſt them; which was the Royal Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*. The body of *S. Auſtin* is depoſited in a Monaſtery of *Religious* here of the order of his name. There have been ſeveral *Eccleſiaſtical* Councils aſſembled at this City: Particularly that in 1076 held by the Partiſans of the Emperor *Henry* IV. is remarkable, for its condemning Pope *Gregory* VII who had excommunicated them before at a Council in *Rome*. The Territory belonging to it is called the *Paveſe*.

Pavoſan, *Pavoſanum*, a City in the Iſland of *S. Thomas*.

Pautzkerwick, the *German* name of the Bay of *Dantzick*.

La Paz, *Pax*, a City of *Peru*, between the Mountains of *Braſil* to the Eaſt, and the Lake *Titiaca* to the Weſt: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lixia*; ſituate upon the River *Cavane*.

Pazzi, *Pachya*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclia*.

The **Peak** in *Derbyſhire*, lyes in the North-weſt parts of the County amongſt the Mountains: And is a famous place as well for its Lead and Quarries, as for the three Caves, whoſe height, length and depth, with the juſt tides of water ebbing and flowing from them, and the ſtrange irregularities of the Rocks within, appropriate to them the character of ſo many Wonders. To which muſt be added *Buxton Wells*; where out of the ſame Rock in the compaſs of eight or nine yards, ariſe nine ſeveral medicinal Springs, eight warm, the ninth very cold; which at the diſtance of three hundred foot receive another hot Spring from a Well, near the Ebullition of another that is cold again.

Pedena, *Petina*, a ſmall City in *Hiſtria* in *Italy*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: and the Head of a Territory of the ſame name, under the Dominion of the Emperor. Twenty two Miles from *Pola* to the North, and ſixty from *Laubach* to the South; near the Head of the River *Arſa*, which divides *Italy* from *Illyricum*.

Pedeo, *Pedæus*, a River on the Eaſt of the Iſle of *Cyprus*.

Pedir, *Pedira*, a City in the North of the Iſland of *Sumatra*, which has a Haven: under the King of *Acem*.

Peelandt, a Tract in *Brabant*.

Pegtan, the *Leſſer Armenia*.

Pegu, *Pegum*, one of the Principal Cities in the *Further Eaſt-Indies*, called by the Inhabitants *Bayon*; and by the *Europeans Pegu*. It has a Noble Palace belonging to the King of *Pegu*, which is fortified in the manner of a Caſtle and ſtands upon a River of the ſame name, which falls a little lower into the Bay of *Bengala*. Long. 126. 05. Lat. 19. 55.

The Kingdom of **Pegu** was once a moſt Potent Empire in the *Further Eaſt-Indies*, containing twenty ſix Kingdoms in ſubordination to it: but now much diminiſhed, having been often ruinated by the Kings of *Arracam*, *Tungking* and *Siam*. Nevertheleſs a fertile Country, much viſited by the Merchants of *Europe*. In the Year 1568. the King of *Pegu* knowing the King of *Siam* to have two white Elephants, deſired by his Embaſſadors to purchaſe one of them at any price required; but was refuſed. He therefore entereth in revenge into *Siam* with a powerful Army, and takes the Capital City; ſo that the King of *Siam* fearing to fall into the hands of his Enemy, poyſoned himſelf: from which time the Kings of *Siam* have acknowledged the Soveraignty of the Kings of *Pegu*. This Kingdom belongs now to the King of *Ava*. The frontiers both of *Siam* and it ſuffer the greateſt miſery by the continual Wars betwixt the two Crowns: it lies between the Kingdom of *Tungking* to the Eaſt, and that of *Arracam* to the Weſt.

Peiſn, *Peina*, a Town in *Lunenburg*; famous for a Fight between *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Mauricius* Duke of *Saxony*, *July* 9. 1553. *Mauritius* got the Victory, but died within two days of the Wounds he received. *Albert* being driven out of *Germany*, died in 1557. in *France*, in the XXXV. year of his Age: *having lived much longer than was conſiſtent with his Inconſtancy and Perfidy*, ſaith *Brietius*. This Town is ſeated upon the *Weſer*.

Peiſeda reca, *Peiſida*, a River in the *Aſian Tartary*, Eaſt of the River *Ob*; whoſe Fountains are not known, as ariſing in defolate and unfrequented Countries: it falls into the *Frozen Sea* above *Nova Zembla*.

Peking, *Pechinum*, the principal Province in the Kingdom of *China*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Leaotum*, and *Xantum*; on the North by *Tartary*, and the great Wall; on the Weſt by *Xanſi*, and on the South by *Honan*. The principal City is,

Peking, *Pechinum*. A vaſt and populous City; which in 1404. became the Royal City of *China*, inſtead of *Nanquin*. The Inhabitants are innumerable, though it has been often taken and plundered in the late *Tartarian* War. It is now recovering thoſe loſſes and ruins under the King of *Tartary*; who is become the Maſter of it.

The Province of **Peking** contains eight Capital Cities; one hundred and thirty five leſſer Cities; four hundred and eighteen thouſand nine hundred eighty nine Families.

Pelecas, *Aliacmon*, *Haliacmon*, a River in *Macedonia*; which falls into the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, over againſt *Theſſalonia* to the South-Weſt, thirty three *Engliſh* Miles. Called *Platamona*, *Biſtriſa*, and *Aliagmo* from *Aliagmon* the name it bears in *Claudian*.

Pelion. See *Petras*.

Pella, an ancient City of *Palæſtine*, in *Aſia*; ſometime dignified with a Biſhops See under the *Patriarchs* of *Jeruſalem*, who for many years kept their Reſidence here. § A ſecond in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*, made famous by the Births of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, and *Alexander the Great* his Son, thence ſurnamed *Pelleus*. Some call it now *Janizza*, others *Zuchra*; It being hitherto extant, and noted for excellent Works in Marble. § The Ancients mention a third in *Achaia*.

Peloponneſus, the ancient name of the *Morea*, then divided into theſe eight parts; *Achaia* properly ſo called, *Arcadia*, *Argos*, *Corinthus*, *Elis*, *Laconia*, *Meſſene*, and *Sicyonia*. See *Morea*. The famous *Peloponneſian* War, which laſted from the Year of *Rome* 323 in the 87th *Olympiad* to the taking of *Athens* in the Year 350, rather choſe to be named from the People of this Country, who maintain'd it againſt the *Athenians*, than from the *Athenians* their Enemies.

Pelorus, *Pelorias* or *Pelorum*, the ſame with *Capo di Faro*.

Peluſium. See *Belvais*.

Pelys, *Pelyſia*, a Town in the *Lower Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name. It lies fifteen Miles from *Vaccia* to the South-Weſt, twenty

twenty ſix from *Alba Regalis*, and twenty from *Buda* to the North-Eaſt.

Pembridge, a Market Town in *Herefordſhire* in the Hundred of *Stretford*, upon the River *Arrow*.

Penbrokeſhire, *Penbrochium*, one of the Shires in *Wales*. Bounded on the North by *Cardigan*, (ſeparated by the Rivers *Tyny*, and *Keach*:) on the Eaſt by *Caermarthenſhire*, on the South and Weſt by the *Iriſh* Sea. From North to South it is twenty ſix Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt twenty; in Circuit ninety five. This County affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty; and has a mild and pleaſant Air.

Penbroke, the Town which gives Name to this Shire, is one direct Street; upon a long narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford Haven*; the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town-Walls. It has a Caſtle, though now ruined; and two Pariſh Churches within the Walls; and is a Corporation, repreſented in Parliament by one Burgeſs. The firſt Earl of *Pembroke*, was *Gilbert de Clare*, Created in 1138. In 1201. it came into the Family of *Martival* by Marriage: this Family enjoyed it ſix Deſcents; and by Females it continued till the Year 1390. After which it became very unſteady, till *Edward* VI. in 1551. Created *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Earl of *Pembroke*; whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoy that Honour in the ſeventh Deſcent.

Pendennis, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Cornwal*.

Pene, *Suevus*, one of the Branches of the *Oder* in *Pomerania*.

Peneus, a River in the Province of *Theſſalia*, in *Macedonia*; which greatned with the Rivers *Ion*, *Parthyus*, and *Apidanus*, paſſes betwixt the Mountains *Oſſa* and *Olympus* to ſurrender it ſelf into the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, having firſt watered the pleaſant Fields of *Tempe*. It is now called *Salampria*. The Fiction of the *Metamorphoſis* of *Daphne* into a Laurel in this River, gives it a place in the Writings of the Poets.

Pengcab, the ſame with *Lahor*, a City in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Pengrick, *Penica*, a City in *Miſnia*, upon the River *Muldaw*; between *Altemburg* to the Weſt, and *Chemnitz* to the Eaſt, ſeven *German* Miles: and the ſame diſtance from *Leipſick* to the South.

Peniel, or *Penuel*, an antient City of the *Holy Land*, in the Tribe of *Reuben*, beyond the Brook of *Jabboc*, at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, near *Tripoli*, and upon the Frontiers of the *Amorites*. So called from *Jacob's* Viſion of an *Angel* wreſtling with him, according to his own Interpretation thereof, that he had ſeen *God face to face*, Gen. 32. 30. *Gideon* broke down the Tower, and ſlew the Men of this City, becauſe they refuſed to give his Army Bread. *Judg.* 8. 8. 17. But *Jeroboam* rebuilt it.

Penk, a River in *Staffordſhire*, near to which ſtands *Penkridge*; a Market Town in the Hundred of *Cudleſton* of good Antiquity.

Penna, or *Civita di Penna*, *Penna S. Joannis*, *Pinna in Veſtinis*, a City in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: and a Biſhop's See, over which there is no Archbiſhop who has any Juriſdiction. *This is very frequent in* Italy. In 1585. a Synod was aſſembled here.

Penna-Fiel, *Penna fidelis*, a Town in *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*, near the *Duero*, ſix Leagues from *Valadolid*. It had the honor to give the Title of *Duke* to *Ferdinand the Juſt*, King of *Arragon*, from the year 1395. to 1412, before his Aſcenſion to the Crown: which Title afterwards was enjoyed by his Son *John*, who ſucceeding to the Crown alſo in 1458 changed this Dutchy into a ſimple Seigniory; which degradation of it, *Philip* II. King of *Spain* in part retrieved again, by making it a Marquiſate.

Penon de Velez, a Fortreſs of the King of *Spain*, upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*; between *Tangar* to the North-Weſt, and *Alcudia* to the North-Eaſt; ſixty two *Engliſh* Miles from either; over againſt *Malaga* in *Spain*.

Penrife, a Market Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Swanſey*.

Penrith, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in *Leeth ward* Wapentake, betwixt the Rivers *Eamont* on the South, and *Lowther* on the Weſt: large, well built and peopled. The ſecond Town of note in the County.

Penryn, a Market and Borough Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Kerryer*; which elects two Members of Parliament.

Pentapolis, a Region with five Cities ſtanding in it: of which kind Antiquity delivers two eſpecially, that were notified by this name. 1. The Plain of *Sodom*, *Gomorrha*, *Adama*, *Seboim* and *Segor*, in the Land of *Canaan*; being the five Cities conſumed by Fire from Heaven, *Gen.* 19. 2. The *Pentapolis Cyrenaica* in *Libya*. See *Cairoan*.

Penzanſe, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwal*, in the Hundred of *Penwich*.

Pera, *Perea*, *Cornu Byzantii*, *Chryſoceras*, a City of *Thrace*, or rather a Suburb of *Conſtantinople*; from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel. By reaſon of the frequent and eaſie Paſſage between theſe two Places by Boats, it may well ſeem a part of that City. The Ambaſſadors of the Chriſtian Princes, and the *Latin* Chriſtians for the moſt part reſide in it. The ſame with *Galata*, and there more at large deſcribed.

Le Perche, *Comitatus Perticus*, a County in *France*; between *la Beauſſe* to the Eaſt and South, *Normandy* to the North, and *Lomaine* to the Weſt. About eighteen or twenty Leagues in length, and the ſame almoſt in breadth. The Rivers *Eure*, *Loire*, *Hayne*, and *Aure* derive their Sources from it. Divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Perche*, of which the firſt makes properly the County; the other bears the name of *Perche-Gouet*, and contains the five antient Baronies of *Auton*, *Monmiral*, *Alluye*, *Bazoche*, and *Brou*. The antient Inhabitants in *Cæſar* are called *Aulerci Diablintes*. The Capital of it is *Nogent le Retrou*: beſides *Mortagne*, *Belleſme* and *Monmiral*, are conſiderable Places.

Pereaſlaw, *Pereaſlavia*, a Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*: upon the River *Trubiez* (which two Miles lower falls into the *Nieper*) ten Miles from *Kiovia* to the North-Eaſt. A populous, ſtrong, and fortified Town.

Pereczay, *Peregio*, a ſmall City in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the ſame name. Five Miles from the *Tibiſcus* to the North, forty five from *Caſſovia* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Tokay*. This Town and County has all along been in the hands of the Emperor, and never under the *Turks*.

Pergamo, *Pergamus*, a City of *Myſia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the River *Caicus*: now called *Pergamo* and *Bargamo*. At firſt a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*; but that City being ruined by the *Turks*, it became the Metropolis; and is now it ſelf almoſt ruined. This was the Royal City of the *Attalick* Kings; whoſe Eſtates were called the *Kingdom of Pergamo*. A Kingdom founded about the year of *Rome* 470; and after a duration of a hundred and fifty two years, ended in the Perſon of *Attalus* III. dying without Iſſue in the year of *Rome* 621, and inſtituting the *Romans* his Heirs. This was alſo the Country of *Galen*, the celebrated Phyſician. Thirty five Miles from *Smyrna*, ſixty ſix from *Sardis*, and fifty five from *Adramyttium* to the

South-West. One of the Seven Churches mentioned in the *Apocalyps*. The River divides it, being ſeated in a Plain, at the foot of a Mountain: in this City *Parchment* was firſt invented. Long. 55. 30. Lat. 41. 51. It ſhews the Ruines of the Palace of the *Attalick* Kings, of a Theatre, and an Aquaduct: Peopled by about three thouſand *Turks*, and twelve or fifteen Families of *Greeks*, to whoſe uſe there remains one Church in the room of the Cathedral entirely ruined.

Pericop. See *Precop.*

Perigord, *Petrocorienſis Provincia*, a Province in *Aquitain* in *France*, of great extent; between *Limoſin* and *Quercy* to the Eaſt, *Angoumois* to the North, *Agenois* to the South, and *Saintonge* to the Weſt. The principal City is *Perigueux*, the reſt are *Sarlat* and *Bergerac*. Some divide it into the *Upper Perigord*, which is Mountainous; and the *Lower*, Woody. The one lying along the River *Lille*, the other towards the *Dordogne* and the *Verzere*. It affords many Medicinal Springs, with Mines of Steel and Iron.

Perigueux, *Petrocorium*, *Petrigorium*, *Veſuna Petrocoriorum*, the Capital of *Perigord*, is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*; ſeated upon the River *Lille*: twenty Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North-Eaſt, and ten from *Angouleſme*. An antient City, as appears by the Inſcriptions, the Ruines of a Temple of *Venus*, of an Amphitheatre, and other ſtately Works. Near to it King *Pepin the Short* obtained a ſignal Victory over *Geofry* Duke of *Aquitain* in 768.

Periſtaſi, *Periſtacium*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclia*; ſixteen Miles from *Heximili* to the North. In the latter Maps called *Peraſte*.

Permaweliky, *Permia Magna*, a City in the Province of *Permsky* in *Ruſſia*; between the *Dwina* to the Weſt, and the *Obb* to the Eaſt; ſeated upon the River *Kama*.

Permeſſus, a River of *Bœotia*, in *Greece*; ſpringing from the Mountain *Helicon*, and conſecrated amongſt the ancient Poets to *Apollo* and the Muſes.

Permie, or *Permsky*, a Principality in the Empire of *Moſcovia*; very marſhy and uncultivated; inhabited by a Salvage People with ſome few Chriſtians, to whom about 1550. Duke *John Baſilowitz* granted a Biſhop, ſince changed into an Archbiſhop reſiding at *Wologda*, and taking his Title from *Perm* or *Prems*, the capital City of *Permsky*.

Pernambuco, *Pernambucum*, a City in *Braſil*; which is the Capital of a Province of the ſame name, above ſixty *German* Miles long, upon the North Sea; and a Biſhops See. Seated upon the River *Biribibe*, which makes a large Haven. Long. 346. 20. Lat. 9. 15. This was made a Biſhops See in 1676, after it was recovered out of the Hands of the *Hollanders*: who in 1629. took it from the *Portugueſe*. Otherwiſe called *Olinde*.

Pernaw. See *Parnaw.*

Peronne, *Perona*, a ſtrong City upon the River *Somme* in *Picardy*, in the Territory of *Sanſterre*: eight Leagues from *Amiens* to the Eaſt, ſeven from *Cambray* to the South, and twenty five from *Paris* to the North. Often attempted by the *Spaniards* without any Succeſs. *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, died here in 926. It is one of the Keys of *France*.

Perpignan, *Perpignano*, *Perpinianum*, *Paperianum*, a City which is the Capital of *Rouſſillon*, (a Province of *Spain*, but Conquered by the *French*,) upon the River *Tet*, three Leagues from the Sea. It was built in 1068. by *Iſnard* Count of *Rouſſillon*: and in 1642. taken by the *French*. In 1285. *Charles the Bold*, King of *France*, died in this Town. In 1604. the Biſhop of *Elna* ſettled his See here. It ſtands not above three Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ten from *Narbon* to the South. *Peter*, King of *Aragon*, opened here an Univerſity. The Antipope *Peter de la Luna*, called *Benedict* XII. celebrated a Council at this City in 1408.

Perſepolis, a noble City of the antient Kingdom of *Perſia*: built upon the River *Rhogomane*, as *Ptolomy* calls it, in 91. deg. of Long or the *Araxes*, as *Strabo* and *Curtius*. It had been the Capital of the Kingdom, adorned with a Palace of Cedar; till taken by *Alexander the Great* and at the Perſwaſion of *Thais*, the *Alexandrian* Courteſan, burnt in the year of the World 3624.

Perſia, *Perſis*, one of the moſt Ancient, Great, and Celebrated Kingdoms of *Aſia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Farſiſtan*; and otherwiſe, the *Empire of the Sophy*. At this day it is bounded on the North by the *Caſpian* Sea and *Mauralnahabria*, or *Trans-Oxiana*: on the Eaſt by *India Propria*, or the Empire of the *Great Mogul*; on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, and the *Perſian* Gulph; on the Weſt by *Arabia Deſerta*, the *Turkiſh* Empire, and *Georgia*: ſo that it extends from the River *Indus* in the Eaſt, to the *Tygris* in the Weſt: that is from 82. degrees of Longitude to 120, (which is thirty eight degrees); and from 23 to 43 degrees of Latitude. The Earth in ſo vaſt an extent being very different; but the Air pure and healthful throughout. This vaſt Kingdom is divided into theſe Provinces; *Fars* or *Perſia*, (properly ſo called,) *Kirman*, *Makeran*, *Send*, *Chuſtuſan*, *Sitſiſtan*, *Sabliſtan*, *Dilemoni*, *Khoemus*, *Tabareſtan*, *Gordian*, *Choraſan*, *Erack-Agem* (or *Jerack*,) *Agemy*, *Kylan* (or *Gilan*,) *Candahar*, *Schirvan*, and *Aderbeitzan*. The Cities are *Ardevil*, *Caſpin*, *Caſſian*, *Com*, *Erivan*, *Herat*, *Hiſpaham*, *Lar*, *Mexat*, *Schiras*, *Sitſiſtan*, *Schamachie*, *Sauſter*, and *Tauris*. It did anciently comprehend the Countries of *Media*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Aſſyria* in part, *Suſiana*, *Parthia*, *Aria*, *Paropaniſus*, *Chaldæa*, *Caramania*, *Drangiana*, *Perſia* properly ſo called, *Arachoſia* and *Gedroſia*: which were moſt of them powerful Kingdoms. This People were at firſt ſubject to the *Aſſyrians* and *Medes*. In the year of the World 3406. *Cyrus* vanquiſhing *Aſtyages*, King of the *Medes*, made *Perſia* the Seat of the General Empire: which continued in this Nation, till it was transferred to the *Grecians* by *Alexander the Great*, in the year 3635. In the year of the World 3718. *Arſaces*, (the Founder of the *Parthian* Family) aſſumed the Royal Diadem; which in time expelled the *Greeks*, and obtained the Kingdom of *Perſia*. This Family continued four hundred and ſeventy years: ſucceeded by *Artaxerxes* a *Perſian*: whoſe Line after twenty eight Deſcents ended in *Hormiſda*, vanquiſhed by *Haumar* the *Saracen*, in the year 634. It continued under the *Saracen Caliphs* till the year 1030. when *Tangrolipix*, a *Turk*, invaded this Kingdom. This laſted but three Reigns; *Caſſanes* the laſt of them in 1202. being ſlain; and *Halon* made King of *Perſia* by *Occata* the Great *Cham* of *Tartary*. This Prince exterminated the whole Race of the *Caliphs* of *Bagdat*; and his Poſterity reigned till 1337. When it alſo fell under the *Tartarian* fury, to which it owed its Riſe. In 1405. after almoſt an hundred years of Confuſion, *Mirza Charock* IV. (Son of *Tamerlane*) aſcended the Throne of *Perſia*: whoſe Family laſted till the year 1472. Then *Uſan Caſſanes* began another Line; which ended in 1505. when *Hyſmael*, (the Founder of the preſent Line of *Perſia*) began his Reign. *Solyman*, the preſent King of *Perſia*, is the Tenth of this Line:

and

and ſucceeded in 1666. The principal Commodity of this Country now is *Silks*; whereof it is reported to produce yearly twenty thouſand Bales, at two hundred and ſixteen pound weight a Bale. *Arabick* is the *Learned* Language there, as *Perſian* (which hath a great mixture of *Arabick*) and the *Turkiſh*, the *Vulgar*. But the *Perſians*, though *Mahometans*, differ as to Religion from the *Turks* ſo profeſſedly, in explaining the *Alcoran*, and in their Saints, and Ceremonies, that each, as they conquer, deſtroy the very Churches of one another.

The Perſian Sea, or Gulph, *Perſicus Sinus*; commonly called *Mar de Elcatiff*, or *de Baſſora*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Ethiopick Ocean*: beginning at Cape *Raz*, (the moſt Eaſtern Cape of *Arabia*, in Long. 96. 45.) and running into the Land to 81. having *Perſia* to the North and Eaſt; and *Arabia* and *Perſia* to the South and Weſt. In the moſt North-Weſt Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* fall into it with a vaſt Current. It receives alſo the Rivers of *Arabia* and *Perſia*, which lie near it: but they are not of any conſideration, being neither many, nor great. Some others have counted the beginning of this Gulph, at the Iſle of *Ormus* and the Streight of *Baſſora*; which will make it much ſhorter, than the length I have given it.

Pertois, *Pertenſis Ager*, a Tract in *Champagne* in *France*; between *Champagne*, (properly ſo called,) to the Weſt, the Dukedom *de Bar* to the Eaſt, and the River *Marne*.

Perthe, *Perthia*, a County in *Scotland*; which has *Angus* to the North, *Stratherne* to the Weſt, *Fife* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the Eaſt: divided into two parts by the *Fyrth* of *Tay*. It is a ſmall County; and takes it name from *Perth*, (or *S. John's-Town*) the Capital of it. One of the principal Cities in the North of *Scotland*, upon the *Tay*; in which the Kings of *Scotland* have commonly been crowned. It lies thirty Miles from *Edinburg* to the North, and twelve from *Dunkeld*. This Town was totally ruined by an Inundation in 1029. and rebuilt by *William* King of *Scotland*, where it now ſtands. Long. 16. 8. Lat. 58. 00.

Peru, *Peruvia*, *Perua*, a large Country in *South America*; affording great plenty of Gold and Silver Mines; and at the Diſcovery of the *New World*, the moſt Potent Kingdom in *South America*. Its length from North to South is ſix hundred *Spaniſh* Leagues: its breadth in ſome places ninety, in others leſs. Bounded on the North by the Prefecture of *Popian*; on the South by the Kingdom of *Chili*; on the Weſt by the *Pacifick Ocean*, (or South Sea;) and on the South it has undiſcovered Countries. It is at this day divided into three Provinces; *los Reyes*, *Quito*, and *los Characas*; or, *de la Plata*. The old Capital was *Cuko*; the preſent is *Lima*. This Kingdom was diſcovered by the *Spaniards* in 1529. under *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. Who finding two Brothers of the Royal Family, (*Huaſcar* and *Atabalipa*, betwixt whom their Father had parted the Kingdom) in diſagreement, made uſe of their diviſions to both their ruins: and taking *Atabalipa* (the laſt King of *Peru*,) Priſoner, (who before had ſurprized his Brother, defeated his Forces, put to death all the Princes of the Royal Family, and cauſed *Huaſcar* to be drowned in the River of *Andamarca*;) after he had extorted a vaſt Ranſom in Wedges of Gold, the perfidious baſe born Villain hanged him *May* 1533. contrary to his faith given. What the *Spaniards* report of the Fertility, Wealth, and Government of this Kingdom, is ſcarce credible: yet all fell into the Power of *Pizarro*, an expoſed Baſtard, and a Hog-driver; who fled from *Spain*, becauſe he had loſt a Hog out of his Herd and durſt not return home without it. *He* afterwards and his Partner in the Diſcovery, *Almagro*, quarrelling; they formed their Parties, and made War with one another for ſome years: at length *Pizarro* was killed at *Lima* by *Almagro's* Party; *Almagro* came to be taken and executed by *Gonzalo Pizarro*, the others Brother: And *Gonzalo Pizarro*, warring againſt *Pedro de la Gaſca* Vice-Roy for the King of *Spain*, ſuffered the ſame fate to be taken and executed like a Criminal in *Guaynanima*. So both the *Pizarro's* and with *Almagro* loſt their lives, the Government of all that Country they had conquered for the King of *Spain*. The ancient *Emperours* of *Peru* were called by the Natives, *Yncæ*. They began their Reign about the year 1125. four hundred years before the coming of the *Spaniards* hither. *Garcilaſſus de la Vega* has publiſhed a noble *Hiſtory* of them. In divers parts and Provinces of their Empire, they had erected Palaces and Temples the richeſt in *Gold* and *Silver* as perhaps ever the Sun beheld. There being ſo prodigious a quantity of thoſe Mettals here, that in leſs than fifty years, the King of *Spain's fifth* part out of only *one* of the Mines of *Potoſi*, amounted to above a hundred and eleven Millions weight of pieces of thirteen *Reales* and a quarter weight a piece. It lies moſtly betwixt the *Equator* and the *Tropick* of *Capricorn*.

Perugia, *Perufia*, by the *French* called *Perouſe*, a City of *Hetruria*, (now in *Ombria*) in the States of the Church: a Biſhops See, and an Univerſity: the Capital of a Tract of the ſame name; ſeated upon a Hill near the *Tiber*: forty Miles from *Urbino* to the South, ſixty one from *Rome* to the North-Eaſt, and thirty from *Nocera* to the Weſt. This is one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Hetruria*. Made famous by the beſieging of *L. Antonius*, (Brother of the Great *Antonius*) by *Auguſtus*, till he was forced to yield by Hunger; ſo that *Perufina fames* became a Proverbial Expreſſion. *Totila*, a King of the *Goths*, beſieged this City ſeven years before he took it. *Narſetes* retook and repaired it: The *Lombards* were the next Maſters of it. *Charles the Great* gave it to the See of *Rome*. In the Wars betwixt the *Guelphs* and the *Gibelines*, it ſuffered very much: two or three ſmall Synods have been aſſembled at it. It gives its name to the famous Lake, where *Hannibal* defeated the *Romans* under *Flaminius*, Conſul, in the year of *Rome* 537. P. *Paul* III. built in it a Caſtle, which added to the natural ſtrength of the Place; its pleaſant Situation, magnificent and ſpruce Buildings, and the great plenty of all things, have made it one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in the Popes Dominions.

Peſaro, *Piſaurum*, a City and *Roman* Colony in *Umbria*, of great Antiquity: now a part of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*: built near the Mouth of the River *Foglia* (*Piſaurus*) upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*; forty five Miles from *Ancona* to the Weſt. A fine, great, and populous City; the Seat of the Popes Legat, and of old the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Urbino*. *Totila* did heretofore ruine it, and *Belliſarius* repair it. There is now a Fortreſs ſtanding for its ſecurity.

Peſcara, *Aternum*, a City in the *Hither Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; of old a Biſhops See. Seated at the Mouth of a River of the ſame name; forty five Miles from *Termoli* to the North-Weſt, and near an hundred from *Ancona* to the South. The River, upon which it ſtands, ariſeth out of the *Apennine* in the ſame Province; and watereth *Aquila*, *Tocco*, and *Perugia*; then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*.

Peſcha, *Argirunum*, a City of *Liburnia* in *Dalmatia*; now a Village over againſt the Iſland of

Pago, in the Borders of *Croatia*; on the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*.

Peſchiera, *Piſcaria*, a ſmall, but ſtrong City in the States of *Venice*, in the Territory of *Verona*; upon the Lake *di Garda*, where the River *Menzo* flows out of it; fifteen Miles from *Verona* to the Weſt, and twenty five from *Breſcia* to the Eaſt.

Peſcia, *Arnine*, a River of *Hetruria*; which has a great and a populous Town upon it of the ſame name; in the Territory of *Piſa*. Twelve Miles from *Lucca* to the Eaſt. The River falls a little lower into the River *Arno*.

Peſſinus, an ancient City of *Galatia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; near the Mountain *Ida*, and on the Confines of *Phrygia*; where the Goddeſs *Cybele* had heretofore a famous Temple and Statue: which latter being by *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* preſented to the *Romans*, in the year of *Rome* 649. they inſtituted the *Megaleſian* Games in the honour of the Goddeſs. It is now a ſmall Town, in the Province of *Chiangare*, under the *Turks*. *Cybele* was thence entituled *Peſſinuntia*.

Peſt, *Peſtum*, a great Town in the *Upper Hungary*, ſeated upon the *Danube*, over againſt the *Lower Buda*. It is a ſquare Town in a pleaſant Plain; and gives the beholder from *Buda* a very delightful Proſpect, by reaſon of its Walls, Towers, and Moſques. The Country about it is called the County of *Peſt*, from this Town. Between it and *Buda*, there is a fine Bridge of Boats, almoſt a quarter of a League long, or half an *Engliſh* Mile. In 1541. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it without Reſiſtance: and though the next year after, it was attempted by a Potent Army under the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, a Breach made and a brave Aſſault given by *Vitellius*, an *Italian*; yet the *Germans* cowardly left the Siege. In the year 1602. whilſt the *Turks* were buſie in the Siege of *Alba Regalis*; the *Germans* took *Peſt* and the *Lower Buda*: after which, many ſharp Rencounters paſſed between the two Garriſons; eſpecially when the River was frozen. In 1604. *Jagenreuter* (a baſe Coward) being intruſted with the Government of it, without any force or ſo much as the appearance of an Enemy, upon a bare report the *Turks* were coming to beſiege it, deſerted the Town and fled. It continued in the hands of the *Turks* till 1684. when it was taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*, and kept all that Summer; but deſerted, when he drew off from the Siege of *Buda*. In 1686. it was retaken; and by the acquiſition of *Buda*, aſſured to the Imperialiſts.

Peſto, *Peſti*, *Peſtum*, *Poſidonia*, a City and Colony of *Lucania*; and a Biſhops See in the *Hither Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon a Bay of the ſame Name, twenty two Miles from *Salerno* to the South, and three from *Capaccio*. This City in 930. was taken by the *Saracens*, and entirely ruined. All its Inhabitants ſlain, or carried into Captivity: It never recovered this blow; but the Biſhops See was thereupon removed to *Capaccio*.

Petacat, *Patala*, a City of the *Hither Indies*, at the Mouth of the River *Indus*; which is of great Antiquity.

Peterborough, *Petroburgum*, *Petuaria*, a City in the County of *Northampton*; ſeated on the River *Aufon* or *Nen*, over which it has a Bridge; in the Borders of *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnſhires*; five Miles from *Crowland* to the Weſt. This place ſprung up out of a Monaſtery here built, and dedicated to *S. Peter* by *Penda* the firſt *Chriſtian King* of the *Mercians*, about 546. *Wolpher* his Succeſſor finiſhed it in 633. In 867. it was deſtroyed by the *Danes*. In 960. *Ethelwold*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, began to rebuild it with the aſſiſtance of King *Edgar* and *Adulph* the Chancellor. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, it was plundered by *Herward a Saxon*; but it recovered in after-times. When *Henry* VIII. diſſolved this Houſe, there belonged to it a Revenue of one thouſand nine hundred ſeventy and two Pounds the year. This Prince in 1541. founded a Biſhoprick in this Monaſtery; and annexed to it a Dean and ſix Prebends: *John Chambers*, the laſt Abbot, becoming the firſt Biſhop; from whom, the preſent is the thirteenth. *Charles* I. of Bleſſed Memory, added another Honour to this place; when in 1627. he created *John* Lord *Mordant*, Baron of *Turvy*, Earl of *Peterborough*. In which Family that Honour now is. See the Antiquities of this Church, publiſhed by Dr. *Patrick*. Before it took the name of *Peterburgh* or *Peterborough* from the dedication of its Monaſtery to S. *Peter*, this Town was called *Medeſhede*.

Peteril, *Petriana*, a River in *Cumberland*; which riſeth five Miles from *Keſwick* to the North-Eaſt; and by *Penreth*, and *Heskes* falls into the *Eden* above *Carliſle*.

Peterſfield, a Market-Town in *Hampſhire*, in the Hundred of *Finchdean*, priviledged with the Election of two Parliament-Men. The Lady *Louiſa de Querouaille* Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, bears the Title of Baroneſs of *Peterſfield*, by the Creation of King *Charles* II. 1673.

Petherton, *North and South*; two Market-Towns in *Somerſetſhire*, the Capitals of their Hundred. The laſt is ſituated upon the Bank of the River *Parret*.

Petigliano, *Petilianum*, a fortified ſtrong Town, in the Borders of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and the Dukedom of *Florence*: five Miles from *Savona* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Orbitello*. This is the Capital of a Sovereign County or Earldom; belonging heretofore to the Family of *Sforza*, but lately purchaſed by the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* in whoſe Territories it lay.

Petra, or *Petra Deſerti*, *Cyriacopolis*, *Mons Regalis*, a City of the *Stony Arabia*; which was of old the Capital of the Kingdom of *Ammon*, and called *Rabbah*. Taken by King *David*, in revenge of the Injuries offered to his Embaſſadours. In the times of Chriſtianity, it became an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*: at this day called by the *Arabians*, *Krach* and *Keleggeber*. Long. 66 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Petras, *Pelius*, *Pelion*, a Mountain in *Theſſalia*. *Dicearchus Siculus*, (one of the Scholars of *Ariſtotle*) found this Mountain to be the higheſt in *Theſſalia*, by 1250 Paces, as *Pliny* ſaith.

Petrina, a ſtrong Caſtle in *Croatia*; ſeated upon a River of the ſame name, which there falls into the *Kulp*; eight Miles from *Zagarab*, (or *Agram*) a Town of *Sclavonia*. This was once in the Hands of the *Turks*: but retaken by the *Germans*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of the Emperor.

Petrikow, or *Pietrikow*, *Paterkau*, *Peotrkow*, and *Petrilow*, *Petricovia*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Siradia*, in the Greater *Poland*; two *German* Miles from the River *Pilcza*, four from the Confines of the Leſſer *Poland*, and twelve from *Siradz* to the Eaſt. It is a neat populous Town, ſeated in a Moraſs: often honored with the Diets of *Poland*; but in 1640. almoſt entirely burnt down by a Fire. The *Kings* of *Poland* had formerly a Palace *Royal* near it; which alſo happened to be burnt. There have been, upon ſeveral Occaſions, Councils of the *Clergy* celebrated here.

Petro-Warabin, *Acumnium*, *Petro Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*; called by the Inhabitants *Petro War*; by the *Germans*, *Peter Wardein*. It ſtands upon

upon the *Danube*; between the *Save* and the *Drave*; ſix *Hungarian* Miles from *Belgrade* to the North-Weſt, and about twelve from *Eſſeck* to the South. This Place has been very famous during the preſent War. The *Turks* made it their common Paſſage into the Upper *Hungary*, after *Buda* fell into the Hands of the Emperor; and to that end maintained a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*. The Revolt and Mutiny againſt the Prime *Viſier*, after the Battel of *Mohatz*, of the *Turkiſh* Army (whereby that General in 1687. was forced to fly for his life to *Belgrade*, and afterwards to *Conſtantinople*; upon which followed the Deſertion of *Eſſeck*, *Poſſega*, and *Walcowar*) happened here. It has been ſince taken and abandoned by both ſides. The *Imperialiſts* blew up its Fortifications in 1688. and the *Turks* afterwards quite burnt it down.

Petſchen, the ſame with *Quinque Eccleſiæ*.

Pettaw, *Petavium*, *Petovia*, a City and *Roman* Colony of *Pannonia*; mentioned by *Tacitus* and many other ancient Hiſtorians; now called by the *Germans*, *Peetaw*; and made a part of *Stiria*; upon the *Drave*; in the Borders of *Sclavonia*, under the Dominion of the Archbiſhop of *Salzburgh*; whereas it was once a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lorch*. It ſtands nine Miles from *Cilley* to the North, and as many from *Gratz* to the North-Eaſt, and *Canifca* to the Weſt.

Petworth, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Arundel* Rape: pleaſantly ſituated near two Parks, by the River *Arun*; and further remarkable for a noble Seat belonging formerly to the Earls of *Northumberland*, now by Marriage to the Duke of *Somerſet*.

Pety, the ſame with *Vienna*.

Petzoretz, *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Moſcovy*, towards the Frozen Ocean. The principal Town and River is of the ſame name. The River falls into the White Sea, by ſix great mouths; between *Puſtozezero*, (a Town and Caſtle) and *Ziemnoipoias* a Ridge of Mountains: which name ſignifies in the *Ruſs* Language, the Girdle of the World.

Pevenſey, for ſhortneſs called vulgarly *Penſey*, is a Town in the County of *Suſſex*, which denominates a Rape there. But deſerving to be mentioned upon another and a higher account: for this was the very Harbour, where *William the Conqueror* landed from *Normandy* with his Fleet of 896 Sail.

Peyin, See *Penew*, a River of *Theſſalia*.

Pfaitz, the *German* name of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

Pfaltzbourg, *Phalſeburgum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Borders of the Lower *Alſatia*; at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, by the River *Zinzel*. Which name ſignifies the Palatinate Caſtle; having heretofore been under the Palatinate Princes of *Velden*, of whom it was purchaſed by the Dukes of *Lorain*: it is now a Principality, very well fortified by the King of *France*, in whoſe hands it is. It ſtands ſeven Leagues from *Strasburgh*, and ſixteen from *Nancy*.

Pfeullendorff, a Town in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*. in the Territory of *Hegow*, upon the Lake of *Zell*, betwixt *Conſtance* and *Tubingen*. It is an Imperial City.

Pfirt or *Ferrette*, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Sungaw* in *Germany*, under the King of *France*. Three Leagues from *Mulhauſen*.

Pforthem, *Phorcena*, *Phortzemum*, a ſmall City in the Marquiſate of *Baden*; upon the River *Enez*, where it takes in the *Nagold*. Two Miles from *Durlach*, ſeven from *Heydelberg* to the South, and ſix from *Spire*. This belongs now to the Family of *Durlach*; but was heretofore under the Duke of *Wirtembergh*.

Pharia. See *Leſina*.

Paris, an ancient City of *Laconia*, in the *Peloponneſus*: where there ſtood, in the times of the *Heathens*, an *Oraculous* Statue of *Mercury*, much conſulted and admired, together with another of the Goddeſs *Veſta*.

Pharmacuſa, a ſmall Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, towards the Province of *Ionia* in *Aſia* the Leſs: now called *Fermaco*. *Julius Cæſar* here fell into the hands of Pyrates; and *Attalus*, a King of *Pergamus*, was killed.

Pharos, a ſmall Iſland at the Entrance of the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; about a Mile diſtant from *Alexandria*, to which it is now connected by a long Bank. *Alexander* the Great, not ſucceeding in his Attempt to build a City here becauſe of the ſtreightneſs of the Place, thereupon founded *Alexandria* upon the Continent over againſt it. But it became afterwards extraordinarily famous by the *Light Tower* erected upon it in the year of *Rome* 470. and the 124. *Olymp.* by *Ptolemeus Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*. A Tower of ſo prodigious a Maſs and Structure, of the Contrivance of the great Architect *Soſtratus Cnidius*, as to be eſteemed one of the *Wonders of the World*. *Ptolemy* beſtowed eight hundred Talents in the building of it. *Statius* mentions it with the Elogium of

Lumina Noctivagæ tollit Pharos æmula Lunæ.

It gave Light into the Sea a very great ſpace: Was dedicated in an Inſcription to the *Gods*, the *Conſervators* of Sailors; and all the like *Light Towers* ſince have been called *Phari* from it.

Pharſalus. See *Farſa* above. Only let it be added, that this City ſince Chriſtianity was firſt a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Larriſſa*, and afterwards an Archbiſhop's under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

Phaſelis. See *Fionda*.

Phaſis, a River of the Province of *Mengrelia* in *Georgia*; It ariſeth from a part of the Mountain *Caucaſus*; and paſſing by *Cotatis*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Imiretta*, and the City *Phaſis* in *Mengrelia* (which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Trebiſonda*), it runs to diſcharge it ſelf into the *Black* Sea; where its Mouth is above half a League in breadth, and ſixty Fathom depth. Upon this River, *Amurath* III. his Fleet of Galleys, employed to make a Conqueſt of the North and Eaſt Coaſts of the *Black* Sea, was ſurprized and defeated by the King of *Imiretta*. Towards the Mouth of it, ſtand divers agreeable little Iſlands, covered with Wood. The principal of them had a Fortreſs built upon it by the *Turks* in 1578: which in 1640. the King of *Imiretta*, aſſiſted with the Princes of *Mengrelia* and *Guriel*, took and demoliſhed; carrying away thence twenty five Pieces of Cannon to *Cotatis*. The antient *Hiſtorians* ſpeak of a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Rhea*, upon an Iſland of the *Phaſis*: But we ſee no remains thereof at this day; as neither of the City *Sebaſte*, placed at the mouth of the *Phaſis*; by the antient Geographers. In the beginning of this Rivers courſe it is very impetuous: but having gained the Plain, it runs ſo ſmoothly and its Waters are ſo light, that they ſwim, its ſaid, above the *Euxine* for ſome conſiderable Space. Now called *Fachs* and *Faſſo*.

Phaſſeth, *Phaſis*, the Capital of *Mengrelia*; a City of great antiquity, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Strabo*. It ſtands upon the *Euxine* Sea; at the Mouth of a River of the ſame name; and was heretofore a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trebiſonde*. Sir *John Chardin* (who entered this River, and took great pains to find this City) could not find the leaſt remainder or token of the City: he ſaith the Channel of the River is at its fall into the Sea a Mile and half broad;

broad; and ſixty Fathom deep; called by the *Turks*, *Faeha*; by the *Mengrelians*, *Rione*; and that it ariſeth out of Mount *Caucaſus*. See *Phaſis*.

Pheneum, an ancient City of *Arcadia*, in the *Peloponneſus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Cyllene*: which heretofore diſputed the Preheminence with *Tegea*, the Capital of the Country. It ſtood near a Lake of the ſame name; the different Qualities whereof in the Night and in the Day are thus deſcribed by *Ovid*, Metam. 15.

Eſt locus Arcadiæ, Pheneum dixere priores,
Ambiguis ſuſpectus aquis: has nocte timeto;
Nocte nocent potæ, ſine noxa luce bibuntur.

Phictiaõ, *Picti*, the moſt ancient Inhabitants of *Scotland*; who lived in that Kingdom, when the *Romans* Conquered *Britain*: and by their Inroads upon the *Britains*, (after the *Romans* withdrew), occaſioned the calling in the *Saxons*. See *Picti*.

Phidari, *Euenus*, a River of *Ætolia*; which riſeth out of Mount *Callidromus*, and purſues its courſe Southward to the *Ionian* Sea; which it entereth not far from the Gulph of *Corinth*, or *Lepanto*.

Philadelphia. See *Filadelphia*, in *Lydia*. § The Antients mention a ſecond in *Cilicia*, a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Seleucia*; and a third in *Coleſyria*, a Biſhops See likewiſe under the Archb. of *Buſſereth*. But there have been Alterations in thoſe Sees in following times. The latter Place, according to S. *Jerom*, ſhould be the ſame with the *Hebrew Rabath*, or the modern *Petra*, in the *Stony Arabia*.

Ciudad del Re Philippe, a Town built by the *Spaniards* in 1585. in *South America*, purpoſely to preclude the paſſage into the Streights of *Magellan*, from the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. Since, ruined by the *Indians*; and the place called *Porto Famine*.

Philippeville, a Town in *Hainault*, of great ſtrength: fortified by *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, (Governeſs of the Low Countries) in 1555. and ſo named from *Philip* II. King of *Spain*: by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1660. granted to the *French*. It ſtands thirteen Miles from *Bruſſels*, ſeven from *Namur*, and ten from *Mons*.

The **Philippine Iſlands**, *Philippinæ*, called alſo the Iſlands of *Luſſon* and *les Manilhes* from the principal of them, are a knot of Iſlands belonging to *Aſia*; which took this name from *Philip* II King of *Spain*; in whoſe times, (in 1549.) they were viewed, and carefully obſerved by *Ruy Lupo* a *Spaniard*. Some apprehend them to be the *Barueſſe* of *Ptolemy*. In 1564. *Michael Lupo*, another *Spaniard*, was ſent to people and reduce them. They lie between *China* to the North, and the *Molucco* Iſlands to the South; between thirteen and fourteen degr. of Northern Latitude. The exact number of them is not known; but they are ſuppoſed to be above ten thouſand: the greateſt of them is *Manilia*, or *Lucomia*. The *Spaniards* were once Maſters of the greateſt part of theſe Iſlands, and built ſome conſiderable Cities in them; but their Affairs growing leſs proſperous in *Europe*, and the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company having ruined their Trade here, many of them have defected from the *Spaniards*; who have been forced to leave others; ſo that they do with ſome difficulty keep their poſſeſſion in the Iſland of *Manilua*, the greateſt and moſt Northern of them, the Seat of the Governour and a Biſhop. Theſe Iſlands were at firſt ſubject to the King of *China*; who abandoned them, about 1520. Firſt diſcovered by *Ferdinando Magellanes*, who periſhed in one of them. The Air of them is very mild and temperate; the Soil is very fruitful, and produceth whatever is needful to the Life of Man. The Names of the principal of them are *Mindano*, *Peragoja*, *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tendaja*, *Cebu* (in which *Magellanes* was ſlain,) *Pintados*, *Parraja*, *Mabat*, *Sabunra*, *Matan*, *Luban*, *Capul*, *Abuyo*, *Banton*, *Bohol*, *la Verde*, *dos Negous*, and *San Juan*.

Philippo. See *Filippopoli*.

Philippſtadt, *Philippopolis*, a City in *Sweden*, in *Vermelandia*, a County of *Gothland*: built in the Fens. Twenty five Miles from the Lake of *Wener*, and the ſame diſtance from *Carliſtad* to the South-Eaſt.

Philippopolis, an ancient City of *Phœnicia* in *Syria*: mentioned in the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtories of *Socrates* and *Sozomen*, upon the occaſion of a Statue erected there, in the Primitive Times, of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*; together with the Statue of the Woman he cured of an inveterate *Bloody Flux* by the touch of his Garment, placed at his Foot: The ſame Hiſtorians relating, that an Herb of an unknown Species, of ſo ſoveraign a Vertue as to heal all ſorts of Diſeaſes, ſprung up cloſe by them: and when the Emperor *Julian the Apoſtate* in the year 362. commanded them to be broken down, and a Statue of himſelf to be advanced in their rooms, a Fire from Heaven deſtroyed *Julian's* Statue.

Philipsbourg. *Philippoburgum*, a ſtrong Fort or Caſtle upon the *Rhine*; which before was called *Udenheim*. Firſt walled in 1343. by *Gebhard* Biſhop of *Spire*. And afterwards took its preſent name from *Philip Chriſtopher de Soeteren*, Biſhop of *Spire*; who in 1615. reſortified it for the defence of that Biſhoprick. *George* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, a former Biſhop of *Spire*, had built in this place, in 1513, a noble Caſtle, (or rather Palace;) which was much improved in 1570, by *Marquardus ab Hatſtein*, another Biſhop. Being thus improved and made very conſiderable, it was reduced by the *Swedes* in 1634. by Hunger. Surprized by the *Spaniards* by a Stratagem in 1635. Taken by force by the *French* in 1644. The *French* beſtowed very much, during the time they were poſſeſſed of it, in adding to the Fortifications: but in the year 1676. the Duke of *Lorrain* retook it, though the *French* came up with a great Army to relieve it. By the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in the year 1679, it was conſigned to the Biſhop of *Spire*. The *French* began the preſent War with the Siege of it, and obliged it to ſurrender *November* 1. 1688. This Town ſtands three *German* Miles from *Heydelberg* to the South, one from *Spire* to the North, and three from *Durlach*.

Philips-Norton, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Wello*, near the River *Froume*.

The **Philiſtines**, a part of the moſt antient Inhabitants of the *Land of Canaan*, diſpoſed along the Sea Coaſt, towards the Borders of the Kingdom of *Egypt*; whoſe frequent Wars with, and Victories over the *Iſraelites*, their taking and remitting of the Ark, and all their valiant Actions at various times conquering and conquered, with *Sampſon*, *David*, *Saul*, *Ely*, &c. are recorded in the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament.

Phocæa. See *Fogia*.

Phocis, an ancient City and Country of *Greece*, betwixt *Bœotia* and *Ætolia*. Honoured heretofore with the Cities *Delphos*, *Anticyra*, *Cirrha*; the Mountain *Parnaſſus*, and the River *Helicon*, ſituated in this Country. In the Year of *Rome* 399. and the hundred and ſixth *Olymp.* the *Phocenſes* pilliging the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, and defeating the *Locrenſes* their Neighbours in a Battel under *Philomelus*, drew upon themſelves the Vengeance of *Greece* to ſuch a meaſure, that a *Holy War*, to puniſh their Sacrilege, was preſently commenced againſt them: which, tho the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* became their Allies,

lies, ended with the total raſure of the City *Phacæ*, in the Year of *Rome* 408. *Olymp.* 108.

Phottthcim. See *Pforzheim.*

Phrygia, a Country of the *Leſſer Aſia*, divided in ancient times into *Phrygia Magna* or *Major*, and *Phrygia Minor*. *Phrygia Major* lay betwixt *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, *Lydia*, and *Myſia*. Its principal Cities were *Synnada* and *Hierapolis*. Sometime called *Pacatiana*; Now, as it is under the *Turks*, *Germian*. The other was famous for the Rivers *Xanthus* and *Simois*, and the City *Troy* ſtanding in it: the ancient *Troas* being in this *Phrygia* contained by the general accounts. This *Phrygia* had the name alſo of *Helleſpontiaca*, from its ſituation upon the *Ægean* Sea, towards the *Helleſpont*.

Piacenza, *Placentia*, a City of *Lombardy*, of great Antiquity; called by the *French Plaiſance*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bologna*; and the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame name, which ever ſince 1557. has been in the Hands of the Dukes of *Parma*. It is a neat, populous City; ſaid to have twenty five thouſand Citizens within its Walls, and to be five Miles in Circuit: full of fine Buildings; and bleſſed with an ingenuous Race of Men, fit either for Arts or War. One Mile from the *Po*, forty from *Milan* to the Eaſt, and thirty five from *Parma* to the North-Eaſt; in a pleaſant place, ſurrounded with fruitful Fields, Meadows, and Paſtures; having many Channels cut for the watering their Ground, and the bringing in Merchandizes. It has ſeveral Salt-Springs, Mines of Iron; plenty of Wine, Oil, Corn; and Fruits of all ſorts: the beſt Cheeſe in the whole World is made here in great quantity. Nor does it want Woods and Foreſts for Hunting; ſo that all things conſidered, it is one of the pleaſanteſt ſituated Cities in the World: and thought to have taken its name from thence. It was one of the firſt Colonies the *Romans* ſetled in *Gallia Ciſalpina* againſt the *Gauls*. They fortified it ſo well, that though the *Inſubres* and *Boii* out of diſcontent Revolted and joined with *Hannibal*, (who made the Siege of this place one of his firſt Attempts) yet he was not able to take it. Nor had *Aſdrubal* who followed him any better ſucceſs: ſo that *Livy* informs us, this was one of the twelve Colonies which in the ſecond *Punick* War ſaved *Rome*. In the Year of *Rome* 553. *Amilcar* a third *Punick* General, took this City with the help of the *Gauls*; and in a great degree ruined it by Fire and Sword. *Cælius*, a *Thuſcan* General, not being able to defend it againſt the Siege of *Cinna* and *Marius*, rather than he would be taken, deſired his friend *Petronius* to give him his ſword in his heart; who did ſo, and afterwards executed the ſame to himſelf. *Spurina*, a Commander under *Vitellius*, defended this City with great Gallantry againſt *Cecina*, (one of *Otho*'s Generals;) who yet at laſt took and burnt it, *Anno Chriſti* 69. In 269. *M. Aurelianus* received a great overthrow from the *Marcomanni* near it. In 542. *Totila* King of the *Goths*, took it by a Siege: which reduced them to the neceſſity of eating Mans Fleſh. About 1333. it fell firſt into the Hands of the Viſcounts of *Milan*. About 1447. they called in the *Venetians*, and endeavoured to ſhake off the Dominion of the *Milaneſe*: which had like to have ended in their Ruin; the City being taken and ſacked, and a moſt cruel Slaughter made of the Inhabitants. It continued after this under the Dukes of *Milan*; till together with *Milan*, it fell into the Hands of *Lewis* XII. King of *France*, in 1499. Pope *Julius* in 1512. got the Poſſeſſion of it. In 1545. Pope *Paul* III. Created *Lewis* (his Natural Son) Duke of this City: who was ſlain for his Cruelty and wickedneſs by ſome Gentlemen hereof; and the place put into the Hands of *Charles* V. in 1547. *Philip* II. his Son, ten years after this, granted it to the Duke of *Parma*; whoſe Poſterity of the Houſe of *Farneſe* enjoy it now. This was the Country of Pope *Gregory* X. Pope *Urban* II in 1094. or 95. celebrated a Council here, in which the divorced *Empreſs*, Wife to *Henry* III. preſented her Complaints. There have been other ſmall Councils held here. The Territory, *il Piacentino* or *il ducato di Piacenza*, has ſome conſiderable Towns and Springs in it, with Mines of Iron and Braſs.

La Piave, *Anaſſus*, *Plavis*, a River of the Marquiſate *di Treviſo* in *Italy*; which ſprings out of the *Carnick Alpes*, in the Borders of *Germany* and *Carinthia*; near the Fountains of the *Drave*. And flowing Southward through this Marquiſate, to water the Cities of *Cadorino*, *Belluno*, and *Feltria*, it takes in the *Boeio*, *Calore*, and the *Cordevolio*: then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, thirteen Miles from *Venice* to the Eaſt.

Picardie, *Picardia*, a Province on the North of *France*, towards the *Low Countries*; between *Champagne* to the Eaſt; *Hainault* and *Artois* to the North; the *Britiſh* Sea, and *Normandy* to the Weſt; and the Iſle of *France* to the South. Heretofore much greater than now; part of it being now taken into the Iſle of *France* (to wit, *le Beauvoiſis*, *le Noyonois*, *le Laonois* and *le Valois*:) there remaining to it *le Boulenois*, *le Ponthieu*, *le Sanſterre*, *le Vermandois*, *la Tierache*, and *l' Amienois*. But it has alſo had ſome additions made to it by the Conqueſts in *Artois*. The Capital of this Province is *Amiens*. The other good Towns are *Abbeville*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Doulens*, *S. Quintin*, *la Fere*, *Guiſe*, *Ham*, *Monſtrevil*, *Perone*, and *Roye*. The Rivers watering it are the *Somme*, the *Oyſe*, the *Authie*, the *Canche*, &c.

Picent and *Picentini*, two diſtinct Tribes or Regions of the ancient People of *Italy*. The one, contained now in the modern *Marcha Anconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church: the other, the latter in a part of the *Hither Principate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. Both ſubjected under the *Romans* about the year of *Rome* 480.

Pichtland Fyth, *Fretum Pictium*, the Streight between the North of *Scotland* and the Iſles of *Orkney*.

Picighitone, *Piceleo*, a ſtrong Town in the *Milaneſe* in *Italy*, upon the River *Adda*, betwixt *Cremona* and *Lodi*: where *Francis* I. King of *France* remained a Priſoner, after his being taken by the Army of the Emperor *Charles* V. at the Battel of *Pavia*. Its Cittadel was heretofore built by one of the Dukes of *Milan*.

Pickering, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon a ſmall River falling into the *Derwent*: Not far from the Sea.

Pico, or *Pica*, one of the Iſlands of the *Atlantick* Ocean, which is one of the *Azores*; extending twelve Miles from Eaſt to Weſt; under the *Portugueſe*.

Picolmaio, a River of *Paragua* in South *America*; which ariſeth in *Peru*, near the City of *La Plata*; and falls into the River of the ſame name after a long Courſe, and the addition of many ſmaller Rivers.

The Picts, *Picti*. It is not very certainly concluded, whether this ancient Nation of *Barbarians* firſt came into the Iſles of *Orkney*, then *Scotland*, out of *Scythia* or out of *Denmark*. But having by force eſtabliſhed themſelves in the Counties of *Fife* and *Lothaine*, they grew in the deſcent of time by enter-marriages and contracts with the *Scots* to make one People with them. And it is ſuppoſed, their name comes from their cuſtom of painting their Bodies. See *Pictland*.

The

The Picts Wall, *Vallum Hadriani*, *Murus Pifticus*, was the moſt ancient Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*; begun by *Hadrian* the Emperour to ſeparate the *Picts* (or Barbarous Northern Nations) from the Civilized *Roman-Britains*, in 123. It reached from *Eden* in *Cumberland* to *Tine* in *Northumberland*: firſt made only of *Turf*, ſupported by Stakes, and ſtrengthened by Palliſadoes. *Severus* the Emperor repaired it, and made it much ſtronger in 207. Before theſe times, there had been one made in the narroweſt part of *Scotland*; firſt by *Agricola*, and after by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antonius Pius*; but theſe Countries being not thought worth the keeping, *Severus* fixed the Bounds finally where *Hadrian* had at firſt ſetled them; and erected this Wall of ſolid Stone, with Towers at the diſtance of a Mile from each other, from the *Iriſh* to the *German* Sea eighty Miles in length. This Wall was repaired by *Carauſius*, under *Dioclefian* the Emperor, about 286. Having been ruined by the *Picts* in ſeveral places about 388, it was again repaired by the *Britains*, (after the defeat of the *Picts*) by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans*, about 404. In 406. it was beaten down by the *Picts*. *Ætius* (a *Roman* General) rebuilt it the laſt time of Brick, about 430. So left the *Britiſh* to defend it. The *Scots* ruined it again the next year: after which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations by Conſent. It ran on the North ſide of the *Tine*, and the *Irthing*, two conſiderable Rivers. The Tract appears at this day in many places in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*; ſo many hundred years not having been able to deface intirely that great *Roman* Work.

Pidanemo, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theſſalia*; it ariſeth from Mount *Gemphos*; and watering *Pharſalus* and taking in the *Enipeus*, the *Melax*, and the *Phœnix*, falls into the *Peneus* above *Lariſſa* with a very ſwift Current.

Piedmont, *Piedmontium*, *Pedemontium*, is a Province of *Italy*, towards *France* and *Switzerland*; called by the *French Piedmont*; by the *Spaniards Piamonte*; by the *Germans Das Pemund*; by the *Engliſh Piedmont*; which ſignifies the *foot of the Hills*. It has the honour to be ſtiled a Principality: under the Duke of *Savoy*; having been of old called *Gallia Subalpina*. Great, well watered, fruitful, and populous, extended between the Dukedoms of *Milan* and *Montferrat* to the Eaſt; the States of *Genoua*, and the County of *Nizza* to the South; the *Dauphine* and *Savoy* to the Weſt; the Dukedom of *Auoſtor*, (*Oſta*) and a ſmall part of *Milan* to the North. It contains the Marquiſate of *Saluzzo*, the County *d'Aſti*, the Territories of *Verelleſe*, *Breſſeſe*, *Albeſano*, and *Piedmont* (properly ſo called,) together with a part of the Dukedom of *Montferrat*. The Capital of this Province is *Turin*, *Torino*: the other Cities are *Aſti*, *Biela*, *Jurea*, *Foſſano*, *Mondovi*, *Pignerol* (under the *French*), *Saluzzo*, *Suſa* (lately taken by the *French*) and *Verelli*. Under the *Lombards* this was called the Dukedom of *Turin*. The Hiſtory of it belongs properly to *Savoy*; of which this is but a Province. The *Taurini*, *Salaſſii*, *Seguſians*, &c. were the ancient Inhabitants thereof in, and before the *Roman* times. Now the eldeſt Sons of the Dukes of *Savoy* are ſtyled Princes of *Piedmont*.

Pienza, *Pientia*, *Corſinianum*, a City of *Hetruria*, now in the Territory of *Siena*: and a Biſhops See (by the Inſtitution of Pope *Pius* II. in 1462. who was born at it) under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*. It is little, but well Peopled; ſix Miles from *Monte Pulciano* to the Weſt, ten from the Popes Dominions, and twenty five from *Siena* to the North-Eaſt: under the Duke of *Florence*. *Baudrand* in another place ſtates the diſtance thus; three from *Monte Pulciano*, and twenty two from *Siena*.

Piergo. See *Polona*.

Pieria and *Pierius*. By theſe names in ancient Hiſtories we find mentioned, a River of the *Peloponneſus* in *Achaia*. § A fountain in *Elis* in the ſame Country. § A Mountain of *Theſſalia* in *Macedonia*, conſecrated to the *Muſes* by the *Poets*, who therefore give them the name of *Pierides*. § An entire Province of the ancient *Macedonia*, towards the *Sinus Thermaicus*, and the Borders of *Theſſaly*; the Inhabitants whereof were called *Pieres*. § As likewiſe a part of *Syria*, near *Cilicia*.

Pifar, *Phiternus*, *Tifernus*, the ſame with *Biferno*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; it ariſeth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Moliſe* near *Baiano*; and flowing to the South-Eaſt, watereth *Guardia Alferes*, and paſſeth by *Larina*: at laſt by *Termini*, (a City of the *Capitanata*) falls into the *Adriatick* Sea; between *il Fortore* and *Trigno*, two other Rivers of that Kingdom.

Pignerol, *Pinarolo*, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Piedmont*, upon an Hill; which has a ſtrong Caſtle, upon the River *Cluſo*; at the foot of the *Alpes*. Twelve Miles from *Turin* to the North-Weſt, nineteen from *Suſe* to the South, and ten from *Saluzes*. This City belonged to the Dukedom of *Savoy*; but was raviſhed from that Prince by Cardinal *Richelieu* in 1630: and by *Lewis* XIII, United *March* 31. 1631, to the Crown of *France* for ever, according to the Articles of the Treaty of *Queraſque* betwixt him and *Victor Amadæus* D. of *Savoy*. There are divers Churches and Religious Houſes here: And the Caſtle is very ſtrong both by art and nature.

Pilæa, *Ajax*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea.

Pilau, *Pilaua*, a ſtrong Fort or Caſtle in the Ducal *Pruſſia*; at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koningſperg*; three *German* Miles from that City to the Weſt. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1626: but now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and has a very good Harbour belonging to it.

Pilſen, *Pilſenum*, a City of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*; nine *German* Miles from *Prague* to the Weſt, ſix from the Borders of the *Upper Palatinate*, and eleven from *Eger* or *Heb*. This is a great and ſtrong City: beſieged unſucceſsfully by the *Huſſars*, but taken by the Count *de Manſelat* in 1118. The *Mies* below it receives a ſmall River in that form, as makes this place ſeem to ſtand in a *Peninſula*.

Pilſno, *Pilſna*, a City of the *Leſſer Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, near the *Viſtula*: the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name.

Pinco, *Pincus*, a River in the Iſle of *Candy*, or *Crete*.

Pindus, a vaſt Mountain now called *Mezzovo*, aſcribed by *Strabo* to *Macedonia*; by *Ptolemy* to *Epirus*, (it paſſing between it and *Macedonia*;) by others to *Theſſalia*. It ſtretcheth from Eaſt to Weſt from the *Acroceraunian* Hills, (now called *Capo della Chimera* in *Albania*) to the *Thermopylæ*, now *Bocca di Lupo*: in the midſt of this Courſe it brancheth out to the South the *Parnaſſus* and *Helicon*; which has occaſioned the confounding theſe three Names. The *Enacho* and *Eas*, (two Rivers) ſpring from this Mountain.

Pingtam, a great and rich City of the Province of *Xanſi*, in *China*; ſaid to be the Capital over thirty others in the ſame Province.

Pingtve, a City in the Province of *Queicheu*, in *China*.

Pingteang, a City in the Province of *Xenſi*, in *China*; upon the River *Kyang*, at the Foot of the Mountains.

Pinglo,

Pinglo, a great City in the Province of *Quanſi*, in *China*, upon the River *Li*. The Capital over ſeveral other Cities.

Pinhel, *Pinelum*, a ſmall, but ſtrong City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon a River of the ſame Name: four Leagues from the *Duero* to the South, and ſix from *Guarda*.

Pinsk, *Pinſcum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Breſcia*; upon a River of the ſame Name. Once a very conſiderable place, and now the Capital of a Diſtrict called by its Name: but being taken by the *Coſſacks*, they burnt and plundered it: by which Devaſtation it is reduced into a mean Condition. It ſtands nineteen Miles from *Breſcici* to the Eaſt.

Piomba, *Helvinum*, *Matrinas*, a River of *Abruzzo*; flowing between the Cities of *Adria* and *Penna*, (in the *Further Abruzzo*,) into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Piombino *Plumbinum*, a great and ſtrong City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*; on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea: under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, but has a *Spaniſh* Garriſon for its Protection: It lies in the midſt between *Orbitello* and *Ligorne*, fifty Miles from either, and from *Siena*. This City ſprung out of the Ruins of *Populonium*, which ſtood not far from it.

Pir, *Orontes*.

Pirgi, *Perga*, once an Archbiſhops See, now a ſmall Village in *Pamphylia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Pirn, a Town in the Province of *Meſſen* (*Miſnia*) in the *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*, upon the *Elbe*: three Leagues from the Borders of *Bohemia*, near *Dreſden*. Remarkable for a Treaty concluded at it in 1635, betwixt the Elector of *Saxony* and the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. As alſo for the Protection given here in 1628, to the *Refugee Proteſtants* of *Bohemia* and *Auſtria*. In 1640, the Army of the King of *Sweden* took this Town.

Piſa, *Piſæ*, a Town of *Hetruria*, of great Antiquity; built by the People of *Peloponneſus*, as *Strabo* averrs: now an Archbiſhops See, upon the River *Arno*, which divides it, and is covered with three Bridges. Great, but not well peopled. It has an Univerſity, which was opened here in 1349, and a ſtrong Cittadel. Alſo once a potent Commonwealth; which recovered *Sardinia* out of the Hands of the *Saracens*, maſtered *Carthage* and *Majorca*, and gave great aſſiſtance to the Chriſtians of the Eaſt: but being it ſelf firſt overpowered by the *Florentines*, and reſtored to its former Liberty by *Charles* VIII. of *France*, it fell the ſecond time under their Power; and together with *Florence* ſubjected to the Houſe of *Medices*; under whom it now is. This City ſtands ſix Miles from the Mouth of the *Arno* to the Eaſt; and forty five from *Florence*, ten from *Lucca* to the South, fifteen from *Ligorne*. In a numerous and ſplendid Council here held in 1400, *Alexander* V. was choſen Pope, and the two Antipopes, *Benedict* XIII. and *Greg.* XII. declared to be Schiſmaticks and Hereticks, and as ſuch depoſed. It is famous for many other noble Councils. One in 1134, under Pope *Innocent* II. excommunicated the Antipope *Anacletus*. Another in 1511, acted againſt the perſon and Government of Pope *Julius* II. Whereunto add the Treaty in 1664, betwixt Pope *Alexander* VII. and *Lewis* XIV. King of *France*, touching the Eſtates of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione*, the Reſtitution of *Avignon* and the County of *Venaſſin* into the Hands of the Pope. The Archbiſhops See was ſettled by Pope *Urban* II. *Anno Chriſti* 1092. § *Piſa* is the Name alſo of an ancient City of *Elis*, in the *Peloponneſus*: near to which, the *Olympick* Games were celebrated in the Honour of *Jupiter*.

Piſano, or the *Piſantine*, *Piſanus Tractus*, is a part of *Hetruria* in *Italy*; between the States of *Florence*, and *Siena* to the Eaſt; the States of *Lucca* to the North, the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the Weſt, and *Tuſcany* to the South. Once a Commonwealth, but now under the Duke of *Florence*. The Capital is *Piſa*. The other conſiderable places are *Ligorn*, and *Volterra*.

Piſatello, *Rubicon*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; ſmall, but of great Fame; having been the ancient Boundary between *Gallia Ciſpadana* and *Italy*; and on that account mentioned by many of the ancient Hiſtorians. The paſſing of it by *Julius Cæſar* was the firſt Act of Hoſtility againſt the Commonwealth of *Rome*. It is now called towards its Fall, *il Piſatello*; at its Riſe, *Rico*; before it reacheth the Seas, *il Fiumicello di Savignano*. This River runs near *Cefene* and *Savignano*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, ten Miles from *Rimini*. In this place there was a Marble Inſcription erected in 1546, to perpetuate the memory thereof; yet ſome Learned Men have rather thought it to be *Luſo*, (a River in the Territory of *Rimini*), than this which was the ancient *Rubicon*.

Piſtoia, *Piſtoria*, a City in the State of *Florence*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*; built upon the River *Stella*, at the Foot of the *Apennine*: now in a flouriſhing State. Twenty two Miles from *Florence* to the North-Weſt. Pope *Clement* IX. was born in this City. The *Italians* ſpeaking of it, call it, *Piſtoria la bene Strutta*, *The well built Piſtoria*. The Statues of Pope *Leo* X. and *Clement* VII. are erected in one of the principal Churches.

Piſtres, or *Piſtes*. This place is remarked in the Tomes of the Councils, for a Council aſſembled at it by *Charles le Chauve*, King of *France*, in 863, or 864; called *Concilium ad Piſtas*. But the *French* Writers diverſly ſituate it; ſome upon the *Seine*; ſome upon the *Andele* near *Pont de l'Arche* in *Normandy*, in the Dioceſe of *Rouen*.

Piſtrina, *Philiſtinæ Foſſæ*, one of the Mouths of the *Po*.

Piſuerga, *Piſoraca*, a River of *Spain*; which ariſeth out of the Mountains of *Old Caſtile*; and running South, ſeparates the Kingdom of *Leon* from that of *Old Caſtile*. It admits the *Carrion*, (another of its Boundaries) and the *Arlantion*; and watering *Duennas* and *Valladolid*, falls into the *Duero* above *Simancas*.

Pitane, an ancient City of *Myſia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, towards the *Ægean* Sea. A Second, in *Troas*. A third in *Laconia*, in the *Morea*: Whoſe Names had even *periſhed with them*, if not preſerved by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, &c. § A River of the *Morea*, and another in the Iſland of *Corſica* (the latter, now called *Fiuminale d' Ordano*,) did heretofore go by this Name alſo.

Placentia, *Placencia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Province of *Extremadura*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*. Built in 1186, by *Alphonſus* VIII. King of *Leon*, out of the Ruins of *Dobriga*, (a City of the *Vettones* in *Luſitania*:) and the place where it ſtands was called *The Village of Ambroſio*. It is ſeated in a very fertile Plain, called *La Vera de Placentia*, upon the River *Xexte*; twelve Miles from *Coria* to the Eaſt, twenty ſix from *Salamanca* to the South, and as many from *Merida* to the North: and was once honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. § There is another *Placentia* in *Old Caſtile*, amongſt the Mountains: ſecured with a ſtrong Caſtle, and honoured with a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*.

Plaiſance. See *Piacenza*.

Plaiſance en Armagnac, a Town of *France*, in the County expreſſed in its name, in *Aquitain*: a ſecond in *Rouergne*, in *Gaſcony*: and a new Fortreſs in *New France*, in *North America*.

Plaitz, *Celius*. See *Henſterberg*.

Planiſſa, *Inachus*, a River on the Eaſt of the *Morea*: which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, near *Napoli di Romania*.

La Plata, *Argenteus Fluvius*, a River of South *America*; called by the *Spaniards*, *El rio de la Plata*; by the *Americans* Paranaguaſu; by the *Engliſh* and *French*, *The River of Plate*. Thought to be one of the greateſt Rivers in the whole World. It ariſeth in *Paragua*, above the Lake *de Los Xaraies*; and running a vaſt Courſe to the South, and ſeparating *Paragua* from *Chaco*, (beneath the City *de Buenos Ayres*;) it entereth the Sea of *Paraguay*; by a Mouth of ſixty *Engliſh* Miles in breadth, or forty *Spaniſh* Leagues. This River was firſt diſcovered in 1513. by *John Diaz*, a *Portugueſe*.

La Plata, *Argentea*, a City in *Peru*, in the Government of *Characa*, or *los Charcas*; built by the *Spaniards* in the Valley of *Chuquiſaca*, upon the River *Picolmaio*; an Archbiſhops See, (by the Inſtitution of Pope *Paul* V. having before been a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*;) and the Capital of the Province of *Characa*, otherwiſe called *Provincia de Rio de la Plata* by the *Spaniards*: one hundred and ſixty five *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Cuſco* to the South, eighteen from *Potoſi*, and one hundred and ten from the *Pacifick* Ocean. This is one of the richeſt, moſt populous, and beſt built Cities in *America*; and ſtands near the Silver Mines.

Platamona, *Aliacmon*, a River of *Macedonia*; which ariſeth from the *Cambuvian* Hills; and running Eaſtward by *Pidna* (now *Chitro*, or *Platan*), falls into the Gulph of *Salonica*. It is called *Pelecas* by *Sophianus*; *Platamona* by *Moletius*; *Biſtriſa* by *Holſtenius*; in the latter Maps *Aliagmo*, and *Injacovi*.

Platano, *Lycus*, a River on the South of *Sicily*; which falls into the Sea eighteen Miles from *Gergenti* to the Weſt.

Platææ, an ancient City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*: famous for a Temple in thoſe times, erected in the Honour of *Jupiter Liberator*. Near to it, the two *Athenian* and *Lacedæmonian* Generals, *Pauſanias* and *Ariſtides*, defeated *Mardonius* General of the *Perſians* in the year of *Rome* 273, and the ſeventy fifth *Olympiad*. It was ſurprized by the *Thebans*, *anno Romæ* 323: who for their Fact were maſſacred by the Inhabitants. In 381, the *Thebans* and the *Lacedæmonians* together quite ruined it.

Platiſee, *Platzee*. See *Balaton*.

Plauen, *Plaun*, *Plava*, a City of *Voightland*, a Province of the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*; or as others ſay, in *Miſnia*; ſeated upon the River *Eiſter*; between *Zwickaw* to the South-Eaſt, and *Curow* or *Curen* to the North-Weſt; four Miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*. Under the Duke of *Saxony*.

Plawe, *Plava*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, upon a Lake of the ſame Name; near the Efflux of the River *Elde*; ſix *German* Miles from *Guſtrow*, and ten from *Havelberg* to the North.

Pleſcow, *Pleſcovienſis Ducatus*, the moſt Weſtern Province of *Moſcovy*. Bounded by *Ingria* to the North, *Lithuania* to the South, *Livonia* to the Weſt, and *Novogard* to the Eaſt. It is great, populous and fruitful: was a Sovereign Dukedom, till *John Baſilovitz* conquered it in 1509. The principal City is *Pleskow*, *Pleskovia*; which ſtands upon the River *Veliki*; forty Miles from the Confines of *Livonia* to the Eaſt, ſixty from the Lake of *Ilmen*, and forty from *Riga* to the North-Eaſt. This City was betrayed into the Hands of the *Ruſs* by the Prieſts, in 1509, upon a Religious Pretence: who were ſeverely puniſhed for their Treaſon, by that perfidious, bloody, cruel Tyrant. In 1581, it was beſieged, and taken by *Stephen*, King of *Poland*. Again in 1615, by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*; out of whoſe Hands the *Ruſs* were forced to redeem it, by the Payment of a vaſt Sum of Money. The *Ruſs* call it *Piskouwa*.

Pleſſis, a Seigniory in the Province of *Poictou*, in *France*: giving Name and Origine to an Honourable Family, which produced the late famous Miniſter of State in that Kingdom, the Cardinal of *Richlieu*.

Plymouth, *Plymuthum*, a Noble Sea-Port Town in the moſt Weſtern part of *Devonſhire*, on the South of *England*. It takes its Name from the River **Plyme**; between which and the **Tamer** (a much greater River, and the Weſtern Boundary of *Devonſhire*) this Town is ſeated; and has one of the largeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt convenient Havens in the World. It was anciently called *Sutton*; and (ſaith *Mr. Cambden*) of late times was a poor Fiſhermens Town; but within the compaſs of a few years become equal to ſome of the beſt Cities in *England*. Fortified both to the Seaward, by a Fort built on St. *Nicolas* Iſle; and to Landward, by two Forts upon the Haven, and a Caſtle on a Hill; beſides which it has a Chain for the Security of the Haven in time of War. *Henry* IV. granted it a Mayor. From this Town Sir *Francis Drake* ſet Sail in 1577; when he went that Voyage in which he ſailed round the Terreſtrial Globe. Out of this Haven the *Engliſh* Fleet was Towed by Ropes (the Winds being contrary), when in 1588, *Charles* Lord *Howard*, Admiral of *England*, went to fight the *Spaniſh invincible Armado*, as they unwiſely called it. *Charles* II. added to the Strength of this Place, by building a ſtately Cittadel on a Hill near it; and to its Honour, by creating *Charles Fitz-Charles*, (one of his Natural Sons) Baron of *Dartmouth*, Viſcount *Tarnes*, and Earl of *Plymouth*, *July* 9. 1675, who afterward died at *Tangier*.

Plœn, *Plona*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; between a double Lake of the ſame Name: ſix *German* Miles from *Lubeck* to the North. It has a ſplendid and noble Caſtle; which together with the City is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Family of *Holſtein*.

Plotzko, *Plotzko*, or *Ploſco*, *Plocum*, *Ploſcum*, a ſmall City in the *Greater Poland*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame Name, in the Dukedom of *Mazouiekie*, or *Maſovia*; to which there belongs a Caſtle. It is ſeated upon the *Viſtula*, fourteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Warſaw* to the Weſt.

Pludents, a ſmall Seigniory in *Tyrol*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

Pluſa, *Apruſa*, a ſmall River in *Romandiola*, which ſpringeth out of Mount *Titano*; and running Southward, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* near *Rimini*. Alſo called *L' Aveſa*.

Plutiers, *Aviarium*, a City in the Province of *La Beauſe*, upon the River *l' Oeuf*; ten Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, and as many from *Montargis* to the Eaſt: it is a ſpruce City, and by the Writers of the middle Times called *Pitburia*.

Piurs, or *Pleure*, *Plura*, an *Italian* Prefecture; belonging to the *Griſons*; by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, in 1513. It takes its Name from the chief Town of the ſame Name; once ſeated at the Foot of the *Alpes*, near *Chiavenne*, upon

upon the River *Maira*; (the chief of ſundry Villages, lying in the ſame bottom;) now nothing but a deep and bottomleſs Gulph. For on *April* 26. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the top of the Mountains, overwhelmed it; and killed in the twinkling of an Eye fifteen hundred people; left no ſign or ruin of a Town there ſtanding; but in the place thereof, a great Lake of about two Miles in length. *Heylyn.* There were eight *Religious Houſes* in it; yet ſcarce one perſon of all the Town eſcaped alive. The day before this, a roaring noiſe was heard from the Mountain.

Po, *Padus*, *Eridanus*, the greateſt River in *Italy*; which ariſeth in *Piedmont*; and dividing *Lombardy* into two parts, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* by many Mouths. Called by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, *Po*; by the *Germans*, **Paw**. Its Head is in Mount *Viſo*, (*Veſulus*), one of the *Cottian Alpes*; in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, in the Marquiſate of *Saluzzo*, from a Spring called *Viſenda*, in the midſt of a Meadow; and running Eaſt by the Caſtle of *Paiſana*, it hides it ſelf in the Earth again. So dividing *Piedmont* at *Villa Franca*, it takes in the *Chiſone*; and at *Pancalieri*, the *Veraita* and *Maera*; by the addition of which, it becomes capable of bearing a Boat. Then it waters *Turin* (the Capital of *Savoy*) where it takes in the *Doria*: ſo continuing his Courſe to the Eaſt by *Chivas* and *Caſal*, he takes his leave of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Dominions, and entereth *Milan*: leaving *Pavia* five, and *Milan* twenty Miles to the North, it paſſeth on the South of *Piacenza*, and the North of *Cremona*; leaving *Parma* four Miles to the South, and *Mantoua* ſix to the North, he paſſeth to *Fichervolo*; where he divides his vaſtly improved Streams into two great Branches. The Northern watereth the State of *Venice*, and by five Mouths entereth the Gulph of *Venice*: the Southern paſſeth to *Ferrara*, and is there ſubdivided into three other Branches; the moſt Southern of which, runs within four Miles of *Ravenna*. This River receives about thirty Rivers in all from the *Alpes*, and the *Apennine*; and being by far the greateſt River in *Italy*, is mightily magnified by the *Latin* Poets: who would have it no leſs than the *Nile*, and the *Danube*; call it the *King of Rivers*, and the greateſt in the World. It muſt be confeſſed, that it is a noble Flood; and the only one which has found a place in Heaven too, or hath the Glory to be made a *Conſtellation*. But (ſaith the Learned Dr. *Brown*, who ſaw it) there are many Rivers that exceed it in Greatneſs. The Names of the moſt conſiderable of its Branches, are, *il Po grando*, *il Po di Ariano*, *il Po di Volana*, and *il Po di Argenta*.

Poblet, a Monaſtery in *Catalonia*, where the Kings of *Arragon* were anciently buried.

Pocchera, *Porcifera*, a River in the States of *Genoua*, which takes its riſe from the *Appennine*; and by a Valley ten Miles long, makes it paſſage by *Genoua* into the *Liguſtick Sea*.

Pocklington, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *York-ſhire*, and the Hundred of *Harthill*; upon a ſmall River, falling into the *Derwent*.

Pocutie, *Pocutia*, a ſmall Tract in the South part of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Natives **Poconk**, or *Pocouth*. It is a part of the Territory of *Halitz*; between the River *Tyra*, (now the *Neſter*,) and the Borders of *Tranſylvania* and *Walachia*: the principal Town is *Sniatin* upon the *Pruth*: the reſt, *Colomey* and *Martinow*.

Podgarim, *Babylonia*, a Province in *Aſia*.

Podolia, *Bodeni*, *Budini*, *Patzinacæ Populi*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; comprehended under the *Red Ruſſia*, of which it is a part; and ſubject to a Palatine of its own. Bounded on the North by *Volhinia*, on the Eaſt by the Palatinate of *Braclaw*, on the South by *Wallachia*, and on the Weſt by *Ruſſia* (properly ſo called), or the *Black Ruſſia*. This Country extends Eaſtward through vaſt uninhabited Countries, as far as the *Euxine Sea*. They divide it ordinarily into the *Upper Podolia* to the Weſt, and the *Lower* to the Eaſt. The people are *Ruſſians* by their Original; conquered by the *Poles*, and in the year 1434. admitted to the ſame Privileges with the reſt of *Poland*, by *Uladiſlaus* then King of *Poland*. It is fruitful to a wonder; yet more accommodated to the life of Beaſts, than Men. Could it enjoy a ſteady Peace, it ſhould not need to envy the Fertility of *Italy*, or any other Country: but being a Frontier againſt the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and always expoſed to their devouring Incurſions, it is but meanly inhabited, and not much improved. In the year 1672. it was yielded to the *Turks*; a part of it has been retrieved ſince. The principal place is *Caminieck*, in the *Upper Podolia*; the reſt are *Tzudnow*, *Bratzlaw* (in the *Lower*,) and *Oreczakow*, which laſt is in the hands of the *Tartars*.

Poictiers, *Pictavium*, *Auguſtoritum*, *Pictava*, *Pictavorum Urbs*, a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Poictou* in *France*; a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, and a celebrated Univerſity founded by *Charles* VII. in 1431. It ſtands upon the River *Clain*, at its Confluence with another ſmall River, which there makes a large Lake; fourteen Leagues from the *Loyre* to the South, thirty from *Saintes* to the North, and thirty five from *Bourges* to the Weſt. Famous for many Battels fought near it; eſpecially that of the *Black Prince*, in the year 1356. In which, *John* King of *France* was taken Priſoner, together with many Lords, and two thouſand Knights and Eſquires. Fifty two Lords, one thouſand ſeven hundred Knights and Gentlemen, were ſlain of the *French*. Three *French* Battalions, (the leaſt of which exceeded the *Engliſh*) were intirely routed, and in great part deſtroyed. In the Reign of *Charles* VII. King of *France*, whileſt the *Victorious Engliſh* were Maſters of the Capital of the Kingdom, the Parliament of *Paris* for ſome years ſat here. The old Caſtle by the Gate of S. *Lazare* is thought to have been the Work of the *Romans*; who built beſides an Amphitheatre and other Edifices, yet apparent in their remains. This City contains twenty four Pariſhes, five Abbeys, and divers Monaſteries. The Epiſcopal See became famous in the Primitive Times by the Perſon of S. *Hilary*. Divers Councils have been celebrated at it. In one, *Anno* 1075. *Berengarius* appeared; whilſt the Doctrine of the *Preſence*, in oppoſition to *his*, was received, recognized, and eſtabliſhed. Another under Pope *Paſchal* II. excommunicated *Philip* I. King of *France*. The *Roman Catholicks* took *Poictiers* from the *Huguenots*, and plundered it in 1562. In 1569. the *Huguenots* under Admiral *Coligny* beſieged it, but were forced to riſe without ſucceſs.

Poictou, *Pictavienſis Provincia*, is a large Province in *France*; which was a part of *Aquitain*, whileſt under the *Romans*; and called by the *Italians*, *Patu*. Its greateſt extent is from Eaſt to Weſt: being bounded on the Eaſt by *Touraine*, and *la Marche*; on the North by *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*; on the Weſt by the Bay of *Aquitain*, or the *Britiſh Sea*; and on the South by *Saintonge* and *Angoulesme*. This Province was pillaged in the fifth Century by the *Vandals*, *Huns* and *Germans*. The *Romans* in the Reign of the Emperour *Honorius*, left it to the *Viſigoths*; whom *Clovis the Grand* expelled about the year 510. Then from the time of *Charlemaigne*, it was under Sovereign Counts of its own, till 1271: when upon a failure of the Line, it

was united to the Crown of *France*. Theſe Counts had, for about nineteen ſeveral Succeſſions, attained the Title of *Dukes of Guyenne*. Not to omit, the the Deſcent of the Provinces of *Guyenne* and *Poictou*, upon the Crown of *England* in 1152. by *Eleanour*, Wife to *Henry* II. Nor the attempt made in 1242. (though without ſucceſs) by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to King *John*, to reduce *Poictou* under the Obedience of *England* again, after the *French* pretended K. *John* had forfeited his Rights by the Death of *Arthur*. The principal Towns next *Poictiers*, are *Chaſtellerand*, *Thouars*, *S. Maxient*, *Fountenay*, *Loudun*, *Niort*, *Parthenay*, and *Richelieu*.

Poiſy, *Piſciacum*, a Town in the *Iſle of France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*; ſix Leagues above *Paris* to the Eaſt. S. *Lewis* King of *France* was born here in 1215. The heart of King *Philip le Bel* was interred in a Church here of his own foundation. It has divers Religious Houſes. And in the laſt Age was more eſpecially famous, upon the account of a *Conference of Religion* betwixt the *Roman Catholicks* and *Huguenots* from *September* 4. 1560. to *November* 25. held in the preſence of *Charles* IX. King of *France*, and *Catherine de Medicis*, the *Queen Regent*; aſſiſted with the Princes of the Blood, a great number of Cardinals, Biſhops, Counſellors, and Grandees of the Kingdom, and Learned Men of both Religions. *Beza*, as the Head of the Reformed, chiefly managing, and bending his utmoſt force, againſt the Doctrine of the *Preſence*.

Pola, *Polæ*, *Julia Pietas*, a City and Colony in *Iſtria*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*; ſtill called by the ſame Name: being one of the ſtrongeſt Cities in *Iſtria*, and a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*. Seated on a Hill near the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, upon which it has a large Haven: twenty eight Miles from *Parenzo* to the South, ſixty from *Trieſte*, and an hundred from *Ancona* to the North. Said to have been built by the *Colchi*. Now under the States of *Venice*; but ſmall, and not much inhabited; it having not above ſeven or eight hundred Inhabitants. The *Venetians* ſend a Governour however to it, who takes the Title of a Count. It has a ſmall Cittadel. In the time of the *Roman* Empire, this City, as a Free State, dedicated a Statue to *Severus* the Emperour: it has ſeveral other noble Remains, which ſpeak its Greatneſs and Antiquity; as Mr. *Wheeler* acquaints us in his Travels, *pag.* 5. Long. 37. 00. Lat. 45. 04.

Polan, *Bollia*, a River of *Stiria*.

Polana, *Manalus*, a River in the North of *Sicily*; written in *Baudrand*, *Polina*.

Poland, *Polonia*, is one of the principal Kingdoms in *Europe*; called by the Natives **Polonia**; by the *Germans*, **die Polen**; by the *French*, *Pologne*; by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Polonia*; by the *Engliſh*, *Poland*. A part of the old *Sarmatia Europæa*; and has its Name from **Pole**, which ſignifies a Plain in the *Sclavonian* Tongue. Bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, the *Swediſh Livonia*, and *Ruſſia*; by the laſt, and the Deſarts of *Tartary*, on the Eaſt; on the South by the *Upper Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, and *Walachia*; on the Weſt by *Germany*. This Kingdom is of a round Figure, two thouſand ſix hundred Miles in compaſs. The Earth plain, but full of Woods, which do in ſome degree rectifie the Coldneſs of the Air. They have no Wine; as for Barley and Pulſe, they have more than they ſpend. The People are Induſtrious and Learned; good Souldiers, proud and prodigal. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt ſettled in *Poland*, under *Miceſlaus*, in the year 963. by one *Meinardus*. The Reformation about 1535. crept into theſe Countries; but never generally imbraced, nor perſecuted. The *Greek* Church has ſome footing here too; but the moſt general, is the *Roman Catholick*. This vaſt Kingdom is divided into thirty four Palatinates, moſt of which I ſhall mention in their proper places. The principal Cities are *Belzko*, *Breslaw*, *Braſlaw*, *Brieſcie*, *Kaliſz*, *Kamaniec*, *Chelmo*, *Krakow*, *Elbing*, *Dantzick*, *Gneſna*, *Kiow*, *Lenzycze*, *Lwow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Malbork*, *Miſciſlawan*, *Minsko*, *Novogrod*, *Plocko*, *Posan*, *Przemiſl*, *Konigsberg*, *Sendomiers*, *Siracz*, *Thorn*, *Trocko*, *Warzawa*, (commonly called *Warſaw*, the Capital of *Poland*), *Wilna*, *Witebsko*, and *Wlodzimiers*. The firſt Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign in 694. His Poſterity in eleven Deſcents continued till 800. when *Priaſtus* was the firſt elected Duke. In the year 1000. *Boleſlaus* (Son of *Miceſlaus*) received the Title of King, from *Otho* III. Emperour of *Germany*. The preſent King is the forty fifth Prince, and the thirty ſecond King of *Poland*; who has had the Honour to be the Preſerver of *Chriſtendom* by the Relief of *Vienna*, and many other brave Actions. Though this Prince has the Name of a King, and the firſt Dukes were in truth Kings without the Title; yet at preſent he is nothing leſs: being not allowed to make Peace or War, to impoſe Taxes, make Laws, alienate any of his Demeans; or in ſhort, to do any thing of Importance, which concerns the Publick, without the conſent of the Diet. He does not only ſwear to do all this; but allows their Diſobedience, in caſe he violates his Oath: which makes the Subjects the Princes Judges, and this Kingdom a meer Ariſtocracy; or knot of petty Kingdoms under one Head. Whence the *Tartars* and *Muſcovites* have reaped great advantages; and the King of *Sweden* once, with forty thouſand men, reduced this Country to the laſt extremity, which otherwiſe accounts two hundred thouſand men a ſmall Army to be ſent into the Field by *Poland*. *Socinianiſm* hath been a prevailing Sect here: it oweth its denomination to the two *Socinus's* (*Lælius* and *Fauſtus*,) Natives of this Kingdom: who in the laſt Century, amidſt the diſtractions of people about *Religion*, revived the ancient aſſertions of *Arius*, *Neſtorius*, &c. called *Hereſies*, under their own Names. There is beſides a general mixture of *Roman* and *Greek* Catholicks, Jews, Calviniſts, Lutherans, Anabaptiſts, &c.

Polaquie, *Polachia*, a ſmall Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*; between *Mazovia* to the Weſt, *Lithuania* and *Poleſia* to the Eaſt. The principal Town of which, is *Bielka*.

Pole, *Pola*, a Province on the Eaſt of *Moſcovy*, towards the River *Tanais*; between *Mordua*, *Rezama*, and the Kingdom of *Aſtracan*; in which there is no City or Town of Note.

Poleſie, *Poleſia*, a Province of *Poland*, in the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*; extended from Eaſt to Weſt between *Red Ruſſia*, *Volhinia*, *Mazovia*, and the Palatinate of *Novogrod*. The principal Town is *Breſcie*; twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warſaw* to the Eaſt. This Province is extremely overrun by Woods, and full of Bogs and Marſhes.

Policaſtro, *Policaſtrum*, *Polæocaſtrum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principate*; on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; fifty five Miles from *Salerno* to the North-Eaſt. It is now almoſt deſolate; yet a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*; and gives Name to a Bay, formerly called *Sinus Laus*.

Polignano, *Polinianum*, *Pulinianum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*.

Polina, *Aous*, one of the principal Rivers of *Albania*; it ariſeth ten Miles above *Apollonia*, an ancient City,

City, (now called *Pollina*;) and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*. Others call it *Piergo*. Near this River, *Philip* King of *Macedon* received a great Overthrow from the *Romans*; on which account it is mentioned by divers Hiſtorians.

Polliſi, *Politium*, a great Town in *Sicily*; built upon an Hill; ſix Miles from *Nicoſia*, and twenty from *Palermo*.

Pollina, or *Periergo*, *Apollonia*, a City of *Macedonia*, (now in *Albania*,) upon the *Adriatick* Sea. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*: but now a Metropolitan See it ſelf. Seated thirty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the South; and inhabited by a ſmall number of Men, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. In this place *Octavianus*, (afterwards *Auguſtus*) was at his Studies; when *Julius Cæſar*, his Uncle, was Murthered in the *Senate*. Long. 45. 06. Lat. 40. 19.

Olocʒko, or *Polloczki*, *Polocʒka*, *Polocia*, *Polotium*, a City of *Lithuania*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Head of a Palatinate, which was once a Dukedom. It ſtands upon the *Dæna*, where it receives the *Polotta*; having upon each River a Caſtle: ſeventy five *Poliſh* Miles above *Riga* to the South-Eaſt, and fifty five from *Vilna* to the North-Eaſt. Taken by the *Ruſs* in 1563; retaken by *Stephen* King of *Poland* in 1579. Of later times it changed its Maſter again; but is now under the *Poles*.

Pologne. See *Poland*.

Pomcock, an *Indian* Town and River in *Virginia*, upon the North Sea.

Pomerania, a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants, *Pomeren*; by the *Poles*, *Pomerska*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*; bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eaſt by *Pruſſia*, on the South by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, and on the Weſt by the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*. Extended upon the *Baltick* Sea from Eaſt to Weſt two hundred *Engliſh* Miles. A plain and fruitful Country, yielding great plenty both of Corn and Graſs, Butter and Cheeſe, *&c.* full of People of a vigorous Conſtitution. This Country in 1295, was given by *Meſtowus*, the laſt of its Princes, to *Primiſlaus* King of *Poland*; who enjoyed all the Eaſtern part as far as *Pruſſia*, and the River *Weyſſel* or *Viſtula*. The reſt continued under Princes of its own, till 1637: when *Bugius* (the laſt of them) dying without Heirs Males, this great Country, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, was divided between the *Swedes* and the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. All that lay on the Weſt of the *Oder*, and the Dukedom of *Stetin*, being left to the *Swedes*; together with *Rugen*, an Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea; and *Dam* and *Golnow*, two Towns beyond the *Oder*. The further or more Eaſtern *Pomerania*, and *Pruſſia*, was granted to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. There is in this vaſt Country under the *Swedes* theſe Cities; *Anclam*, *Gripſwald*, *Stetin*, *Stralſund*, and *Wolgaſt*: and under the *Brandenburgh*, are *Camin*, *Colburgh*, and *Stratgard*.

Eaſtern **Pommeren**, *Pomerania Parva*, the *Little Pomerania*, or the Palatinate of *Pomerania*; is that part of *Pomerania*, which long ſince was given to the Crown of *Poland*; called by the *Poles*, *Woiewodztwo Pomorſkie*, and for the moſt part included in *Pruſſia*. Bounded on the Weſt by that part of *Pomerania* which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*; on the North by the *Baltick* Sea; the River *Viſtula* to the Eaſt, by which it is ſeparated from the reſt of *Pruſſia*; and the greater *Poland* to the South. The principal City in it is *Dantzick*.

Pommerelle, or the Dukedom of *Pommeren*, is a part of the Eaſtern *Pomerania*, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Caſſubia*, and the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*; by the *Baltick* Sea on the North; the *Oder* on the Weſt; and the Dukedom of *Stetin* on the South. The Great Towns in it are *Stargart*, *Camin* and *Treptow*.

Pompeiopolis, an ancient City of *Cilicia* in *Aſia Minor*; to which *Pompey the Great* imparted his name; as *Trajan* afterward alſo did, that of *Trajanopolis*. It has been honoured, ſince Chriſtianity, with a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Seleucia*. But now, become a miſerable Town; called, according to ſome, *Paleſali*. § There was a ſecond in *Paphlagonia*, which received *Pompey's* name, after his defeat of *Mithridates* King of Pontus; having before been called *Eupatoria*. This latter became an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*: Now wholly ruined.

Pons, a Town of *France*, in the Province of *Saintonge*, upon the River *Seugne*, which falls in the *Charante* below *Saintes*. It gives its name to a Neighbouring Foreſt, and likewiſe to an honourable Family of *France*. In Latin, *apud Pontes*.

Pont à Mouſon, *Muſſipontum*, *Muſſipons*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the *Moſelle*; five Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, ſix from S. *Michael*, and five from *Toul*: it has been well fortified; but at preſent diſmantled, and made an Univerſity; in which there is a *Scotch* College of the foundation of Pope *Gregory* XIII. It gives the Title of a Marqueſs; hath two Abbeys and divers Churches.

Pont de l' Arche, *Pons Arcus*, *Pons Arcuenſis*, a City in *Normandy*, in the Biſhoprick of *Roan*; which has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Stone Bridge upon the *Seine* (which here receives the *Eure* and the *Andele*) built by *Charles* the *Bald*. It ſtands three Leagues above *Roan* to the South; and was the firſt Town, that ſurrendred it ſelf to *Henry* IV. after his advancement to the Crown of *France*.

Pont Audemer, or *Ponteau-de-Mer*, *Pons Audomari*, a ſmall City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Rille*; two Leagues from its Mouth, and ten from *Roan* to the Weſt: ſurpriſed by the *Leaguers* in 1592. but ſoon after returned to the King. In 1279, a Council was aſſembled here.

Pont Beauvoiſin, *Pons Bellovicinus*, a Town in *Dauphine*, upon the River *Gayer*; here covered with a Bridge, which gives it this name; and ſeparates the Province of *Dauphine* from *Savoy*.

Pont de Ce, *Pontes Cæſarii*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou*, upon the *Loyre*; over which it has a very long Bridge: and had once a very ſtrong Caſtle. One League from *Angiers* to the South. At this Town the Troops of *Lewis* XIII. under Mareſchal *de Creqni* defeated thoſe of the Queen Mother (*Maria de Medicis*) in 1620.

Pont du Gard, *Pons Vardonis*, or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other, over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aquaduct to *Niſmes*. The loweſt having ſix Arches, the ſecond twelve, and the higheſt thirty four; a thing of great Antiquity. It ſtands in the middle between *Avignon* to the Eaſt, and *Niſmes* to the Weſt; four Leagues from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work; and aſſures us, that the top of it is one hundred and eighty ſix Foot above the Water of the River.

Pont Eau de Mer, a Town in *Normandy*, the ſame with *Pont Audemer*.

Pont l' Eveque, *Pons Epiſcopi*, a Town in *Normandy* near *Caen*, upon the River *Leſon*, three Leagues from *Liſieux*, and two from the Sea. It is noted for good Cheeſe.

Pont-Oiſe, *Pontiſium*, *Pontiſara*, *Æſiæ pons*, and *Pons ad Oeſiam*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*; which has a Stone-Bridge over the River *Oiſe*; and an *Engliſh* Nunnery: ſix Leagues from *Paris* to the North-Weſt towards *Roan*. Taken by the *Engliſh* in

in the Year 1417, and recovered by the *French* in the Year 1442, after a Siege of ſix weeks. It was alſo taken and retaken in 1589. ſucceſſively, by King *Henry* III. and the Duke of *Mayenne*. In 1561. in the beginning of the Reign of *Charles* IX. the Eſtates of the Kingdom were aſſembled here. It hath a Caſtle, with divers Churches and Monaſteries; giving the title of a Viſcount. Situated in the Territory of *Vexin Francois*, at the Confluence of the *Oyſe* and *Seine*.

Pont Oiſon, *Pons Uriſonis*, a Town in the Confines of *Normandy* and *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Couaſnon*, which a little lower falls into the *Britiſh* Sea; between *Auranches* to the Eaſt, and *Dole* to the Weſt; two Leagues from Mount S. *Michael*.

Pont S. Eſprit, *Pons Sancti Spiritus*, a City of *France* in the *Lower Languedoc*: which has a Caſtle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Rhoſne*, of an extraordinary ſtructure. Three Leagues from *Viviers* to the South, and ſeven from *Avignon* to the North.

Pont S. Maixance, *Pons Sanctæ Maxentiæ*, a Town in the Government of the Iſle of *France*, in the Duchy of *Valois*; upon the *Oyſe*, (here covered with a Bridge): three Leagues from *Senlis*.

Pont-Pool, a Market Town in *Monmouthſhire*, betwixt the Hills; of chief note for Iron Mills.

Pontefract or *Pomfret*, a pleaſant, neat, Borough and Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Oſgodcroſs*: ſituated upon a ſtream, a little below the confluence of the *Warfe* and the *Are*. Formerly ennobled with a Caſtle Royal, mounted on an aſcent, with Ditches and Bulwarks; which was in the long Rebellion demoliſhed. K. *Richard* II. after his reſignation of the Crown was murdered in that Caſtle. The Borough returns two Parliament Men.

Ponthieu, or *Ponthieu*, *Ponticum*, *Pontinia*, a County in *Picardy*, which lies towards the Mouth of the *Somme*; between the *Chanche*, and the County of *Bologne* to the North; and the *Somme* to the South. The chief Towns in it are *Abbeville*, *Monſtrevil*, *Rue*, *Pont S. Remi*, and *Crotoi*. This County was confirmed to the Crown of *England*, by *Eleanor* of *Caſtile* (Counteſs of *Ponthieu*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* III. King of *Caſtile*,) her Marrying to *Edward* I. King of *England*: Being afterwards enjoyed by K. *Edward* II. and III. and never finally re-united to the Crown of *France*, till the Reign of *Charles* VII. when the *Engliſh* quite loſt their Dominions in that Kingdom.

Pontion, or *Pont-Ion*, *Pontigo*, an ancient Royal Houſe, belonging to the Kings of *France*, in the Territory of *Parthois* in *Champaigne*; two Leagues from *Vitri le Brûlé*: where *Charles the Bald* aſſembled a Council in 876. Some have miſtaken it for *Pont ſur Jonne*, three Leagues from *Sens*; and for *Pontroy* or *Pongoin* in *la Perche*, upon the *Eure*.

Ponte Molle, *Milvius Pons*, an ancient Bridge belonging to the City of *Rome*, over the *Tiber*. It lies two Miles above the City to the Eaſt. Near this Bridge *Maxentius* was defeated; and in his paſſage over the River drowned in the Year 312. By which Victory, *Conſtantine* the Great obtained the Empire of the World.

Pontus, an ancient Kingdom in the *Leſſer Aſia*, betwixt *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia*; extended along the *Pontus Euxinus* or *Black Sea*: and famous heretofore in the Perſon of *Mithridates the Great*, its King; who upon the News of the revolt of his Son *Pharnaces* againſt him, killed himſelf in the Year of *Rome* 691. after a Reign of fifty ſeven years. *Heraclea Ponti* was its Capital City. The *Romans* reduced this Kingdom into a Province.

Ponza. *Pontia*, an Iſland of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*: known by the baniſhment of divers famous *Romans* to it.

Ponzone, a ſmall Town in the Duchy of *Montferrat* in *Italy*. It ſuffered very much in the Wars; till the Peace at *Quiera* in 1631.

Pool, a Market and Borough Town, and Port, in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Cogdean*: encloſed on all ſides, except Northward, with an out-let of the Sea, called *Luckford Lake*; and admitting an entrance into it by one Gate only. *Henry* VI. firſt granted it the privilege of a Haven, and leave to the *Mayor* to Wall it. In this Haven, the Sea ebbs and flows four times in twenty four hours. It elects two Parliament Men, and has the honor beſides to be a County Corporate.

Potremoli, *Pontremulium*, a Town and Seigniory in *Italy*, anciently called *Apua*; at the Foot of the *Apennine*, in the Eaſtern Borders of the States of *Genoua*; fifteen Miles from *Genoua* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Maſſa* to the North. This Town and Seigniory in the Year 1650, was ſold by the *Spaniards* to the Duke of *Tuſcany*; under whom it now is: and has belonging to it a ſtrong Caſtle.

Popayan, *Popaiana*, a great Province in South *America*, in the *Terra Firma*, towards the Mountains; which on the Weſt is bounded by the South Sea, on the South by *Peru*, on the Eaſt by *New Granada*, and on the North by *New Carthagena*. Its greateſt extent is from North to South. The Capital City of it is *Popayan*; ſeated near the riſe of the River of S. *Martha*; one hundred and forty Miles from the South Sea to the Eaſt. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop *de Sancta Fé & Antiquera*. The other Cities are *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Sancta Anna d' Anzerma*, *Carthagena*, *Cali*, *Amaguer*, and *Agreda*. Under the *Spaniards*.

Popſingen, *Popſinga*, a ſmall City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, in the Tract of *Rieſs*; upon the River *Eger*. One Mile from *Norlingen* to the Weſt: An Imperial and Free City.

Porentru, *Brunduſia*, a Town in *Switzerland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Brontrut*; by the *French*, *Porentru*. The Seat of the Biſhop of *Baſil*, and ſubject to him. It ſtands in the Borders of *Suntgow*, and the *Higher Alſatia*; upon the River *Halle*; three *German* Miles from *Ferrette*, (or *Pfirt*) to the Weſt, and ſix from *Baſil*. The Tract in which it ſtands is called *Elſgaw*.

Porimon, *Thermodon*, a River of *Cappadocia*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea.

Poros, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Corinth*, (or *d' Engina*) between the *Morea* and *Athens*: eighteen Miles in compaſs, and very fruitful and populous. Now under the *Venetians*.

Portalegre, or *Porto-Alegre*, *Portus Alacris*, *Amæa*, a City in *Portugal* in the Province of *Alentejo*, towards the Borders of *Extremadura*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Evora*; fourteen Miles from that City, and twenty eight from *Lisbon* to the Eaſt: thirty three from the *Atlantick* Ocean, Eaſt. Well fortified, upon a River; and giving the Title of a *Count*.

Port-au-Prince, a Town upon the South Coaſt of the Iſle of *Cuba*, in the *Weſt-Indies*; with a Port, which drives a great Trade in Hides.

Port aux Prunes, a Country in the North of the Iſle of *Madagaſcar*.

Il Portatore, *Ufens*, a River in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which ariſeth at a place called *Caſenove*, two Miles from *Sezze*, (a Town in the ſame Province,) and falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, near *Terracina*; ſixty Miles from *Naples* to the Weſt.

Portland, *Vindelis*, a ſmall Peninſula in *Dorſetſhire*; which ſhoots into the *Britiſh* Sea, about nine Miles from Northward to South. The principal place in it is called *Portland* Caſtle, built by *Henry* VIII. Oppoſite

ſite to which, towards *Weymouth*, on the Land ſide, ſtands *Sandford* Caſtle; and theſe two together command all Ships that paſs into the road here. This Iſland belongs to the Church of *Wincheſter*, by the Gift of *Edward* the Confeſſor. It hath one Church, on the South Eaſt ſide near the Sea; affords Corn in good plenty, and excellent paſture for Sheep: but its Quarries of Stone, of late much uſed in Building, are its moſt remarkable Commodity. *Charles* I. in 1632, Created *Richard* Lord *Weſton* of *Neyland*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, Earl of *Portland*: which Title continued in the ſame Family for three ſucceſſions in the Perſons of *Jeremy*, Son to *Richard*; *Charles*, Son and Heir to *Jeremy*; and *Thomas Weſton*, Uncle to *Charles*.

Porto, *Puerto*, *ein Port*, *un Port*, a Port, or Haven, is a part of the Sea, ſo incloſed and deep, that Ships may ſafely ride in it; Load and Unload; whether it be made by Art or Nature. All which vulgar Names in *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *German*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, are derived from the *Latin* Word *Portus*, ſignifying the ſame thing.

Porto, *Portus Auguſti*, *Portus Romanus*, an Epiſcopal City, which once ſtood at the Mouth of the *Tiber*, in the States of the Church; and had a conſiderable Port to it, built by the Emperor *Claudius*; then repair'd by *Trajan*. But both that and the City, for the unwholſomeneſs of the Air, have been deſerted and deſtroyed; tho giving a title to one of the ſix Senior Cardinals.

Porto, *Port à Port*, and *Cividad de Puerto*, *Portus Cale*, is a great City, and a conſiderable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; at the Mouth of the *Douro*, on the North Side of that River: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Braga*; and has a large, ſafe, and convenient Haven upon the Weſtern Ocean; within one League of which this City is built: eight from *Braga* to the South, and forty ſeven from *Lisbon* to the North. This City took its Name from *Cale*, a Village near it; and gave the Name of *Portugal* to the Kingdom (before called *Luſitania*:) it being one of the firſt and moſt frequented Ports of that Kingdom. Long. 11. 15. Lat. 41. 10.

Porto de Acauntla, a great and celebrated Port, in *New Spain* in *America*; in the Province of *Guatimala*, upon the South Sea; near *Santta Trinidada*.

Porto Bela, *Portus Belus*, a new City in South *America*, upon the Shoars of the North Sea: which has a celebrated Haven, ſecured by two ſtrong Forts; eighteen Leagues from *Panama* to the North, in the Province of *Terra Firma*. This City was taken and plundered by the Buccaniers.

Port en Beſſin, *Portus Bajocenſis*, a Port in *Normandy*, on the *Britiſh* Sea; one League North of *Bajeux*.

Porto Bello, *Portus Gazarum*, *Majuma*. See *Gazara*.

Porto Bon, *Achaorum Portus*, *Portus Bonus*, a Haven on the *Euxine* Sea, at the Mouth of the *Nieper*.

Porto di Cozuna, *Portus Brigantius*, a large Port in *Gallicia* in *Spain*; ten Leagues from *Compoſtella* to the North.

Porto deſire, a Port in *Magellania*; between the River of Plate, and the *Terra de Fuego* in South *America*. It is otherwiſe called *Baya de los Trabaios*. The entrance into it is about half a League over: where ſtand two ſmall Iſlands. It affords freſh Water.

Porto Ercole, or *Hercole*, *Portus Herculis*, a Sea-Port in the States of *Siena*; on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; five Miles from *Orbitello* to the South, and twelve from *Talamont* to the ſame. In the Hands of the *Spaniards*: it has a Fort and a ſmall Haven.

Porto di Gozio, *Carbonaria*, a Haven at the Mouth of the *Po*; which takes its Latin Name from a black Tower. It is the Southern Branch of the North Branch of that River: in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, under the Dominion of the Pope: within ſix Miles of the Borders of the States of *Venice* to the South. And made by that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *Il Po di Ariano*, or the Right Hand Branch.

Porto di Gruaro, *Portus Romatinus*, a Town in *Friuli*; upon the River *Lemene*, (*Romatinum*) under the *Venetians*: two Miles from *Concordia*, a ruined City to the North. The Biſhop of which reſides in this Town: forty Miles from *Venice* to the Eaſt, and twenty five from *Aquileja*.

Porto di Lione, *Piræus*, the Port of *Athens* in *Achaia*, 5 Miles South of the City; joined to it by a double Wall, built by *Themiſtocles*, in the year of *Rome* 276; which was ruined by the Victorious *Lacedæmonians*, in the year of the World 3546, and of *Rome* 350, after the taking of *Athens*: being rebuilt, it was afterwards ruined by *Sylla*. This Haven would then contain four hundred Ships; and was both as to Peace and War, one of the moſt frequented Ports in the World. In after-times it took the Name of *Port Lione*, from a huge Marble Statue of a Lion, of admirable work, placed at the bottom of the Bay in a ſitting Poſture, but erect upon his fore Feet, ten Foot in height. This Harbor would not hold above thirty or forty of the Ships of our Times, as Mr. *Wheeler* judged. Nor is there any one Houſe or Habitation in this Place, except a Warehouſe for the receiving of Merchandiſe. The true Long. of it is 53. 00. Lat. 38. 05. as Mr. *Vernon* found it. This Port, and *Athens* it ſelf ſubmitted to the *Venetian* General *Moroſini*, *Sept.* 1687. *Vid. Athens*. It is alſo called *Porto di Setines*.

Porto Famine. See *Civdad del Rè Philippe*.

Porto Fino, *Portus Delphini*, a ſmall Town and Port of *Italy*, about twenty Miles from *Genoua* to the Eaſt; towards the Gulph of *Rapallo*.

Porto Longone, *Portus Longus*, a large ſafe Haven in the Iſle of *Ilua*, or *Elve*; under the *Spaniards*, ever ſince 1577. Fortified by them in 1606. Taken by the *French* in 1646. Retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1650. It ſtands over againſt *Piombino*, twelve Miles to the South; fifty four from *Ligorne*, thirty ſeven from the Iſle of *Corſica* to the Eaſt. Before under the Princes of *Piombino*.

Porto Lovis, *Lewis*, or *Blavet*, *Portus Ludovici*, *Blabia*, a ſtrong Town in *Bretagne* in *France*; at the Mouth of the River *Blave*: which has a large Haven. Twelve Leagues from *Vannes* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Quimper* to the Eaſt. This Town ſprung up out of the ruins of *Blavet*, an old Town near it.

Port Lovis, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, near Mount *de Sete*. This Haven and Port was made by a vaſt Artificial Mount, raiſed out of the Sea with a mighty expence. It ſtands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and five from *Agde* to the Eaſt.

Porto Maſſa, *Portus Mauritius*, a pleaſant Town in the State of *Genoua*; upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, well Peopled: it ſtands near *Onelia*, upon a Hill; in the midſt between *Savona* to the Eaſt, and *Nizza* to the Weſt, thirty ſix Miles from either: but it has now no Port, as *Baudrand* aſſures us on his own knowledge.

Il Porto di Paula, *Portus Paulæ*, a Sea-Port in the State of the Church, in *Campagna di Roma*; near Mount *Circello*; into which the Lake of *Santta Maria* venta it ſelf. Able to contain two thouſand Ships: it has every where the marks of a *Roman* Port, but being neglected fills up with Sand.

Porto

Porto de la Paz, *Portus Pacis*, a Port at the North end of the Iland of *Hispaniola*; where there is of late a *French* Colony settled.

Porto di Primaro, a Town and Port in the Dutchy of *Ferrara* in *Italy*, where a branch of the *Po*, called *Po di Primaro*, delivers it self into the Gulph of *Venice*. It has a Tower for its defence.

Porto di san Pedro, a Port in South *America*, towards the Mouth of the *Rio Grande*, and East of the River *Plata*: upon the Sea of *Paraguay*.

Porto Ravaglioso, *Portus Orestis*, a Port in the Province of the further *Calabria*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea: at the Mouth of the River *Marro*, near *La Palma*. Thirty Miles from *Regio* to the North, and twenty from *Tropea* to the South. It is of great Antiquity, but no great use.

Porto Ricco, or *S. Jean de Porto Ricco*, or *Puerto Rico*, *Portus Dives*, a City in South *America*; seated at the North end of an Iland of the same name in the North Sea; which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *S. Dominico*. Taken and plundered by the *English* in 1595. and by the *Hollanders* in 1615. The Iland lies eight Leagues from *Hispaniola* to the East, at the entrance of the Gulph of *Mexico*, about a hundred thirty six Leagues from the Continent of *America* to the South: thirty or thirty five long from East to West, and twenty in breadth. First discovered by *Chr. Columbus* in 1493; who dedicated it to *S. John Baptist*; and called this Place *Porto Ricco*, because the greatest Galleons ride in its Port in Safety. The *Spaniards* began to plant their Colonies here in 1510. They have secured this Port with two strong Castles, beside two little Forts. The whole Iland enjoys a temperate Air, a fruitful Soil for Sugar, Ginger, Cassia, and Cattel: but the antient *Indian* Natives have all been barbarously murdered by the *Spaniards*.

Porto Royal, *Portus Regius*, a Port of North *America*, in the Province of *Tabasca*; in the Confines of *Tucatan*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*: called by the *Spaniards*, *El Puerto Real*. ¶ There is another *Porto* of the same name in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, over against the Isle of *Cadiz*; which of old was called *Portus Gaditanus*.

Port Royal in *New France*, in North *America*, in the Province of *Acadia*, was taken by the *English*, and restored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667. It stands at the bottom of the Bay of *France*, and has a safe and large Harbour.

Port Royal, a Port in *Florida*, near *Virginia*.

Port Royal, a celebrated Nunnery near *Chevreuse* in *France*, six Leagues from *Paris*.

Port Royal, a Port on the South of *Jamaica*, in the Hands of the *English*: by whom the Town was built. Which (before the late dreadful Earthquake 1692. ruined the greatest part of it), had in it above one thousand and five hundred Houses; and extended twelve Miles in length; extremely populous, it being the Scale of Trade in that Iland. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land which makes the Harbor, and runs into the Main about twelve Miles; having the Sea on the South, and the Harbor on the North. The Harbor is about three Leagues broad; and in most places so deep, that a Ship of one thousand Tun may lay her Sides to the Shoar of the Point; Load and Unload at pleasure; and it affords good Anchorage all over. For the security of it there is built a very strong Castle, always well Garrisoned with Soldiers; and has sixty pieces of Cannon mounted. Yet this Town stands upon a loose Sand; which affords neither Graft, Stone, fresh Water, Trees, nor any other thing that could encourage the building of a Town, besides the goodness and convenience of the Harbor.

Porto Padione, *Edron*, a Port on the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Chiosa*, (*Fossa Clodia*) a City in that State; twenty five Miles from *Venice*.

Porto di Palo, *Salorius*, a Port in *Catalonia*; four Miles from *Tarragona* towards *Barcinone*.

Porto Santo, *Cerne*, one of the *Azore* Islands; discovered by the *Portuguese* in 1428. and by them called *Ilha de Puerto Santo*: Not far from the *Madera*; about eight Leagues in Circuit.

Porto Seguro, a City, Port, and Prefecture in *Brasil* in South *America*, upon the Sea Coast; under the *Portuguese*. The Prefecture lyes betwixt that called *los Ilheos*, and the other of *Spiritu Santo*.

Port Vendres, *Portus Veneris*, a large Port in the County of *Russilion*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea: in the Borders of *Catalonia*. Seventeen Miles from *Perpignan* to the North-East. It has this name from a Temple dedicated to *Venus*, in the times of Paganism; which stood near it.

Porto Venere, *Portus Veneris*, *Portus Veneris*, a Town in the States of *Genoua*; which has a Haven and a Castle, built by the *Genouese* in 1113: seated over against the Isle of *Palmaria*. Sixty Miles from *Genoua*, and three from the Gulph *del Spezza* to the East.

Porto Viejo, a Town and Port in *Peru* in South *America*, upon the Pacifick Ocean; in the Province, and not far from the City, *Quito*.

Porto Zora, *Pisidon*, a City of *Africa Propria*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; now called *Zora* by the *Europeans*, and *Zuarat* by the *Moors*. It is a strong Place, which has a large Harbor belonging to it, in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Tripoli* to the West: taken and plundered by the Knights of *Malta* not long since.

Portsmouth, *Portus Magnus*, a Town in *Hantshire*, in the Hundred of *Porrs down*, of great Antiquity; called by *Ptolemy* Μέγας λιμὴν, the *Great Haven*; the Old Town then stood higher up. The New Town is built upon an Iland, called *Portsey*; (which is about fourteen Miles in Circuit, and at a full Tide floats in Salt Water); by a Bridge on the North joined to the Continent. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall, covered with Earth: on the North-East, near the Gate, it has a Fort; and two Block-Houses at the entry of the Haven; built of hewen Stone, by *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. To which Qu. *Elizabeth* added other Works, and a Garrison to watch and defend the Place. The latter Princes have built Storehouses for all sorts of Naval Provisions, and Docks for the building of Ships. In Mr. *Cambdens* time it was more resorted to on the account of War, than Commerce; and had little other Trade then what arose from the boiling of Salt. But since, its Trade is much encreased. It is grown populous; a good Nursery for Sea-men; and a Corporation, represented by two Burgesses in the Lower House of Parliament. Giving also the Title of Dutchess to the Lady, *Louise de Querouaille* Created by K. *Charles* II. 1673. Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*.

Portugal, *Lusitania*, *Portugallia*, a Kingdom on the West of *Spain*: bounded on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Algarve*, (which is annexed to this Kingdom); on the East by *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Leon*; and on the North by *Galicia*. It lies on the Sea Coast from North to South four hundred Miles; not above one hundred where broadest, and eighty in the narrower places; eight hundred and seventy nine in Compass. Divided into five Provinces, to wit, *Entre Douro e Minho*, *Tralos Montes*, *Beira*, *Estremadura*, and *Alentejo* or *Entre Tejo e Guadiana*; whereunto was added *Algarve*, under

Alphonsus

Alphonſus III. with the Title of a Kingdom. The principal Rivers are thoſe four expreſſed in the Names of the Provinces, *Douero*, *Minho*, *Tajo* and *Guadiana*, which furniſh the Kingdom with very convenient Ports. It was anciently called *Luſitania*, from the the *Luſitani* its firſt Inhabitants; and took the preſent Name about the fifth Century, from *Portocale*, a celebrated Mart. The Air is generally healthful; the Earth Hilly and Barren, eſpecially as to Corn, which is much of it imported from *France*. But it yields Wine, Fruits, Fiſh, Game, Salt, Horſes, and *Mines*. And is ſo very populous about *Spain*, eſpecially towards the Sea, that they reckon more than four hundred Cities, or great privileged Towns; three Archbiſhopricks, ten Biſhopricks, and above four thouſand Pariſhes. This Kingdom is ſaid to be founded by one *Henry* Earl of *Lorain* about 1099. For this Prince having ſhewn much Gallantry in the Wars againſt the *Moors*, was by *Alphonſus* VI. King of *Caſtile*, rewarded with the Marriage of *Tereſia* (a Natural Daughter of his,) and a part of this Kingdom, with the Title of an Earl. The Son of this *Henry*, (*Alphonſus* I.) having in 1139. in the Battel of *Obrique* defeated five *Mooriſh* Kings, aſſumed the Title of King. This Prince aſſembled the Eſtates of his Kingdom at *Lamego*, in the Province of *Beira*: who there paſſed a Law called the *Law* or *Statute of Lamego*, for the excluſion of Strangers from the Crown, which remains in full force to this day. His Poſterity enjoyed this Kingdom; and very much inlarged it by Victories againſt the *Moors* at home, and by the Diſcovery of ſeveral unknown Countries abroad, for ſeventeen Deſcents. Amongſt which, *John* I. ſtyled the *Father of his Country*, ſucceeded in 1385. tho only the Natural Son of *Peter* I. the King, ſave one, immediately preceding his aſcenſion. But *Sebaſtian* a young Prince (who ſucceeded King *John* III. in 1557.) periſhing in a Battel in *Africa*, in 1580. and *Henry* dying ſoon after, (who was a Church-man, very old when he came to the Crown;) *Philip* II. King of *Spain* obtained this Kingdom by force, and a pretended Title in 1584. After whom *Philip* III. and IV. ſucceſſively enjoyed it. But in 1640. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, who had a better Title, encouraged by the unſupportableneſs of the *Spaniſh* Government to the *Portugueze*, by an univerſal Revolt of the people in all parts, ejected the *Spaniards* and aſſumed the Kingdom: ſucceeded in it by two of his Sons; the youngeſt of which, *Peter*, is now King of *Portugal*, and the ſecond of his Name.

Portzebera, a River of *Italy*, which falls into the Sea by *Genoua*.

Poſega, or *Poſſega*, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, upon the River *Oriawa*; eight Miles from the *Save* to the North, thirty from *Gradiſca* to the Eaſt; it conſiſts of about ten thouſand Houſes. They are mean and ſmall, after the manner of the Buildings in this Country. It is ſeated in a very fruitful Earth, which produceth Fruits of all ſorts, of a more than ordinary ſize; and gives its name to a County lying betwixt the *Save* and the *Drave*. This Town fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, under *Solyman the Magnificent*, about 1544. together with *Walpo* and *Quinque Eccleſiæ*: and continued ſo till 1687. when the *Turkiſh* Army after the Battel of *Mohacs* revolting from, and mutinying againſt the *Prime Vifier* their General; the Garriſon which was laid in this City to defend it, (of a ſudden, no Enemy being near them) deſerted, and carried many of the Inhabitants with them, and ſlew others. Whereupon General *Dunewalt*, (who had then croſſed the *Drave* to beſiege *Zygeth*,) returned and took Poſſeſſion of it, without force, or any oppoſition: and immediately took care to ſecure it, by raiſing new Works and Forts. Four hundred Villages depend upon this City.

Poſnan, *Poſnum*, or *Poſen*, *Poſnania*, a City in the *Greater Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the ſame Name; built upon the River *Warta*, amongſt the Hills; ſeven Miles from *Gneſna* to the Weſt, twenty from *Franckfort* upon the *Oder* to the Eaſt, and as many from *Wratiſlaw* to the North: it is little, yet a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*; and has an excellent and well built Caſtle. The **Palatinate of Poznanskie**, is bounded on the Weſt by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*; on the North by the *Further Pomerania*; on the Eaſt by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*; & on the South by *Muſnia*.

Poſon. See *Preſburg*.

Potenza, *Potentia*, a City of *Italy*, aſcribed by *Ptolemy* to *Lucania*; now ſeated in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; at the foot of the *Apennine*: fifteen Miles from *Acerenza* to the North-Weſt, and eighteen from *Veneſa* (*Venuſia*) to the South. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Acerenza*; and now in a tolerable good condition.

Potherens, a River of the Iſland of *Crete*, mentioned by ancient Writers, as paſſing by the City *Gortis*, or *Gortyna*, there.

Potoſi, *Potoſium*, a great City in *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the South part of that Country; in a Province called *Los Charcas*: ſeated at the foot of a Mountain of the ſame Name, and divided in two by a Rivulet from a Lake that ſtands about a quarter of a League off. Eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *La Plata* to the Eaſt, eighty from the *Pacifick Ocean* to the Eaſt, one hundred and ſixty from *Cuſco* to the South. Moſtly regarded on the account of rich Mines of Silver here diſcovered in 1544. by the *Spaniards*; who built this City, and call it an *Imperial* one: which is ſince become one of the greateſt, richeſt, and moſt populous Cities in *America*: adorned with divers Magnificent Churches and Monaſteries; and inhabited by above twenty thouſand people, *Spaniards*, Strangers, *Indians*, *Mouſatees*, &c. almoſt every one appearing in Gold and Silver.

Potton, a Market Town in *Bedfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Biggleſwade*, bordering upon *Cambridgeſh.*

Pouges, a Village in the Province of *Nivernois* in *France*, betwixt *Nevers* and *la Charité*; much frequented upon the account of two Medicinal Springs at it, which have long been in great eſteem for the curing of the Dropſie.

Pouligny, or *Poligny*, *Polichnium*, a Caſtle in the *Franche Comté*, which was heretofore a place of great ſtrength. It ſtands ſeven Leagues from *Dole* to the South.

Poulton, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderneſs*, upon the River *Iwell*.

Powhatan or **James River**, the principal River in *Virginia*, dividing that Country by the middle. It denominates an *Indian* Kingdom there, in which Captain *Smith* in his Voyages made large Diſcoveries. The Capital Town of it was *Pomeiok*.

Powis, or *Powiſland*, a Sovereign Principality, in the former times, in *Wales*; whereof *Mathraval* in the County of *Montgomery* was the Capital.

Pozzuolt, or *Pozzuolo*, *Puteoli*, *Dicearchia*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania*; built by the *Samians*; and called *Flavia* by *Veſpaſian*; now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Naples*: It ſtands upon an Hill, by the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; upon which it has a large and ſafe Haven, and a Bay of the ſame name; eight Miles from *Naples* to the Weſt. There are within the bounds of this City, thirty five natural Baths: which have their different ſorts of warm Water, wonderouſly uſeful for the Cure of ſeveral Diſeaſes. This City was the place, to which the *Roman* Emperours retreated, (for the moſt part) for their divertiſement and

pleasure: at this day a great, populous, fine City: in which the *Spaniards* have built a Cittadel. There are very many *Roman* Antiquities, and natural Rarities in it, not easily to be found elsewhere: Some Remains particularly of *Caligula's* Bridge, of three thousand nine hundred Paces, over the *Gulph*, reaching from *Pozzuoli* to *Baiæ*; which he proudly passed and repassed in triumph. Mr. *Sandys* in his Travels has largely described others of these.

Prague, by the Inhabitants called *Prag*, *Praga*, *Cæsargis*, *Marobudum*, *Bubienum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; an Archbishopric, kinstituted by Pope *Clement* VI. and the Royal City; or rather three Cities within one Wall; which together make it undoubtedly the greatest City in *Germany*. It stands upon the River *Muldau*, (called by the Inhabitants *Vetaus*) a large rapid River, covered by a Stone Bridge of sixteen great Arches, seventeen hundred foot long, and thirty five broad. This City is divided into three parts; the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Little* City. The *Old* lies on the East of the *Muldau*; very populous, full of Buildings; and in this the University was founded by the Emperor *Charles* IV. about the year 1370. 2. The *New* is very large; separated from the former by a large Ditch or Trench. 3. The *Klein Seitten*, or *Lesser Prague*, for pleasantness, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces, far exceeds the other two: this lies on the West of the *Muldau*: in this is the Royal Palace, the Cathedral Church (dedicated to S. *Veit*) built by S. *Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, in 923. The Circuit of the City is very great: there are many Hills and void spaces in it; yet it is more populous than *Florence*, and the Streets larger. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, has given an exact account of it. It seems to be a Place of great Antiquity; and to be the *Marobudum* of *Ptolemy*. *John* King of *Bohemia* took it from *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, in 1311. The Inhabitants imprisoned *Wincestaus* their King in 1392. *George Podiebrach*, the Revenger of the Perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, took it in 1441. The University was opened here by *Charles* IV. Emperour of *Germany*, in 1370. which has had above forty thousand Students at once in it; especially in the time of *John Hus*, about 1409. (whose Doctrines were condemned in a Council, assembled by the Archbishop of *Prague* here in 1405. according to the *German Writers*.) But it is most famous for the Defeat of the Protestant Forces near its Walls, *Novemb.* 8. 1620. by *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria*; which was after severely revenged in the *Swedish* Wars. And in this City *May* 26. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperour and his Protestant Subjects. It lies fifteen *German* Miles from *Budweis* to the North, eighteen from *Dresden*, and thirty eight from *Vienna* to the North-East. A Fire endammaged it *June* 21. 1689. to the value (as they computed it) of two Millions. Long. 36. 38. Lat. 50. 06.

Pragoca, *Lithoprosopus*, a Mountain of *Phanicia*; between *Tripoli* and *Botrys*.

Praleba, *Hamus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Prato, a small Town in the Province of *Toscana* in *Italy*, upon the River *Bisentio* betwixt *Florence* and *Pistoia*.

Precop, *Perisop*, *Procopias*, *Procopiana*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, *Tartaria Precopensis*, *Taphræ*, a City, and strong Fort in the entrance of the Neck of *Crim Tartary*: from whence that Peninsula is sometimes called **Precopata**: and the *Tartarian* Inhabitants, the *Precopensian Tartars*. After the *Muscovites* obtained that great Victory over the *Tartars* in 1689. (wherein they slew thirty thousand of them, with one of the *Han's* Sons, upon the place) the *Tartars* retiring into the *Crim*, abandoned *Perisop* to the Conquerours; which is a most important Pass.

Przemislaw, *Premislia*, a great and strong City in the Province of *Russia*, properly so called, in *Poland*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburgh*: standing upon the River *San*, towards the Borders of *Hungary*.

Pressburg, *Posonium*, *Pisonium*, *Flexum*, the Capital City of that part of *Hungary*, which remained to the Emperour before his late Conquests; called by the *Hungarians* *Poson*; by the *Germans* **Pressburg**; by the *Poles* **Przespurg**. It is seated upon the *Danube*; eight *German* Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and as many from *Newheusel* and *Comora* to the North-West; seventy from *Raab*. The Capital of a County of the same name; between *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Danube*. It has a considerable Castle, built of White Stone, on the top of an Hill, (a stately and beautiful Pile) to preserve it from the Inroads of the *Turks*. After *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, the Archbishops See was removed hither: the Assemblies of the States of *Hungary*, have been of late ever held in this City. After *Newheusel* in 1662. fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, it was fortified: being then a Frontier. Prince *Joseph* Archduke of *Austria* (the present Emperour's eldest Son) was crown'd King of *Hungary* here, *Decemb.* 9. 1687. That Clause in the one and thirtieth Article of King *Andrew's* Decrees in 1222 (confented to by *Ferdinand* I.) which makes it lawful for the Subjects to rise up in Arms against their Prince, in the case of his acting contrary to Law, being particularly excluded out of the Coronation-Oath by the Consent of the States of that Kingdom: And the Crown thence forward to descend by Inheritance. A Council was celebrated here in 1309. which Pope *Clement* V. confirmed.

Prestultine, a Valley in *Piedmont*; famous for a defeat of the *Savoyards*, in 1663. by the Protestants of that Valley, in the defence of their Lives; contrary to the Faith given assaulted by sixteen thousand Horse and Foot; which they forced to a Retreat, with the loss of one thousand of the Assailants.

Prescot, a Market Town in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Derby*.

Prestetyn, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Radnor*.

Prester Johns Kingdom, the same with *Abyssinia* in the *Upper Æthiopia*: But the Origine of this appellation of it, is not so easily determined: As whether coming from one *Johannes Presbyter*, a *Nestorian*, who in 1145. usurped the Crown of *Tartary*, and might leave his Successors his name. Or, from *Pretiosus Johannes*, which is the *Latin* Interpretation of the Title, *Belul-Gian*, that the *Abyssines* give their King. Or, from *Presto Chan* in the *Persian* Language, signifying a *Christian Emperour*, &c. For we find no agreement either in Travellers, or the Learned *Etymologists*, about it. And some moreover attribute this Kingdom not to *Æthiopia*, but *Tartary*.

Preston, a handsome, large, and populous Borough in *Lancashire*, in the Hundred of *Amounderness*: represented in the Lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses; and honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a *County Palatine*. It is seated upon the River *Ribble*, having a fair Stone Bridge over the same.

Prevesa, *Nicopolis*, a City of *Epirus*; called by *Ptolemy* and others, *Cassiopea*. It is seated at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Larta*, or *Prevesa*; near the Shoars of the *Ionian Sea*; between the Islands of *Corfu*, and *Santa Maura*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This City took the name of *Nicopolis* in the time of *Augustus Cæsar*; being built and so called by this Prince, in memory of his Victory obtained at *Actium*, near it, over *Antonius* and

and *Cleopatra*, in a Sea Fight. In 1539. the *Pope*'s and King of *Spain*'s Galleys endeavoured to ſurprize it from the *Turks*, but failed in the attempt. In 1684. *Moroſini* took it, upon a ſurrender, for the *Venetians*. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 39. 25.

Principato Citra, *Principatus Citerior*; the *Hither Principate*; a Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*: bounded on the North by the *Further Principate*, and part of *Terra di Lavoro*; on the Weſt and South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; and on the Eaſt by the *Principate*. It is ſeventy Miles in length from the South-Eaſt to the North Weſt. The Capital of it is *Salerno*; the other Cities are *Amalfi*, *Nocera*, *Marſico*, *Nuovo*, and *Sarno*. A part of the Country of the ancient *Picentini*, and *Lucania*, lies contained in this *Principate*.

Principato Oltra, *Principatus Ulterior*; the *Further Principate*; is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Bounded on the Eaſt and North by the *Capitinate*; the *Terra di Lavoro* to the Weſt, and the *Hither Principate* to the South. *Benevento* is the Capital of it: it has beſides *Conza*, *Avellino*, *Ariano*, and *Cedogna*; in ancient times the greateſt part of this Province belonged to the Church. See *Benevento*.

Il principato di Val di Taro, a Valley and ſmall Province of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, under the Duke of *Parma*: through which the River of its own name, *Taro*, takes its courſe to the *Po*. The Towns *Campiano* and *Borgo di Val di Taro* ſtand in this *Principate*.

Priſtina, a large City in *Bulgaria*, ſituated in the midway between *Niſſa* and *Uſcopia*. Taken by the *Imperialiſts* in the year 1689.

Procchita, or *Procida*, an Iſland three Miles in compaſs, on the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro*; near the Bay of *Naples*: which has a fine Caſtle, and a Monaſtery.

Propontis, the Sea betwixt *Aſia Minor* and *Thrace*: now called the *Sea of Marmora* See *Marmora*.

La Provence, *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*. The firſt part of *France* which the *Romans* conquered, and reduced into the form of a *Roman* Province; from whence it has its Name, (*Provincia Romana*.) In thoſe times it was bounded on the Eaſt by the *Maritim Alpes*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*; on the Weſt by the *Rhoſne*; and on the North by the *Vocontii*, *Caturiges*, and *Ebroduntii*, three *Gallick* Tribes or Nations: within which bounds it contained all theſe other Tribes; the *Cavares*, the *Salii*, *Deſviates*, *Albici*, *Memeni*, and *Oxybii*. It is now much leſs than it was then: but ſtill one of the greateſt Provinces in *France*: bounded on the North by the *Dauphine*; on the Eaſt by the *Alpes*, and the County of *Nizza*; on the Weſt by *Languedoc*, cut off by the *Rhoſne*; and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. From Eaſt to Weſt, from the *Rhoſne* to the *Var*, forty four Leagues: from North to South thirty two: in Circuit one hundred fifty eight; as *Honorate de Bouche* has ſhewn in a very exact Deſcription of it, lately publiſhed. The Capital of this Province is *Aix*; the other Cities are *Antibe*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Digne*, *Dragugnan*, *Frejus*, *Graſſe*, *Marſeille*, *Orange*, *Siſteron*, *Taraſcon*, *Toulon*, *Voiſon*. The Rivers *Rhoſne*, *Var*, *Durance*, *Verdon*, *Argens*, &c. water it. This Province was conquered by the *Romans*, before *Julius Caſar* entered *France*, upon the complaint of the *Marſilians* againſt the *Salians*. *M. Fulvius Flaccus* was ſent with an Army againſt them in the year of *Rome* 627. one hundred twenty three years before the Birth of our Saviour: and the War was ended by *Fabius Maximus* in 632. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of *Chriſt* 411. when it was granted to *Atholphus* (King of the *Goths*) with *Placidia* a Siſter of the Emperour *Honorius*, by that Prince. *Theodorick* expelled this Nation in 462. and brought it under the *Oſtrogoths*, or *Goths* of *Italy*: from whom it paſſed to *Theodobert* King of *Metz*, a *Frank*, about 549. by the Grant of the Emperour *Juſtinian*. From theſe it paſſed to *Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy*: and in 876. *Hugh de Arles* obtained this Province of *Boſon* King of *Burgundy*, by the Title of Earl of *Provence*. It continued under Earls with the changes of Families, till 1481. when *Charles* Earl of *Maine* (the laſt Earl of *Provence*) gave it to *Lewis* XI. King of *France*, his Couſin German; from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. There were in this Province three other ſmall States, not ſubject *de Jure* to the Crown of *France*: as *Avignon* under the Pope; *Nizza* under the Duke of *Savoy*; and *Orange* under the Prince of *Orange*.

Provins, *Provinum*, a Town, ſometime the Capital, of *la Brie* in *France*, upon the River *Vouſie*; whence the *Province-Roſes* take their denomination. It has been underſtood by ſome, to be the *Agendicum* of the Ancients.

Pruſa, See *Burſa*. Beſides which, two other ancient Epiſcopal Cities in *Bithynia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, have their Names remembred by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be now called *Cheru* and *Barech*.

Pruſſia, *Boruſſia*, *Pruthenia*, a great and fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*: (which is a Dukedom) called by the Inhabitants *Prouſs*; by the *Poles* *Pruſſy*; by the *Germans* *Preuſſen*, and by the *Italians* *Pruſſia*. Bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*; on the Weſt by *Pomerania*; on the South by *Poland* and *Mazovia*; & on the Eaſt by *Lithuania* & *Samogitia*. This Province was at firſt under Sovereign Dukes of its own; after that, under the Knights of the *Teutonick Order*, who in 1228. began a long and bloody War towards the Conqueſt of it: in 1454. the Weſtern part was loſt from that *Order*, being ſubdued by the *Poles*: In 1500. the *Grand Maſter of the Order* triumphed over the *Moſcovites*, that had fallen upon *Pruſſia* and *Lithuania*. In 1525. the Eaſtern part ſubmitted to the Crown of *Poland* too. *Albert* Marqueſs of *Brandenburg* (the thirty fourth, and laſt Maiſter of that Order) doing Homage, and obtaining from that Crown the Eaſtern part, with the Title of Duke of *Pruſſia*. It ſtands now divided into two parts, called the *Regal* and the *Ducal Pruſſia*: in the firſt are *Dantzick*, *Marienburg*, *Elbing* and *Thorn*: in the ſecond are *Koningsberg*, and *Memel*. The *Regal Pruſſia*, (*Dantzick* excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in 1655. to the Crown of *Sweden*. The *Ducal* is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, who farmes the *Amber-Fiſhery* along the Coaſt of the *Baltick Sea*, in this Province, at eighteen or twenty thouſand Crowns a year.

Pruth, *Porata*, *Hieraſius*, a River of *Moldavia*; which ariſing in *Red Ruſſia*, entereth *Walachia*; and watereth *Jaczy*, (the Capital of that Province;) and at laſt falleth into the *Danube*.

Prum, or *Prume*, *Prumia*, a Caſtle, Town, and Monaſtery in *Germany*, of the Order of S. *Benedict*, in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*; built by *Pepin* King of *France*, in the year 760. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name; which falls into the *Saar*, betwixt the Electorate of *Trier* and the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*: ſeven Leagues to the North from *Trier*, and ſix from *Limburg* to the South. *Lotharius* the Emperour, Son of *Lewis the Debonnaire*, reſigning the Imperial Dignity, died a *Monk* in this Monaſtery, in 855. In 1576. the Territory belonging to that Abbey (which till then had been ſubject to the Abbot of this Houſe only) fell under the Elector of *Trier*; whoſe Succeſſors are ever ſince the perpetual Adminiſtrators of this Juriſdiction, (confirmed there-

in by the *Diet* at *Ratisbone* in 1654.) which extends to ſome Villages about this Monaſtery.

Pzzemyſl, *Premiſlia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, upon the River *San*, in *Red Ruſſia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lemburg*, and ſixteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Sandomir* to the South, and eighteen from *Lemburg* to the Weſt. It ſtands upon an Hill, well peopled, and in a flouriſhing ſtate.

Pſylli, an ancient people of *Libya* in *Africa*: deſcribed by *Suetonius*, *Herodotus*, *Gellius*, *&c.* to have had a particular art at expelling and mortifying of *Poiſons*; whence *Auguſtus Cæſar*, deſiring to preſerve *Cleopatra* for a Triumph, cauſed theſe *Pſylli* to ſuck the Poiſon out of her: But too late.

Ptolemais. See *Aca*.

Ptolemais Cyrenaica, one of the five Cities of the ancient *Pentapolis* in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; which was a Biſhops See, of great note heretofore in the Perſon of *Syneſius*, its Biſhop; who in 411. aſſembled a Council at it for the excommunication of *Andronicus*, Prefect of the Country. The modern Name of it is *Tolometa*.

Ptolemais Ferarum, See *Suachen*. § The Ancients mention another *Ptolemais*, in the *Thebais*, in *Egypt*; near the *Nile*.

Pucrto. See *Porto*.

Pugan, *Puganum*, a City in the Province of *Queycheu* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Puglia See *Terra di Bari*, *Apulia*, and *Capitanata*.

Pulheli, a Market Town in *Caernarvanſhire* in *Wales*, in the Hundred of *Gyflogion*.

Le Puy, *Podium*, *Anicium*, *Avicium*, *Vellavæ*, *Vellaunorum Urbs*, a great and populous City in the County of *Velay* in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Loyr*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction; and the Biſhop is Earl of *Velay*. It is the Capital of the County in which it ſtands; adorned with many Pariſhes and Religious Houſes: twenty two Leagues from *Lyon* to the North-Weſt, twenty from *Clermont* to the North, and eighteen from *Vienne*. In 1130. the Biſhops of *Aquitain* aſſembled in Council here; condemned *Anacletus*, an Anti-Pope, in favour of the Election of Pope *Innocent* II.

Puy-en Anjou, *Podium Andegavenſe*, a Town in *Anjou* in the Borders of *Poictou*; three Leagues from *Salmur* to the South, and eight from *Poictiers* to the North-Eaſt; near the River *Thoue*.

Puy Laurens, *Puteum Laurentii*, a ſmall Town in *Languedoc*, which has been dignified with the Title of a Dukedom; two Leagues from *Chartres* to the Weſt, and three from *Lavaur*.

Puyg de Cerden, *Jugum Carretanorum*, a Town in *Spain*, in the County of *Cerdaigna*; upon the River *Segre*, in the *Pyrenean* Hills, in the Borders of *France*; fourteen Leagues from *Perpignan*, and ſix from *Urgel*, a City of *Catalonia*. This Town is the Capital of the County in which it ſtands; and was lately in the hands of the *French*; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, reſtored to the *Spaniards*. The *French* call it *Puycerda*.

Puzzuolo, *Puteoli*, See *Pozzuoli*.

Py, a ſmall River in the Biſhoprick of *Reims* in *France*, which falls into the *Suppe*; and with it into the *Aiſne* at *Neufchaſtel*.

Pylus. The Ancients mention ſeveral Towns and Mountains of this Name. The moſt eminent of them, now extant, is *Navarino* in the *Morea*. See *Navarino*.

The Pyramides of Egypt. Theſe, as it were, immortal Buildings, accounted amongſt 7 the Wonders of the World, ſtand the diſtance of about ten Miles from *Cairo* in *Egypt*. *Pliny* ſays, three hundred ſeventy thouſand men were employed upon the largeſt of them, twenty years: whoſe height amounted to five hundred and twenty foot, the breadth ſix hundred eighty two ſquare; aſcended (being the only open one) by two hundred and eighteen ſteps, of about three foot deep. Within, Caverns for the repoſal of dead Bodies; a Hall, a Chamber, and an empty Tomb made of a ſingle Stone of the likeneſs of Porphyry. Without, before it, as before two others of the chiefeſt, appear the Reſts of certain ſquare Edifices like Temples: and hard by, a vaſt Pile, repreſenting the Face and Breaſt of a Woman twenty ſix foot high; which *Pliny* calls *Sphynx*, becauſe there was then a contrivance to utter *Oracles* from it. The ancient *Egyptians* believed, that *Pharaoh* and *Amaſis*, Kings of *Egypt*, lay entombed in theſe *Pyramides*. The *Baſes* of them, as far as to the ſixteenth ſtep upwards, to the North, by time, have been covered with Sand.

The Pyrenean Hills, *Mons Pyrenæus*, one of the greateſt Chains of Mountains in *Europe*: called by the *Spaniards*, *les Montes Pyreneos*; by the *French*, *les Monts Pyrenées*; by the *Italians*, *li Monti Pirenei*. They lie between *France* to the North, and *Spain* to the South; extending from Eaſt to Weſt eighty *Spaniſh* Leagues; that is, from Port *Vendres* (in *Rouſſillon*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*), to S. *Sebaſtian* on the Bay of *Biſcay*: in various places called by different Names.

Pyrgus. See *Porto di Lione*.

Q A.

Qualquivirjo, See *Guadalquivirejo*.

Quadi, the old Inhabitants of *Moravia*, and the North of *Auſtria*, as far as the *Danube*: who maintained a perpetual War with the *Romans*, till the year of Chriſt 163: when they were conquered firſt by *Lechus* Duke of *Poland*. In the time of the Emperour *Valentinian*, they advanced as far as to *Aquileja*: and though the *Marcomanni* dwelt in *Moravia* too, yet the *Quadi* and *them* were two as diſtinct people, as the preſent *Moravians* and the *Tranſ-Danubian Auſtrians*; which latter poſſeſs the Seats of the *Quadi*.

Quancheu, *Quangcheu*, *Quancheum*, the Capital City of the Province of *Quamſi*, in the Kingdom of *China*; ſometime called *Fangcheng* and *Quangtung*; and by Foreigners, *Canton*. It ſtands upon the River *Ta*, which a little lower falls into the Ocean; and affords it a large and ſafe Harbour, defended by two Caſtles. It is ſurrounded with Hills, in Circuit four *German* Miles. Beſieged twelve Months by the *Tartars*; and a laſt taken more by fraud, than force; to the great ruin of it, and the ſlaughter of its Inhabitants in 1650. Long. 140. 30. Lat. 26. 25. according to the laſt and beſt Maps.

Quangan, *Quanganum*, a City in the Province of *Yunnan*, in *China*; in the hands of the King of *Tunkim*.

Quangping, a City of the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Quangſi, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Yunnan* in *China*.

Quangte, a City in the Province of *Nanquin*, or *Nankim*.

Quamſi, or *Quanſi*, *Quanſia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *China*: bounded by *Yunnan* on the Weſt, *Queycheu* on the North, *Cochin China* on the South, *Quantum* on the Eaſt. The Capital of it *Queilin*. It con-

tains

tains eleven Cities, ninety nine great Towns; 186719 Families: the laſt Province which the *Tartars* Conquered.

Quanto, a Province in the Iſle of *Niphon*, in the Kingdom of *Japan*.

Quantum, *Quangtung*, a vaſt Province in *China*; bounded on the North by *Kiamſi*, and *Huquam*; on the Eaſt by *Fokien*; on the Weſt by *Quamſi*, and the Kingdom of *Tumkim*, or *Cochin China*; and on the South by the Ocean. It contains ten Cities, ſeventy three great Towns, and 483360 Families. One of the beſt watered, and moſt fruitful Provinces in this Kingdom.

Quaquacuſt, *la coſte des Dents*, a part of *Guinea* in *Africa*; which extends eight *Spaniſh* Leagues in length from Eaſt to Weſt. See *Guinee*, and *Coſte de dents*.

Quarentan, *Vadicaſſes*, or *Carentan*; a Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*; ſeventeen Leagues from *Caen* to the Weſt, and eight from *Coutances* to the North-Eaſt.

Quars. See *Carin*.

Quebec, the Principal *French* City in *New France* in *America*: taken from the *Indians* in the Conqueſt of this part of their Country by *French* Men, and very ſtrongly fortified.

Queda, a City of the *Eaſt-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malacca*, over againſt *Sumatra*. Long. 125. 31. Lat. 5. 50. It has an excellent Port, and a very great Trade, being much frequented by the *European* Merchants and the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame name; which was ſubject to the King of *Siam*, but has now a Prince of its own.

Quedelinburgh, a Town in the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*. Once a Free Imperial Town, but being afterwards exempted, became (together with its Territory) ſubject to its own Abbeſs, whoſe Houſe here was of great fame. It lies two *German* Miles from *Halberſtad* to the South: now (with its Territory) ſubject to the Duke of *Saxony*. In the year 1085. *Hermannus*, elected *King of the Romans* by the Partiſans of Pope *Gregory* VII. to oppoſe the Emperor *Henry* IV. aſſembled a Council at this Town; in which ſentence of *Anathema* paſſed upon the *Henricianes*, called *Hereticques*; and the Antipope, *Guibertus*, ſet up by the Emperor. There was another in 1103. remarkable for its giving abſolution to *Henry*, Son of the Emperor *Henry* IV. for revolting againſt his Father; tho others place this latter ſometime to *Northauſen* in *Thuringia*.

Quedenau, a Village in the Dukedom of *Pruſſia* in *Poland*. Of great note amongſt the Sea-faring People, for a Church there dedicated to S. *James*; whither they repair to perform their Vows and Devotions.

Queens County, a County in the Province of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; called by the *Iriſh*, *Cunntae Loighſaigh*. Bounded by *Kildare* to the Weſt, *Kilkenny* to the South, and *Kings County* to the Eaſt. The chief Town of which is *Queens Town*, ſixteen Miles from *Kildare* to the Weſt, and twenty two from *Kilkenny* to the North.

Queicheu, *Queicheu*, a Province on the South-Weſt of *China*; bounded on the North with *Suchuen*; on the Eaſt with *Huquam*; on the South with *Quamſi*, and on the Weſt with *Tunnan*. This Province is extremely Mountainous: It has eight Cities, ten great Towns, and forty five thouſand three hundred and three Families. The Capital City is *Queiyan*.

Queicheu, a City in the Province of *Suchuen*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kiang*; built in a very fruitful and well watered Plain. This is the Capital of twelve Towns.

Queilin, a City in the Province of *Quamſi* in *China*, upon the River *Quei*.

Queilloa, *Quiloa*, *Kiloa*, a Kingdom of *Zanguebar*, in *Africa*; between *Moſambique* and *Melinde*; on the Eaſtern Shoar of *Africa*: the King of which is a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*. It has a City of the ſame name, ſeated in an Iſland; which in 1509. was taken by *Francis Almaida*, the *Portugal* Vice-Roy of *Africa*. Long. 63 25. South Lat. 9. 18. This Iſland, called alſo *Queilloa*, hath a ſtrong Cittadel for its defence, together with a famous Port; and is honoured with the Reſidence of the King. § Some place another, an old City, *Queilloa*, upon another quarter of it.

Queite, *Queitum*, a City in the Province of *Honan* in *China*.

Queipang, a great City in the Province of *Queicheu* in *China*.

Quercy, *Cadurcenſis Tractus*, is a County in *Guienne* in *Aquitain*, in *France*; great, populous, and fruitful in Corn, Wine, Cattel, &c. Bounded on the North by *Limoſin*; on the Eaſt by *Auvergne* and *Rovergne*; on the South by *Languedoc*; and on the Weſt by *Agenois* and *Perigort*. The Capital of it is *Cahors*; the other Towns are *Montauban*, *Figeac*, *Gordone*, and *Martel*. This was the Country of the ancient *Caduci* in *Cæſar*, who furniſhed the *Gauls* with twelve thouſand Men in their League againſt the *Romans*. It became united with the Crown of *France* in the Reign of *Philip* the *Hardy*.

Querimba, an Iſland towards the North-Eaſt of *Madagaſcar*.

Quernfurt, a ſmall Town, which is yet the Capital of an Earldom of the ſame name, in the *Upper Saxony*; in the County of *Manſfeld*; under the Duke of *Saxony* ever ſince 1635: but it belonged before to the Biſhop of *Magdeburg*.

Queſnoy, *Querectum*, a ſmall but very ſtrong Town in *Hainault*; three Leagues from *Landrecy* to the North, two from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Cambray*: In the Hands of the *French* ever ſince 1654.

Querimi, *Aphana*, an Iſland in the Gulph of *Perſia*; by others called *Quetumi*.

Quianſy, or *Kiangſy*, *Quianſis*, a Province in *China*, towards the South of that Kingdom; bounded on the Eaſt by *Chekiam*, on the South by *Quantum*, on the Weſt by *Huquam*, and on the North by *Nankim*. The Capital of which is *Nanchang*. It contains thirteen Cities, ſixty ſeven great Towns, and one hundred thirty ſix thouſand ſix hundred and twenty nine Families.

Quibziche, the ſame with *Bernich* in *Barbary*.

Quieras, a ſtrong Town in *Piedmont*, upon an Hill and the Banks of the River *Tanaro*: where the famous Treaty betwixt *France*, *Spain*, the Empire, *Savoy*, and *Modena* was celebrated in 1631.

Quimper, *Coriſopitum*, a City in the Province of *Britagne*, in the Territory of *Cornwaile*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; upon the *Oder*. Three Leagues from the Ocean to the North, ten from *Breſt*, and forty from *Rennes*. Called commonly alſo *Quimper-Corantine*, from *Corantinus*, the ſuppoſed Tutelar Saint of the Dioceſe: to whom is Dedicated here the Cathedral Church.

Quimperlay, a Town in *Britagne*, upon the River *Iſoste*; two Leagues from the Sea, and ten from *Quimper* to the Eaſt.

Quinborough or *Queenborough*, the chief Town of the Iſland of *Sheppey* in *Kent*, in *Scray* Lath; which hath the honor to be repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the

the Lower Houſe of Parliament; and to be ſecured by a Caſtle Royal.

Quinque Eccleſiæ, a City of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the Inhabitants, *Oregiazae*; by the *Germans*, *Funfkirchen*; by the *Turks*, *Perſcheu*; by the *French*, *Cinq Egliſes*. It ſtands in the County of *Baran*, upon the River *Keeriz*, not far from the *Drave*: ſix *German* Miles from the *Danube*, twenty three from *Belgrade* to the North-Weſt, fourteen from *Alba Regalis*, twelve from *Buda* to the South. It has this name from five noble Churches which were heretofore in this City. *Stephen* King of *Hungary* eſtabliſhed the Biſhoprick here, (in 1009,) under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. *Solyman* the Magnificent took it with great difficulty, in 1543: and died in it after, whilſt his Army lay before *Sigeth*, in 1566. Count *Serin* II. burnt it and the Bridge of *Eſſeck* in 1664. Having been ſurpriſed and plundered by the *Croatian* Army, in 1685. the year following after the taking of *Buda*, it was ſurrendered without reſiſtance to the *Imperialiſts*. The *Turkiſh* Governor ſaying; *Now the old Hen was eſcaped out of their Hands, the Chickens would follow her*. Long. 42. 08. Lat. 46. 09.

Quinſay, *Kingſai*, *Kingſa*, or *Kangcheu*, and *Quiſay*, a vaſt City in the Province of *Chequin*; which in 1300. was the Capital, and Royal City of *China*, the Reſidence of the Emperors: ſaid then to be ten Leagues in length, five broad, and thirty in Circuit; containing about a Million of Families: to have twelve hundred and ſixty Stone Bridges, a Lake in the midſt of it about thirty Miles in circumference, four hundred and ſeventy Gates, with a Wall thirty Leagues in compaſs of that breadth at the top, that twelve Horſemen might Ride a breaſt without any inconvenience upon it. This City ſtands upon the River *Cientang*, about forty Leagues from the Eaſtern Ocean. Some confound it with *Peking*. The *Cham of Tartary* is ſaid to keep a Garriſon in it of thirty thouſand Men.

St. Quintin, *Quintinum*, a City in the Province of *Picardy* in *France*; which is the Capital of *Vermandois*; and ſprung up out of the ruins of *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, a *Roman* Town. Famous for a great defeat of the *French* Forces; upon which it was yielded to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who beſieged it in 1557. But the getting of this Town was the loſs of *Calais*: the Garriſon of which was drawn out by King *Philip* to manage this Siege; two years after, the *French* recovered *S. Quintin* by a Treaty, and kept *Calais* too. It ſtands upon the River *Somme*; ſix Leagues from *Perronne* to the Eaſt, and ſeven from *Cambray* to the South.

Quir, a part of the unknown *Terra Auſtralis*; diſcovered by a *Spaniard* of the Name, but uncultivated as yet by *Europeans*.

Quiſcon, or *Quiſcun*, *Ionia*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Quiſo, *Ciſſa*, a River of the *Colchi*; which falls into the *Euxine* Sea; ſeventy ſix Miles South of the Mouth of the *Phaſis*; now called *il Fazo*.

Quieſs, *Quiſſus*, a River of *Bohemia*, in the *Lower Sileſia*; which in the Borders of *Luſatia* falls into the *Borber*, near *Sagan*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Glogau* to the Weſt.

Quiteva, or *Quieteva*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, on the South of *Æthiopia*; heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Monomapa*; towards *Zanguebar*.

Quito, a Province of *Peru*, in South *America*, in the North part of that Kingdom: between the Province of *Quixo* to the Eaſt, and the *Pacifick* Ocean to the Weſt; eighty Leagues long, and thirty five broad. It had at firſt Kings of its own; but before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was Conquered by the King of *Peru*; and together with it, fell under the Dominion of *Spain*.

El Quito, the Capital City of the Province called by its name; a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lima*; in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Mountain called *Volcano Pinta*; near *Machangara* and *Machangavilla*, two Rivers almoſt under the Line. It is likewiſe called *S. Franciſco del Quito*. Two hundred and fifty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Lima* to the North, and ſix from the *Pacifick* Ocean to the Eaſt. In 1586. there was an Univerſity opened here.

The Government of **Quito**, is a conſiderable part of South *America*; and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the North it is bounded with *Popian*; on the Eaſt with the Rivers of *Pulumaio*, and *Amazons*; on the South with the reſt of *Peru*, and on the Weſt with the *Pacifick* Ocean. The *Andes* divide it into two parts; beſides *Quito*, it contains *Canela*, *Quixos*, and the South and middle *Popian*; with ſome other Territories of ſmall Note. This is a fruitful, populous, and well watered Province.

Quivira, a Province in North *America*; between *New Mexico*, Mount *Sual*, and *Florida*; which was never Conquered by any of the *European* Nations, nor indeed throughly Diſcovered. It affords good paſturage along the Sea Coaſt.

Quixos, or *los Quixos*, *Quixorum Provincia*, a Province in the North of *Peru*; between *Quito* to the Weſt, and *Canela* to the Eaſt; firſt Diſcovered in 1557. by the *Spaniards*, who have only four Colonies in it.

R A.

Raab, *Taurinum*. See *Gewer*.

Raab, or *le Rab*, *Arrabo*, a River of *Hungary*; which ariſeth in the *Lower Stiria*, near *Gratz*: and running Eaſtward through the *Lower Hungary*, by the Counties of *Salawar* and *Gewer*, it entertains the *Lauſnitz*, the *Binca*, and the *Gnutz*; and watering *S. Gothard*, and *Kerment*, beneath *Sarvar* it divides into two Branches: the right Hand Branch is called *Rabnitz*, the other *Rab*: theſe two make the Iſle of *Rab*, ſeven *German* Miles in length. At *Rab* or *Javarin*, they reunite into one Stream again; and fall into the *Danube*. This River is particularly memorable for a great Defeat of the *Turkiſh* Forces, by the *French* and *Germans*, in 1664. upon the Banks of it near *Kerment*. See *Ricaut's* State of the *Ottoman* Empire, pag. 207.

Rabſteins, *Rapiſtanum*, a Town in the *Upper Languedoc* in the Diocefe of *Alby*, in *France*, upon the River *Tarn*: whoſe Coat of Arms is, three *Turneps* ſuitable to the Derivation of its Name from both the *French* and *Latin*, *Rave*, and *Rapa*, a *Turnep*.

Rabath, *Oppidum Novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fez*; ſixty two Miles from *Tangier*, and ſeventy four from *Fez*.

Rabath. See *Petra*.

Racanella, *Cyſtarnus*, a River of the *Hither Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Coſano*, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*.

Rachelſpurg. See *Ratzburgh*.

Rachelſpurg, *Polemium*, *Raceburgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Stiria*; upon the River *Muer*; under the Emperor, as Archduke of *Auſtria*; four *German* Miles from the Borders of *Hungary* to the Weſt, and ſix from *Gratz* to the Eaſt. This City

is a *Roman* Town, ascribed by *Antoninus* to the *Upper Pannonia*.

Radicofani, a Caſtle and Seigniory in *Tuſcany*, between *Siena* and *Rome*.

Radint, the ſame with *Strymon*; a River which parts *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

Radnorſhire, *Radnoria*, one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*: Bounded on the North by *Monmouth*; on the Eaſt by *Shropſhire* and *Herefordſhire*; on the South by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*; the Weſtern point falls upon *Cardiganſhire*. Its form is Triangular; the ſides almoſt equal; the whole Circumference being about ninety Miles. The Air is ſharp, the Soil barren. The *Silures* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County. The Town of *Radnor*, which gives name to it, was by the *Romans* called *Magi*, or *Magnes*: pleaſantly ſeated under an Hill, which bears upon his top a large and ſtrong Caſtle; from whoſe Bulwarks there is a Trench drawn along the Weſt of the Town, on which has ſtood a Stone Wall: it is repreſented by one Burgeſs in the *Engliſh* Parliament. Its Long. is 17. 00. Lat. 52. 45. *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, was by *Charles* II. *July* 23. 1679. Created Viſcount *Bodmyn*, and Earl of *Radnor*: the firſt Earl of this County. This County proved fatal to *Vortiger*, (the laſt Monarch of the *Britiſh* Blood) here ſlain by Lightning: and to *Llewellin*, (the laſt Prince of the *Britiſh* Race) in 1282, found hid in the vaſt Mountains of this County, and ſlain by one *Adam Franklon*: his Head being Crowned with Ivy, was ſet upon the *Tower* of *London*; in whom the *Britiſh* Race of Princes ended.

Radom, a Town in the *Leſſer Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Sendomir*; which is the Capital of a Diſtrict of the ſame name. Twenty *Poliſh* Miles from *Warſaw* to the South, and fifteen from *Sendomir* to the North.

Raglins, *Ricina*, an Iſland on the North of *Ireland*, on the Coaſt of the County of *Antrim*; which has a Caſtle; ſometimes reckoned amongſt the *Hebrides*, though it lies but eight Miles from the Continent.

Ragula, *Ragufium*, *Epidaurus*, *Rhanzium*, a City of *Dalmatia*; which is an Arch-Biſhops See, and a Free State; called by the *Sclavonians Dubrounich*; by the *Italians*, *Raguſi*. It ſtands in the Confines of *Albania*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, to which it has a Port: at the foot of a Mountain, called by the *Greeks*, *Law*; upon a Rock: in ſo diſadvantageous a ſituation, that the *Turks* by rouling down great Stones from the Mountain might have overwhelmed it and ſo have become abſolute Maſters of it, if they had ever deſired to be ſo. This City is about a Mile in compaſs: has large Suburbs beſide; populous, rich, well Traded, and Fortified. About a League from it lies the Harbour of *Santa Cruz* of great Capacity; ſecured by the Iſland of *Lacroma*. The City out of which this ſprung, was called *Epidaurus*, from its Founders; ſix Miles more to the Eaſt: where the place of its ruins is called *Raguſi Vecchio*, the *Old Raguſa*. It did pay a Tribute of twelve thouſand five hundred *Hungarian* Duckats to the *Grand Seignior*; but had ſeveral Privileges in recompence by way of Trade; and ten Colonies in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Thrace* beſides; ſo that this was no hard Condition. Yet in 1686. they ſent Ambaſſadors to the Emperor, and deſired to be received into his Protection. About the Year 1634. and in 1667. this City ſuffered much by an Earthquake. The Territory of *Raguſano* belonging to it is about a hundred Miles in length, from the North-Eaſt to the South-Weſt: but not above twenty five Miles broad: having only two or three Towns more in it. Granted to this City by *Stephen* King of *Boſnia*, in 1333. Long. 42. 52. Lat. 42. 50. The Senate of this Republick is conſtituted of ſixty Senators, under one Rector or Duke; of whom and of their liberty they are ſo exceeding jealous, that our Accounts tell us, they change him every month; not ſuffering the wearing of a Sword, or a Mace lying from his own houſe, without adviſing the Senate; nor opening the City Gates above three or four hours in the day in Summer; and in the Winter, the half thereof: and for ſtrangers, eſpecially *Turks*, they ſecure them all the Night in their Lodgings. They fear the *Turks*, hate the *Venetians*; honour the Pope, Emperor and King of *Spain*; and pay tribute to all.

Il fiume di Ragufa, *Hirminius*, a River on the South of *Sicily*; ſo called from a Town it waſheth: it falls into the *African* Sea; between *Camerino* to the Weſt, and Cape *Paſſaro* to the Eaſt; ſometimes called *il Mauli*.

Raithe, a deſart near the Mountain *Sinai*, in the *Stony Arabia*; or as others place it, in the Kingdom of *Egypt*: much viſited and inhabited by the religious *Anchorites* of the 13th Century.

Rain, *Raina*, a ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, in the Borders of *Schwaben*; at the Confluence of the *Lech*, and the *Danube*; two *German* Miles from *Donawert* to the Eaſt, and a little more from *Newburgh*. Often taken, and retaken in the *Swediſh* War; and now rebuilding. § There is another Town of the ſame name in *Stiria*; in the Borders of *Carniola*, and *Croatia*, upon the *Save*; twenty five Miles from *Cilley* to the Eaſt, and twenty two from *Meuling* to the North.

Rakonitck, *Raconicum*, a City of *Germany*, near the River *Mitza*; ſeven *German* Miles from *Prague* to the Weſt, thirteen from *Egra*, and ſeven from *Litomeriſe*, or *Leutmeritz*.

Rama, or *Ramia*, the name of the Kingdom of *Boſnia*, in the Royal Title of the Kings of *Hungary*; which has been uſed by them ever ſince 1138: when *Bela Cæcus*, King of *Hungary*, Poſſeſſed that Kingdom, or at leaſt a part of it. There is ſtill a River in that Kingdom of this name; which falls into the *Narenta*, and gives the ſame name to a ſmall Territory as it paſſeth.

Rama, or *Ramatha*, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, afterwards a part of *Samaria*; now called *Ramola* by the *Turks*. It ſtands ten Miles from *Joppe* to the Eaſt, and thirty from *Jeruſalem*: almoſt entirely ruined.

Ramoth, or *Ramath-Miſpeh* (as it is written *Joſh.* 13. 26.) was one of the three Cities of Refuge, appointed by *Moſes* in the Caſe of accidental Manſlaying, *Deut.* 4. 43. It belonged to the Tribe of *Gad*; ſtanding near the Mountain, and in the Territory of *Gilead*; in the Region of *Trachonites* in *Paleſtine*, as the *Romans* named that Country.

Rampano, *Biandyna*, a Town formerly, now only a Caſtle on the South of the *Morea*; at the Mouth of the River of *Eurotas*. It gives name to a Bay formerly called *Sinus Laconicus*, now the Gulph *de Caſtel Rampano*, on the Eaſt of Cape *Malio*.

Ramſey, *Limnos*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Iriſh* Sea; called by the *Welſh*, *Lymon*. It lies upon the Coaſt of South *Wales*, three Miles from St. *Davids*. § Alſo, a Market Town in *Huntingdonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hurſtingſon*, towards *Cambridgeſhire*: near a meer of its own name, and another called *Whiteſley*, each affording plenty of Fiſh and Fowl, together with the Rivers watering them. It ſtands amongſt the rich grounds of the *Fens*; and had heretofore an Abbey of vaſt wealth to boaſt of, till its diſſolution by King *Henry* VIII.

Ranals, *Oceſus*, one of the Iſles of *Orkney*, ten Miles from the Coaſt of *Scotland*.

Ranguits,

Rangnitz, *Ragnitia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Ducal *Pruſſia*; upon the River *Ruſſe*, in the Borders of *Samogithia*; ſixteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Koningsberg* to the Eaſt. Under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Raolconda, a City in the Kingdom of *Golconde* in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*, on this ſide the Bay of *Bengala*; five days journey from the City *Golconde*.

Raon, a River of *Germany*, which falls into the left Branch of the *Moſelle*.

Raperſwyl, *Raperſvilla*, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a very ancient Caſtle; on the Lake of *Zurich*, between it and the Upper Lake; five *German* Miles from *Zurich* to the North-Eaſt. So ſeated that it is only approachable by a Timber Bridge: and having been taken in 1458. by the *Swiſs*, (though often attempted) could never be recovered out of their Hands.

Rapin, *Rapidus*, a ſmall River in *Lorain*.

Rapin, a Town and Earldom in *Germany* of the ſame name; eight Miles from *Havelberg* to the Eaſt, and nine from *Berlin* to the North.

Rapot, *Rapa*, once a City, now a Village, in the Province of *Ulſter* in the County of *Dungal*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*; but united to that of *Derry*; from which it ſtands twelve Miles to the Weſt, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Armagh* to the South-Weſt.

Rapolla, *Rapalla*, or *Rapello*, a ſmall ill-peopled City in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; twenty Miles from *Conza* to the Eaſt. It was anciently a Biſhops See; but in 1528. Pope *Clement* VII. united this See to that of *Melfi* for ever. § There is another Town, and a Bay, upon the Coaſt of *Genoua* of this name.

Raſchit, the ſame with *Roſetto*.

Raſcia, the ſame with *Servia*, a large Province under the *Turk*; or rather a part of that Province, as others ſay; which takes its name from a River that paſſeth through this Diſtrict into *Moravia*. The principal Towns of it are *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, and *Cotumbach*. *Brietius*, (cited by *Baudrand*,) ſaith, this was once a diſtinct Kingdom. I am ſure the *Raſcians* have ſuffered very much in the preſent War: and when the *Turks* in 1687. deſerted *Poſſega*, they put ſome thouſands of theſe *Raſcians* to the Sword, for refuſing to go with them; and Plundred all the reſt. Theſe were the ancient *Scordiſci*.

Raſeborg, *Raſeburgum*, a ſmall City in *Finland*, under the *Swedes*, in the Province of *Nyland*: which has a Large Haven on the Bay of *Finland*; and ſeated on the Borders of *South-Finland*.

Raſen Market, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Walſhcroft*: ſo called for its diſtinction from three other *Raſens* in the ſame Hundred, which have not the privilege to be Market Towns.

Raſino, *Eraſmus*, a River on the Eaſt of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Inacho*; and with it into the Bay *di Napoli Romania*.

Rathal Athaga, *Arabia Petræa*; the Stony *Arabia*.

Ratiboz, *Ratibora*, *Ratiſboria*, a ſmall but ſpruce City in *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom, upon the *Oder*. Four *German* Miles from *Karnow* to the Eaſt, ſeven from the Borders of the *Leſſer Poland*, and the ſame diſtance from *Oppolen* to the South. This place was Mortgaged to *Caſimir* King of *Poland*.

Ratiſpon, *Ratiſbon*, *Auguſta Tiberii*, *Ratiſpona*, *Ratiſbona*, *Caſtra Regina*, *Reginum*, *Rhætobonna*, *Rhætopolis*, a City of *Germany*, (called by the Inhabitants, *Regenſpurgh*) in the Circle of *Bavaria*; and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzbourgh*. It was firſt a *Roman* City or Colony, built by *Tiberius Cæſar*: afterwards the Seat of the Kings of *Bavaria*; and after that of the Dukes of the ſame Title. *Frederick* I. made it a Free Imperial City. *Henry* the *Lyon* proſcribed and degraded it; and put it under the Dominion of *Otho Wittelſpach*, Duke of *Bavaria*. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, (which is here covered by a Stone Bridge, built by *Hen* V. in 1135) at the Confluence of the River *Regen*; fifteen Miles from *Munick* to the North, ſeventeen above *Paſſaw* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Ausburgh* to the North-Eaſt. Said to have been Converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenæus*, a Diſciple of S. *Paul*, in 69. The Biſhoprick was Inſtituted by *Charles* the Great; who held a Council in this City in 792. There have been many *German* Diets held here, which for brevity I muſt omit. This City has embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion. Long. 34. 18. Lat. 49. 00.

Ratzburgh, *Ratzemburg*, or *Ratzeburg*, *Raceburgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of *Saxony*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Breme*. It is little, and ſubject as to the City, to the Duke of *Meckelburgh*; but the Caſtle is in the Hands of the Duke of *Lawemburgh*. Before the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648. they were both ſubject to the Biſhop: by that Treaty they were thus ſettled, and made a Principality. This City embraced the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion in 1566. by the procurement of *Chriſtopher* the thirtieth Biſhop of this See; who was of the Family of *Meckelburgh*. It ſtands upon a Lake of the ſame name; three Miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawemburgh*, and ſix from *Swerin* to the Weſt.

Rava, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame name: ſeated upon a River called *Rava* too; eleven *Poliſh* Miles from *Plocko* to the South, and fifteen from *Warſaw* to the Weſt. The houſes are all of Wood. It has a Fortreſs.

Ravello, *Rebellum*, *Ravellum*, a City in the *Further Principato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*. But in 1086. freed from his Juriſdiction by Pope *Victor* III. In 1603. the Biſhoprick of *Scala* was for ever united to this; from which it ſtands only two Miles, and ten from *Salerno* to the Weſt.

Ravenglaſs, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the diviſion of *Allerdale*; encompaſſed on three parts of it by the Sea, and the two Rivers, betwixt which it ſtands.

Ravenna, a City of *Romandiola* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; which is an Archbiſhops See, and the Capital of that Province. It ſtands on a marſhy Ground; forty five Miles from *Bononia* to the Eaſt, thirty from *Rimini*, forty two from *Ferrara*; near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbor; now filled up with Sand. Built by the *Sabins*, as *Pliny* ſaith; as others, by the *Umbrians* about four hundred and ten years after the Flood *A. M.* 1766. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, it became the Seat of the Emperors: fortified with new and ſtrong Walls for that purpoſe. *Auguſtus* had before made it the Station of his Fleets, on the *Adriatick* Sea; and made a noble Haven here, which may be ſuppoſed to have contributed ſomething to its growth and this change. *Theodorick*, King of the *Goths*, in 493. took it after a Siege of three years; and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. In 539. *Beliſarius*, General under *Juſtinian* the Emperor, recovered it to the Empire. In 569. it became the Seat of the *Exarchs*, or Vice-Roys of *Italy*, under the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperours. In 725. it was Sacked by *Luitprandus*, King of *Lombardy*, upon the Emperors Edict againſt Images; but recovered by the *Exarch*, by the aſſiſtance of the Pope and the *Venetians*, two years after. In 752. *Ariſtulphus*, King of the

the *Lombards*, took it from the *Greeks*; and drove out the *Exarchs*. In 774. *Charles* the Great took it from the *Lombards*, and gave it to the Church of *Rome*. This City maintained a War againſt the *Venetians*, in 1140. In 1441. the *Venetians* took it and kept it till 1509: when it was forced from them by a League of the Emperor, King of *France*, Pope, the Duke of *Milan*, and a joynt War of all theſe Princes upon them. But the Pope falling out with the *French* King, *Lewis* XII. loſt the City to him again and an Army of ſixteen thouſand Men in 1512: they were ſoon after forced to deſert it. The Archbiſhops See was founded by *Valentinian* the Emperor, about 425: and never ſubject to the Pope till 684: when the Pope after a great conteſt about this point from *Conſtantinus Pogonatus*, (Emperor of *Greece*), who was a great admirer of the Sanctity of *Benedict* II. and with reſpect to that, ſubjected this See to *Rome*. There was a Council held here in 901. which confirmed all the proceedings of a Council at *Rome* under Pope *John* IX. for the caſting of Pope *Stephen* VI. his Acts againſt the memory of Pope *Formoſus*. And another in 967. in the preſence of Pope *John* XIII. and the Emperor *Otho* I. touching the reformation of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline; with divers others, of the ſame ſubject. The City is now in a declining condition, and decays ſenſibly. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 43. 54.

Ravensberg, *Ravensberga*, a ſmall Town which gives name to an Earldom in the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. It ſtands upon an Hill; eighteen Miles from *Oſnaburgh* to the South, thirty two from *Paderborne* to the North, and thirty from *Munſter* to the Eaſt.

The Earldom of **Ravensberg**, is a ſmall Territory between the Biſhopricks of *Minden* and *Oſnaburgh*, to the North and Weſt; that of *Munſter* to the South, and the County of *Lippe* to the Eaſt. The Capital of which is *Bifeld*. This was ſubject to the Dukes of *Juliers*; and now under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in their Right.

Ravensburgh, a ſmall *German* City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Algow*, upon the River *Schuſs*: ſix Miles from *Conſtance* to the Eaſt, and three from *Lindaw* to the North: an Imperial Free City. It is ſometimes written *Ravenſpurg*; and is of great antiquity.

Ravelſtein, a Town upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*; four Leagues from *Boſleduc*. Which belongs, with its Territory, to the Duke of *Newburgh*; but in the cuſtody of the *United Netherlands*. The Cittadel, that did ſtand here in the times of the Dukes of *Cleves*, its former Maſters, was demoliſhed by the Articles of a Treaty paſſed betwixt *William* Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, and the Emperor *Charles* V.

Rapleigh, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Rockford*.

Re, *Rea*, *Reacus*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Saintonge* in *Aquitain*, near the *Pais d' Aunis*, in the Dioceſe of the Biſhop of *Rochelle*: three Leagues from *Rochelle* to the Weſt. The principal Town of it is S. *Martin*; once a place of great ſtrength: near which the *Engliſh* received a great defeat from the *French*, in 1627: whilſt they attempted the Relief of *Rochelle*. There is now a conſiderable Fort ſtanding, to ſecure it: a high Watch-Tower upon the Coaſt, built by *Lewis* XIV. called *la Tour des Baleines*, to lighten the road, and prevent the dangers of the *Shelfes* adjacent, of that name. It yields vaſt plenty of Wine yearly.

Rea, a Stream in *Shropſhire*.

Reading, the beſt Town in *Berkſhire*; ſeated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kennet*, with ſeveral Bridges over thoſe two Rivers: which had anciently a Caſtle, and a noble Church, both ruined in Mr. *Cambden's* time. The *Danes* about 846. made this place the Seat of their Rapines; and were hardly expelled by *Æthelmoſph*, King of *Mercia*. Being Garriſoned for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, it was taken by the Earl of *Eſſex*, *April* 26. 1643. after a Siege of ten days: and was ever after a great vexation to the City of *Oxford*, then the Kings Head Quarters. The County Aſſizes uſually are here kept. It is a well inhabited Town, contains three Pariſhes: the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation beſides repreſented by two Members in the *Houſe of Commons*.

Recanati, *Recinetum*, *Recina Nova*, a City in the *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, which has ſprung out of the ruines of the ancient *Helvia Recina*; and whoſe See was united with that of *Loretto* in 1591.

Recif, a ſtrong Fort in *Braſil*; called by the *Portugueſe*, *Reciffa*; it ſtands near the City of *Olinda*, in the Province of *Pernambuck*: for ſome time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, till the *Portugueſe* in 1654. retook it.

Reculver, a Sea Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Auguſtine* Lath, ſome Miles North of *Canterbury*. Deſerving to be particularly taken notice of for the Palace and Reſidence of *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King of *Kent*, here, in former times. The high Spire of the Church makes a good Sea mark.

The Red Sea, *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythræum*, *Azanium*, *& Arabicus Sinus*; is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Æthiopian* Ocean; which parts *Arabia* from *Africa* and *Egypt*; running from North to South above twelve hundred Miles. The *Arabians* call this Sea, *Bubriel Calzem*, (the *Sea of Calzem*,) from a City of that name: towards the North it is not above eight or nine Miles over, as Mr. *Thevenot* obſerves; who Travelled on its Shoars five days. It is narrow and full of Rocks; therefore dangerous to Sailers: for which and other reaſons, now not much frequented, ſince the way to the *Indies* was diſcovered by the Ocean. This Sea will be famous to all Ages, upon the account of the Children of *Iſrael* paſſing it on dry Ground; when they went up out of *Egypt*.

Redford Eaſt, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Northclay*, upon the River *Iddel*.

Rednitz, *Radiantia*, a River of *Franconia*; which ariſeth in *Nortgow*, in the Borders of the Upper Palatinate, near *Weiſſenburgh*; and beſides ſome ſmaller Rivers beneath *Norimburgh*, it receives the *Pegnitz*; and a little beneath *Bamberg* falls into the *Mayn* or *Meyn*.

Rees, *Reeſium*, a ſmall City, formerly well fortified; in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; and Garriſoned by the *Hollanders*, tho it belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. Being taken by the *French* in 1672. in 1674. it was reſtored to that Duke, but diſmantled by the *French*: it ſtands three *German* Miles from *Weſel* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Cleve* to the Eaſt.

Regen, *Reginus*, a River in *Germany*, which ariſeth in *Nortgow*, in the Borders of *Bohemia*; and flowing through the Upper Palatinate falls into the *Danube* at *Ratisbon* in *Bavaria*; which City is from this River ſometimes called *Reginum*.

Regenſpurg, the ſame with *Ratisbon*.

Reggio, *Regium Lepidi*, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*; which is a Biſhops See, once under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*; but now under the Archbiſhop of *Bononia*. It ſtands between *Parma* to the Weſt, and *Modena* to the Eaſt; fifteen Miles from either: The Capital of a Dukedom, now poſſeſſed by the Duke of *Modena*; and the ſecond City of note in the eſtate of that Duke: being great and ſtrong, ac-

ſompanied with a good Cittadel. The *Goths* and other *Barbarians* ruined it divers times. But *Charles the Great* repair'd it.

Reggio, or *Regge*, *Rhegium Julium*, or *Rigio*, a City of the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called *d' Rijo* by the *Spaniards*; which is an Archbiſhops See, upon the Shoars of the Streights of *Sicily*, at the moſt Southern point of *Italy*, in a fruitful Plain. Built by the *Chalcidians* in the year of the World 3279. eighty two years after *Rome*: it flouriſhed many years in the condition of a free State; till at laſt it fell into the Hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Dionyſius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign in the year of *Rome* 360. and Reigned thirty eight years; but I cannot aſſign the year of this Action. The City lay little regarded from that time, till *Julius Cæſar* rebuilt it; and made it a *Roman* Colony, calling it *Rhegium Julium*: after which it is frequently mentioned in the Latin Hiſtorians. At this day it is very conſiderable, though it has been ſeveral times ſurprized and Plundered by the *Mahometans*; particularly in 1552. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 05.

Regillus, a Lake in the Territory of the ancient *Tuſculum*, in *Latium*; now in the *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, by the name of *Caſtiglione*; betwixt the City *Tivoli*, and *la Cava dell' Aglio*. The Victory of *Aulus Poſthumius* over King *Tarquin*, the laſt King of the *Romans*, after the depoſition of him, was obtained near this Lake.

Reims, *Remi*, *Durocortorum Civitas*, *Remenſis Civitas*, *Durocortora Remorum*, is a very ancient great, fine, populous City of *France*, in the Province of *Champagne*; and an Archbiſhops See, a Dukedom, and an Univerſity; which latter was Inſtituted by the Cardinal of *Guiſe*, in the Reign and by the permiſſion of *Henry* II. King of *France*. The Archbiſhop is always the firſt Duke and Peer of *France*: claims the Right of Anointing the King: accordingly the Holy *Ampoul* or *Viol* of Oil, (which an Angel brought from Heaven at the Coronation of the firſt Chriſtian King of *France*,) is ever kept in the Abbey of S. *Remy* here. This City ſtands upon the River *Veſle*; in the midſt of an agreeable plain: thirteen Leagues from *Soiſſons* to the Eaſt, twenty four from *Verdun*, ten from *Chalons* to the South-Weſt, and five from the *Marne* to the North; adorned with four Abbeys, a great number of Collegiate and Parochial Churches, Religious and Eccleſiaſtical Houſes. Pope *Sylveſter* II. was ſometime Archbiſhop of this Church. Pope *Urban* II. a Canon. Pope *Adrian* IV. an Archdeacon; and P. *Adrian* V. Archdeacon and Chancellor. Pope *Leo* XI. held a Council here in Perſon, in 1049, againſt the Vices of the times. Pope *Calixtus* II. did the ſame in 1119, in which the Emperor *Henry* was excommunicated. Pope *Innocent* II. the ſame in 1131: and Pope *Eugenius* III. accompanied with S. *Bernard*, in 1148. In 1595. a part of a *Roman* Triumphal Arch, bearing a Tablet of *Romulus* and *Remus* fed by a Wolf; and in 1677. two more parts of the ſame, one repreſenting the Story of *Leda*, the other the year with all its Months and Seaſons, were digged out of the ground here, and eſteemed as famous Monuments of Antiquity. But whether firſt erected by *Julius Cæſar*, or *Auguſtus*, or *Julian* the Apoſtate, the Learned make but uncertain Conjectures. The Territory of this City is called *Remois*.

Reinfrew, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Cuningham*; upon the *Iriſh* Sea, or *Dumbriton Fyrth*; not above five Miles from *Glaſcow* to the Weſt.

Reinsbourg, a Village one League diſtant from *Leyden* in *Holland*: celebrated formerly for an Abbey of *Benedictine Dames*, ſucceſſively founded by two Earls of *Holland* and two noble Ladies; who all lye interred in the Church: where there is beſides a number of ſtately Tombs of the Counts and Counteſſes and others of the old Nobility of *Holland*.

Remirmont, *Romaricus Mons*, a Town in *Lorain*; at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the *Moſelle*; five Miles from *Fontenay* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Colmar* to the Weſt: in which is a noble Nunnery.

Los Remolinos, *Tarraconenſis Juga*, a Mountain in *Arragon*.

Remozantin, *Romorantin*, a Town in *Sologne* in *France*.

Rendleſham, an ancient Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Loes*, upon the River *Deben*: in which the firſt Chriſtian King of the Eaſt Angles, *Redwald*, kept his Court.

Renelle, *Ranula*, *Marronel*, a ſmall River in *Normandy*; which falls into the *Seyne* to the Weſt of *Roan*.

Rennes, *Renes*, *Urbs Rhedonum*, *Condate*, *Rhedones*, *Redones*, *Condate Redonum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Britagne* in *France*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*: The Seat of the Parliament of the Province by the eſtabliſhment of K. *Henry* II. It ſtands upon the River *Vilaine*, which divides it in two; twenty two Leagues from *Nantes* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Angers* to the South-Weſt. A place of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Cæſar* and *Ptolemy*. The ancient Dukes of *Britagne* made it their Reſidence. About the years 1069 and 1263. there were two *French* Councils aſſembled here. It hath divers Churches, and Religious and Eccleſiaſtical Houſes.

Renty, *Rentica*, a Town in *Artois*; heretofore of great ſtrength; which in 1554. repelled the Forces of *Henry* II. King of *France*; but in 1638. was ruined. It lies five Leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and four from *Aras*, upon the River *Aa*; which falls into the *Britiſh* Sea below *Graveling*, in *Flanders*. The Late *Baron de Renty*, ſo famous for his application to the actions of piety, and his family, originally derive their name from hence.

La Reole, *Regula*, a Town of *France*, upon the *Garonne*, in the Province of *Guyenne*: adorned with a good Monaſtery.

Repetham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Eynesford*.

Rerone, *Rero*, a ſmall River in *Lombardy*, in the States of *Venice*; which watereth *Vicenza*, and then falls into the *Leſſer Malamoco*.

Reſchet, a City of *Perſia*, called by the *Arabians*, *Huſum*; the Capital of the Province of *Kilania*.

Reſcow, *Reſcovia*, a City of *Moſcovy*, near the Borders of *Lithuania*, and the Fountains of the River *Wolga*: forty Miles from *Tiver* to the North-Weſt, and fifty from *Bielka* to the Eaſt. The Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame name; and has two Caſtles: the *Ruſs* call it *Rſhewa*.

Retel, *Retelum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Aiſne*: the Capital of *Retelois*. Eight Leagues from *Reims*, and ten from *Sedan* to the Weſt. Near this place the *Spaniards* received a great Defeat from the *French* in 1650. under the Mareſchal *de Turenne*. But in 1652. this Town was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards* by the Prince of *Condy*: and three years after was retaken by the *French*. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Retelois, *Retelenſis Ager*, is a Territory in the Northern Parts of *Champagne*; which was heretofore a Dukedom. It lies between the *Aiſne*, the Biſhop-

rick

rick of *Liege*, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; the chief Towns of which are *Rethel*, *Mezieres*, *Charleville*, and *Douchery*.

Rets, *Radæſia*, a Dutchy in the County of *Nantes* in *Bretagne* in *France*; in the Borders of *Poitou*, at the Mouth of the River *Loyre*; the chief Town of which is *Machecou*; ten Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-Weſt.

Revel, *Revalia*, a great City and Sea-Port in *Livonia*; called by the *Ruſs*, *Rolva*. The Capital of the Province of *Eſthonia*. It ſtands upon the Bay of *Finland*; thirty three *German* Miles from *Narva* to the Weſt, and thirty ſeven from *Riga* to the North. This City was an Hanſe Town, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Riga*; ſubject to the Crown of *Poland* till 1558: when being affrighted with the Threats of the *Ruſs*, it was forced to fly to *Chriſtian* III. King of *Denmark* for Protection. (Having been built by *Waldemar* or *Walmar* II. King of *Denmark*, in 1223.) This Prince not willing to engage in a War in his old Age, refuſed their proffered ſubmiſſion. But the next year *Erick* King of *Sweden* accepted it: whereupon in 1563, there followed a ſharp War between him and the City of *Lubeck*. In 1569, the *Swedes* receiving a great Defeat, a Peace was made at *Stetin* in 1570. *Magnus* Duke of *Holſtein* being imployed by the *Ruſs* in the ſame year, laid cloſe Siege to *Revel*, but with no ſucceſs. In 1577, the *Ruſs* did likewiſe attempt it, with the ſame ſucceſs. So that ever ſince it has been in the Hands of the *Swedes*. This City, as *Olearius* ſaith, was built in 1230. Sold together with *Narva* and *Weſemberg* by *Walmar* III. King of *Denmark*, in 1347, to *Goſwin d' Eck*, (Great Maſter of the Order of *Livonia*) for nineteen thouſand Marks of Silver. About 1477, it began to be a place of great Trade; by reaſon of its very excellent Haven, and convenient Situation for the Trade of *Ruſſia*: and being thereupon grown great, rich, and inſolent, it broke with the other Hanſe Towns in 1550. But the *Ruſs* taking *Narva* in 1558, and ſettling the Staple there, and threatning *Revel* with a Siege, they ſubmitted to *Sweden*; who have abated ſome of their Privileges, to ſecure their Obedience. Yet is it ſtill a place of great Commerce, and enjoying many Privileges: fortified after the modern way, and hath a Caſtle upon a Rock. The Religion profeſſed is the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion. The Government, democratical, in the likeneſs of the Cuſtoms of *Lubeck*. Long. 48. 30. Lat. 50. 25. In others Lat. 60. 07. S *Revel*, a Town in the *Upper Languedoc* in *France*, in the Dioceſe of *Lavaur*: called anciently *Baſtida Vauri*, and *Rebellus* by K. *Philip le Bel*, who cauſed it to be Walled.

Reutlingen, *Reutlinga*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemburgh*; made an Imperial Free Town in 1215, or as others ſay in 1240. It is of a ſquare Form, built in a Plain; upon the River *Echetz*, (which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*) at the Foot of Mount *Alchamech*; one Mile from *Stutgard*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubingen*. Under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburgh*.

Reux, *Rodium*, a Town in *Hainault*; two Leagues from *Mons* to the Eaſt.

Reygate, a large Market and Borough Town in the County of *Surrey*. It ſtands in the Vale or Dale, called *Holmes Dale*; where *Fullers Earth* is digged up in abundance. Showing the ruins of an ancient Caſtle; and under ground a long Vault, with a ſpacious room at the end of it; ſaid to be the ſecret Chamber in which the Barons met in Council in their War againſt K. *John*. The *Danes* fought ſeveral unſucceſsful Battels near this Town. It is the Capital of its Hundred, and a Corporation repreſented in the Lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes.

Reyne, the preſent Name of *Capernaum* in *Paleſtine*.

Los Reyes. See *Lima*.

Rezan, the Capital City of a Dukedom in *Moſcovy*; which was heretofore a Sovereign Principality of great extent. It ſtands thirty ſix Miles from *Moſco* to the South-Eaſt, and twelve from the Fountains of the *Tanais* ariſing within this Dukedom. It is an Epiſcopal City. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Don* and *Occa*; having on the Weſt *Moſcovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aka*. It is the moſt fruitful Province in this Kingdom: beſides the chief City, (which lies upon the *Occa*) it has *Corſtra* and *Tulla*, upon a River of the ſame Name. *Olearius*.

Rha. See *Wolga*.

Rhabe, *Rhada*, an inland City of *Arabia Felix*. Long. 83. 20. Lat. 14. 15.

Rhaiadergwy, a Market Town in the County of *Radnor* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rhamnus, an ancient Town of *Attica* in *Greece*: Famous in its time for a Temple dedicated to the Goddeſs *Nemeſis*; and an admirable Statue therein of her, made either by *Phidias* or *Agoracritus* a Scholar to *Phidias*. She therefore gained the Title of *Rhamnuſia*.

Rhene, *Rhenus*, a vaſt River in *Germany*, which is one of the greateſt in *Europe*. Called by the *Germans*, *das Rhyn*; by the *French*, *le Rheine*; by the *Poles*, *Rhen*; and by the *Spaniard*, *Rinn*. Next the *Danube*, the greateſt River in *Germany*. It ſpringeth out of the *Alpes* in the Weſtern Borders of *Switzerland*, and the Northern of the *Griſons*, (near the Fountains of the *Rhoſne*, the *Aar*, and the *Teſino*) from two Fountains; the Northern of which is called *Vorder Rhyn*, the *Further Rheine*; the Southern, *Hinder Rhyn*, and lies more South. Theſe being united into one Stream near *Chur*, it paſſeth into the Lake of *Conſtance*; and ſeparating *Schwaben* from *Switzerland*, watereth *Conſtance*, and *Schaffhauſen*; then taking in the *Aar*, it paſſeth to *Baſil*; and between *Alſatia* and *Briſgow*, by a Northern Courſe it runs to *Newburgh*, *Briſach*, and *Strasbourgh*: then taking in the *Ill*, at watereth *Stolhoffen*, *Philipsburgh*, and *Spire*; beneath which it admits the *Necker* at *Manheim*; and ſo proceeds to *Wormes* and *Oppenheim*. At *Mentz* it is covered by a Bridge of Boats; and beneath it takes the *Mayne*, a great River: ſo by *Engelheim*, haſteth to *Trier*; beneath which the *Lohn* and the *Moſelle* come in at *Coblentz*, where there is another Bridge of Boats: ſo dividing the Dukedom of *Mentz* from the Biſhoprick of *Cologne*, it watereth *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and *Duſeldorp*: at *Duſſdorp* in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, the *Roure*; at *Weſel*, the *Lippe* comes in to augment his Stream: ſoon after in *Guelderland*, this Torrent grows too great for one Channel; and divides into two Branches, and forms the Iſland of *Schenken*. The left or Southern Branch is called the *Wael*; which by *Nimeguen*, and *Bommel* goes to *Worcum*; above which the *Maez* out of *Brabant* comes in; at *Dort* it divides again, and forms the Iſle of *Yſſel*. The Northern Branch goes by *Arnhem*, *Utrecht*, and *Newport* to *Roterdam*, and *Vlaerding*; where it unites with the Southern Branch; and both fall into the *Britiſh* Sea by the *Briel*. Above *Arnhem* there is another Branch, derived from the North Branch of the firſt Diviſion: which by *Doesburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Hatten* and *Campen*, falls into the *Zuyder* Sea: this laſt Branch is called by the *Dutch* the *Yſſel*. There can be nothing greater ſaid of this River, than that it was for many Ages the Boundary of the *Roman* Empire.

Rheineberg, or *Rhimberg*, *Rhenoberga*, a City

in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*; which is little, but very strong. Taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders*, in 1633: and continued under them till 1672; when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the Elector of *Cologne*, the proper Owner. It stands two *German* Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelders* to the East.

Rheinfelden, or *Rheinsfeld*, is a small, but strong City of *Germany*: in the Province of *Schwaben*; which has a Bridge upon the *Rheine*; under the House of *Austria*. It lies about two Miles above *Basil* to the East. Often taken in the *Swedish* War, and suffered very much in 1678, by the *French*. Once a Free Imperial City; but in 1410. granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to the Archduke of *Austria*. Also the more famous for a Defeat of the *Imperialists*; and the taking of *John de Were*, by the Duke *Bernard Waymer*, in 1638.

Rheinsfeld, a strong Castle upon the *Rheine*; above S. *Gewer*; in the County of *Caltimelibock*, under the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse*. Built by one *Dieter*, a Count of this Country, in 1245: between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, in the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Rhene, *Rhenia*, *Rhenica*, *Rhenæ*, one of the Islands called plurally Δηλοι by the *Greeks*, and by Mariners corruptly *Sdille*. See *Delos*. At a distance it seems to make one Island with *Delos*: in the Ægean Sea, amongst the *Cyclades*.

Retimo, *Rhetimo*, *Rhitymna*, a City in the Isle of *Candy* or *Creet*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; and called at this day by the *Greeks*, Rytimni. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*; has a large Harbor at the North end of the Island; and now strongly fortified. Taken from the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, in 1646, under whom it is now; also the Capital of a County of the same name in that Island.

Rhiphæi Montes, the Mountains in the Province of *Perzorcke*, in the North of *Moscovy*: running towards *Obdora* and the River *Oby*, upon the Borders of the *Asiatick Tartary*: and called by the *Russ*, *Ziemnoipoias*, that is, the *Girdle of the World* in their Language.

Rhoa, *Edessa*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, mentioned by all the ancient Geographers; famous for the Story of King *Abgarus*: very great, and an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It has had anciently many other Names; at this day it is the Capital of *Diarbeck*, (or *Mesopotamia*) under the *Turk*. It stands in the middle between *Aleppo* to the West, and *Amida* to the East. In the times of the Holy War it had Counts; but falling into the Hands of the *Mahometans* again, they have reduced it into the State in which it now is. Thus described by Mr. *Thevenot*, who saw it. *This City is about two hours march in circuit; the Walls are fair, and pretty entire, and form a Square; within there is hardly any thing but Ruins to be seen, and yet it is very populous: on the South Side is a Castle upon an Hill, with large and deep Ditches, tho they are cut in the Rock: this Castle is of a large circumference; has little within it, but Ruins; and some pitiful old broken Guns.* Long. 72 30. Lat. 37. 30.

Rhodes, *Rhodus*, a celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea; upon the Coast of the *Lesser Asia*, near its South-West Point; over against *Caria*: having *Cyprus* to the East, *Egypt* to the South, and *Candia* to the West. Of old it had very many names; and is now called by the most remarkable of them. About an hundred and thirty Miles in compass; or as others say, an hundred and ten. The principal Place in it is *Rhodes*: an Archbishop's See; seated upon an insensible Ascent of a Hill, near the North-East part of the Island; and environed with divers other little Hills, full of Springs and Fruits: it sprung out of the Ruins of *Jalissi*, an ancient City near it. It has a delicate Harbor to the East and North; form'd by two strong *Moles* approaching each other demi-circularly, so as to leave a Passage betwixt them for no more than a single Vessel: and of old much famed for a vast Colosis, (or Statue of Brass of the *Sun*) made by *Chares*, a *Lydian*, a Scholar of *Lysippus* of *Sicyon*; seventy Cubits high: which stood a-stride over the Mouth of this Harbor, upon two Rocks; so that the Ships sailed between his Legs; and this was then thought one of the seven Wonders of the World. The Brass of this Statue in 654, (one thousand four hundred and sixty one years after it was built), when *Muhavia* the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt* had conquered the Island, was carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* by the *Saracens*, upon the backs of seventy two Camels: having, it is said, been thrown down in an Earthquake: which verifies the Prediction of the *Oracle* long before, That *Rhodes* should be lost, when that *Colossus* broke. This Island is seated twenty Miles from the neareſt Coast of *Asia* to the South; one hundred and thirty four from *Crete* or *Candy* to the North-East; and five hundred from *Constantinople* to the South: of a most fertile Soil, and so serene and pleasant an Air, that as the Ancients dedicated both it and the *Colossus* to the *Sun*, because not a day passes without the full displaying of his beams here; so many of the chief *Romans* chose it for the place of their Retreat. First peopled by *Dodanim*, the Son of *Javan* (Grandchild of *Japhet*), before he peopled *Greece*. After these, the Empire of this Island passed to the *Phænicians*; who made the Inhabitants so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereigns of the Sea: their Constitutions and Judgments in Affairs concerning the Sea being withal so just, as to become incorporated afterwards into the *Roman Pandects*. Their fear of the *Macedonians* made them sue to the *Romans* for Protection; whom they served very effectually to the Ruin of the former: after which they helped on the Ruin of *Antiochus*; and withstood the flattering Fortune of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, till at last the *Roman* Greatness became undisputable by this small Island; and under *Vespasian* they were made a *Roman* Province. It continued under the *Greek* Empire, (to which it fell in the Division) till 652: when it was conquered by *Muhavia*, the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt*. It returned under the *Greeks* again during the Civil Wars of the *Saracens*; and in 1124. was taken by the *Venetians*. The *Greeks* recovered it under *John Ducas*, about 1227. About 1283. it fell together with the *Lesser Asia*, under the *Turks*. In 1310. the Knights of S. *John* of *Jerusalem* (when *Jerusalem* and all the *Holy Land* was lost from the Christians) retook it, after a Siege of four years under *Fulk Villares*, Great Master of that Order. The *Turks*, ere it could be re-fortified, again besieged it: in which Conjuncture, *Amadeus* IV. Duke of *Savoy* bravely succoured it; and to eternalize the Memory of his Victory, changed the *Eagles*, the Arms of his Predecessors, into the *Silver Cross* of the Order of the *Knights*; with these four Letters *F. E. R. T.* to signifie, *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*. After this it was one of the Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*. *Mahomet* II. the Great, attempted the Reduction of it in 1457. Again in 1480, with 100000 Men, and the greatest Art and Obstinacy imaginable for 3 Months, but without Success: in commemoration whereof, *Peter d'Aubusson*, the then Grand Master, built the Church of S. *Maria della Victoria*; with a Chappel to the Honour of S. *Pantaleon* here; it

it being upon his day that the *Turks* in their laſt Aſſault were defeated. Nor had *Solyman* II. the Magnificent, had any better Succeſs in 1522; if he had not met one *Andrea Amarato* a diſcontented Traitor, a *Portugueſe*; (diſcontented at the Elevation of another to the dignity of *Grand Maſter* before him) within the place; who was Chancellor of the Order, and betrayed their Counſels to that Prince: who yet ſpent ſix Months before it, and loſt an infinite number of Men. And *Amarato*, his Treaſon being (before the Surrender) diſcovered, had his Head cut off on *Oct.* 30. Mr. *Knolls* in his *Turkiſh* Hiſtory, p. 391, has well deſcribed the Situation of the principal City in this Iſland. *Bellonius* ſaith, it was ſeated in a Plain; fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers, and five Baſtions; of great Strength and Beauty. The *Turks* have to this day ſo great a Veneration for the Valor of thoſe Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, that they preſerve (ſaith he) their Houſes as they left them; with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inſcriptions; and the Walls of the City are put into the ſame ſtate they were before the Siege. From hence theſe Knights paſſed to *Sicily*; and in 1530. obtained from *Charles* V. the Iſle of *Malta*. Two ſmall Bays accompany the Harbour on the North and South ſides. The former is lock'd up by a *Mole*, which enters into the Sea above 300 Paces; bearing a Fort, called *The Tower of S. Nicholas*; built by the *Order* in 1464, and worthy of remembrance, for its withſtanding the repeated furious Aſſaults of the *Turks* in the Siege in 1480. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 37. 50.

Rhodope. See *Rulla*.

Rhoetia: This ancient Country, which ſome denominate the Weſtern *Illyricum*, was of that extent, as to comprehend a part of what we now call the Circles of *Schwaben*, *Bavaria*, and *Auſtria* in *Germany*; the Country of the *Griſons*, and ſomething of *Switzerland*. Of which the *Griſons*, who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhætians*, are the only People at this day retaining the memory of its Name: where, as one remarks of their Country, you have *Mountains of Pride and Valleys of Miſery*. See *Griſons*.

Rhoſne, *Rodanus*, one of the moſt celebrated Rivers in *France*; called by the *Germans* Der Rogen; by the *French*, *Rhoſne*. It ariſeth from a double Spring, in *Mount de la Fourch*; in the Borders of *Switzerland*; two *German* Miles from the Springs of the *Rhein*. And running Weſtward through *Vallan* (or *Walliſſerland*), it divides that Tract; watering *Sion*, or *Sitten*, and *Martinach*, (the principal Places in it;) then entering the Lake of *Lemane*, it divides *Savoy* from *Switzerland*: *five Leagues beneath* Geneva (ſaith *Baudrand*), *it burieth it ſelf for ſome time in the Earth, as I have often ſeen.* Then turning South, and dividing *Savoy* from *Bugey*, at *Bellay* it becomes great enough to bear a Boat; then turning Weſt, and dividing *Dauphiné* from *Bugey*, at *la Breſſe* it entertains the *Ain*; at *Lyons* it is covered by a Bridge of Stone, and improved by the Addition of the *Saone*, (a great River;) here turning South, it parts *Lyonnis* from *Dauphiné*; watereth *Vienne* and *Condrieu*; divides the *Viverain* from *Dauphiné*, and ſalutes *Andaſſe*: at *S. Vallier*, (over againſt *Tournon*) receives the *Iſere* above *Valence*; beneath it the *Erico*, the *Drome*, and the *Ardoſebe*; at *S. Eſprit* it is again covered by a noble Stone Bridge: ſo dividing *Languedoc* from *Provence*, and encreaſed by the *Sorgue*, it watereth *Avignon*, where there is a third Bridge: then receiving in the *Durance*, and the *Gardon*, and watering *Beaucaire*, at *Arles* it divides into two Branches. The Weſtern Branch divides into two more; at laſt it falls into the *Mediterranian* Sea by five Mouths: each of which has its proper Name; to wit, *Gras du Midi*, *Gras de Paulet*, *Gras d' Enfer*, *Grand Gras*, and *Gras de Paſſon*. Some adding thereto, *Gras Neuf*. Which Word *Gras* is underſtood to be taken from *Antonnus's Gradus*, where he ſpeaks of the Entrance of the *Rhoſne* into the Ocean. But there is no Town built upon any of them, of any note, beneath *Arles*; which ſtands about eight Miles into the Land. This is a rapid River.

Rhan, *Abravanus*, a Lake and River in the South-Weſt of *Galloway* in *Scotland*; of which *Cambden* ſaith, that they are exceeding full of Herrings and Stone-Fiſhes.

Richelieu, *Richelanum*, a City in the Province of *Poictou*; built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here in 1585; and for ſome time under *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, governed that Kingdom as he pleaſed. Amongſt other of his Actions, he built or rebuilt at leaſt this place, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name and Family; and procured it to be honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It ſtands four Miles from *Loudon* to the Eaſt, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-Weſt. Now in a flouriſhing State.

Richenſe, *Verbigenus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Argow* in *Switzerland*.

Richmond, a Town and County in *Yorkſhire*; lying on the North Weſt of that County, towards *Lancaſhire*; which bounds it on the Weſt. It is a mountainous and deſolate Place; yet produceth Graſs in reaſonable quantity. This County took its Name from *Richmond*; a Town built by *Alane*, Earl of *Bretagne* in *France* (the firſt Earl of this County, after the Conqueſt; Nephew to *William* the Conqueror;) upon the River *Swale*, over which it hath a Stone Bridge: thirty two Miles from *York* to the North-Weſt, and twenty from the Sea to the South-Weſt. The Town is indifferently well frequented, and populous. It was anciently walled, and fortified with a Caſtle by the ſaid *Alane*, for the greater ſecurity of theſe Parts againſt the *Engliſh*: the Gates are ſtill ſtanding, but in the midſt of the Town; its Situation being ſhifted. Before it was thus rebuilt, it was called Gilling. *Oſwy*, King of *Northumberland*, was baſely murthered here in 659; ever after reputed a Martyr. It is now a Corporation, repreſented by two *Burgeſſes* in the *Houſe of Commons*; and containing two Pariſh Churches; in the Hundred of *Gillingweſt*. Long. 18. 15. Lat. 55. 17. This Earldom continued in that Family till 1171: when it came to *Geofrey Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of K. *Henry* II. (by the Marriage of *Conſtance*, Daughter of *Conan*, Duke of *Bretagne*.) In 1230. *Peter de Dreux*, was Earl of *Richmond*; one of whoſe Deſcendents (*John de Monford*) was created Duke of *Richmond* in 1330, the ſixteenth Earl, and firſt Duke: to whom in 1342. ſucceeded *John* of *Gaunt*, afterwards Duke of *Lancaſter*. The twenty ſecond Earl of *Richmond* was *Henry* VII. King of *England*. The twenty third was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Henry* VIII. The twenty fourth was *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, created Earl of *Richmond* by King *James* I. in 1613, and Duke of the ſame in 1623. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Iſſue, Ambaſſador in *Denmark*, in 1672. In 1675, *Charles Lenox* was created Duke of *Richmond* by *Charles* the Second, his Natural Father by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*.

Richmont, a Place in *Saintonge* in *France*.

Richmond, a Town in *Surrey*, upon the *Thames*; between *Kingſton* and *London*; heretofore called *Sheen*, but by *Henry* VII named *Richmond*. There is an ancient Palace, or Royal Houſe in it, belonging to the Kings of *England*; in which *Edward* III. died

in 1377. *Henry* the Seventh rebuilt this Pile twice; it being burnt in his Reign; and afterwards he died here, *April* 22. 1509. Alſo Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed Memory, left this World in this place, *March* 24. 1602. And before her *Ann*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* V. and Wife to King *Richard* II; eſteemed a very beautiful Lady. The Civil Wars in the Reign of King *Charles* I. left ſome of its effects upon this Palace. This Town ſtands pleaſantly and healthfully, upon an eaſie Aſcent; fair, large, well built, and well inhabited; in the Hundred of *Kingſton*.

Richmanſworth, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Caſhio*, near the River *Colne*.

Rieti, or *Riez*, *Rejus*, *Rejenſis Civitas*, *Albeenum Rejorum Apollinarium*, *Colonia Rejorum*, *Civitas Regienſium*. *Regium*, a City in *Provence* in *France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aix*; from which it ſtands twelve Miles to the North-Eaſt, and ſix from *Davignon* to the North-Weſt; eight from *Siſteron* to the South: little, but populous; built on a Hill by the River *Auveſtre*, which falls into the *Verdon*. S. *Hilary* Biſhop of *Arles* preſided at a Council here in 439: in which *Armentarius* Biſhop of *Ambrun*, ordained by two Biſhops only without the Authority of the *Metropolitan*, was therefore reduced to the quality of a *Chorepiſcopus*. In 1285. when *Charles* II. King of *France* was a Priſoner in the hands of the *Arragoneſes*, another Council here aſſembled paſſed a Canon to command publick Prayers to be made for his Deliverance.

Rieti, *Reate*, a City in the Eccleſiaſtical State in *Italy*, in the Province of *Umbria*; which is a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope; upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*; between *Aquila* to the Eaſt, and *Narni* Weſt: twenty eight Miles from each, and forty from *Rome* to the South. Tho this City ſtands in a bad and unhealthful Air, yet it is populous, in a thriving State; and of great Antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Ptolomy*, and *Pliny*.

Rieux, *Ruſſium*, *Rivi*, a ſmall City in the Upper *Languedoc*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*; upon the *Garonne* (where it takes in the *Ge*), in the Borders of *Gaſcony*: ſeven Leagues from *Toloufe* to the South, eight from *de Foix* to the South-Weſt, and eight from *Lyons* to the South-Eaſt. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *John* XXII. in 1318, having been heretofore incloſed in the Dioceſe of *Toloufe*. § There is a Seigniory in *Bretagne*, called alſo *Rieux*, which gives name to a Family of Honor there.

Riga, *Rigen*, a City of *Livonia*; called by the Inhabitants *Rig*: one of the Hanſe Towns, great, ſtrong, rich, and populous; being the Capital of *Livonia*, and an Archbiſhops See. It has a large and ſafe Haven at the Mouth of the River *Duna*, (where it enters the *Baltick* Sea;) ſeven *German* Miles from *Mittaw* to the North, twenty nine from *Revel* to the South, and forty eight from *Wilna*; in the Borders of *Curland*. Built by *Albert* the Third, Biſhop of *Livonia*, in 1196: others ſay in the year 1186, by one *Bertold* an Abbot. In the year 1215, it was made an Archbiſhops See by Pope *Innocent* III. and the Metropolitan of all *Livonia*, *Pruſſia*, and *Curland*. A great while the Seat of the Maſters of the Knights of the ſhort Sword in *Livonia*, and afterwards of the *Grand Maſter* of the *Teutonick* Order in *Pruſſia*; who divided the Sovereignty and Adminiſtration of Juſtice with the Archbiſhop in this City, till the Reformation, which excluded both of them. In the year 1561, it willingly ſubmitted to the Crown of *Poland*. In the year 1605. it was in vain beſieged by *Charles* IX. King of *Sweden*; nor had he better ſucceſs in the ſecond Siege, in 1609. *Charles Guſtavus Adolphus*, his Son, in the year 1621, took it; and ever ſince the *Swedes* have poſſeſſed it: neither were the *Moſcovites*, ſitting down before it ſome years ago, able to take it. It is ſeated in a ſpatious, pleaſant, fruitful Valley; a quarter of a League over; fortified to Land with ſix Regular Baſtions. Counterſcarps, Paliſadoes, and Half-Moons by the *Swedes* in the year 1633. Its Traffick with the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Germans*, and *Moſcovites*, is ſo great, that it has almoſt as many Ships as Houſes; and ſo abounding with Proviſions, that an Ox may be bought for three Crowns. Their Religion is the ſtrict *Lutheran*, and no other allowed: they ſpeak both the *Curland* and *Sclavonian* Tongue; tho they generally underſtand the High *Dutch* too; their Publick Acts and Statutes being expedited in that letter Language. Thus far *Olearius*. Long. 47. 57. Lat. 57. 33.

Rigi, *Volerius*, a River in the Iſland of *Corſica*.

Rignano, *Ariminum*, a Town belonging to the *Faliſci*, an ancient People of *Hetruria*; which is now only a Caſtle, in S. *Peters Patrimony*, on an Hill; one Mile from the *Tiber*, and twenty one from *Rome* to the North. It is honored with the Title of a Dukedom, tho there are but few Inhabitants in it.

Rille, *Riſela*, a ſmall River in *Normandy*; which ariſing by *Seez*, and flowing North, watereth *Aigle*, *Rugles*, *Lyre*; and at *Beaumont le Roger*, takes in the *Charante*; and ſeparating *Liſieux* from the County of *Roanois*, falls into the *Seyne*, above *Honfleur*; three Leagues to the Eaſt.

Rimini, *Ariminum*, a City in *Romandiola*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ravenna*. It is a neat, populous City; in a fruitful Plain, upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea; at the Mouth of the River *Marecchia* (*Ariminus*;) over which it has a Bridge, built with great Art, by *Auguſtus Ceſar*: but the Haven is almoſt choaked with Sand. This City ſtands between *Bononia* to the Weſt, and *Ancona* to the Eaſt; twenty five Miles from *Ravenna* to the North-Eaſt, and a little more from *Urbino* to the North. The *Via Flaminia* made by the old *Romans* with ſo much Expence, ended at the Bridge of this City: and the *Æmilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants were very faithful to the *Romans*, under the Diſtreſſes brought upon them by the Victorious Arms of *Hannibal*, in the ſecond *Punick* War. The taking it by *Julius Ceſar*, was the firſt Act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*. Being deſtroyed by the *Dalmatians*, it was rebuilt by *Dioclefian*. In the times of *Juſtin* it ſuſtained a Siege from the *Goths*. In the year 359, here was a famous *Arrian* Council, of above four hundred Biſhops, held under *Conſtantius* the Emperor; who found means to gain a general Subſcription to the [illegible], and the *Arrian* Opinions, even from thoſe who were not *Arrians*. In after times it was ſubject to the Family of *Malateſta*; who adorned it with noble and magnificent Palaces. Before this it had been ſubject to the *Lombards* and *Franks*. The firſt of the *Malateſta's* obtained it from *Otho* the Third, in the year 1002. This Family is no more mentioned till the year 1348, which is on another occaſion too. The ſame continued till about the year 1522: when *Pandulfus*, the laſt of this Houſe, being hardly laid at by Pope *Alexander* VI. ſold it to the *Venetians*: out of whoſe Hands Pope *Julius* II. recovered it the laſt mentioned year. In the year 1527. it was again ſurpriſed by *Pandulphus*; whilſt Pope *Clement* was beſieged by the Forces of *Charles* V. But this Poſſeſſion was ſhort, and *Pandulphus* dying in great Poverty at *Ferrara*, that noble Family (which had produced ſo many learned Men, and good Generals)

was extinct. The Church has ever ſince enjoyed this City: it has many remains of *Roman* Antiquity; and amongſt them a rare Triumphal Arch, built in Honor of *Auguſtus*: beſide the Ruins of a fine Theatre. Long. 35. 37. Lat. 43. 51.

Ringwood, a Market Town in *Hampſhire*, upon the River *Avon*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rio Grande, a vaſt and rapid River in *Caſtile d'Or* in South *America*; made by the Conjunction of *Rio Cauca* or *Rio grande de Santa Martha*, (which ariſeth in the Province of *Popayan* in the *Terra firma*: with the *Rio grande de la Madalena*, which ſprings out of the new Kingdom of *Granada*) having this name given it by the *Spaniards*, becauſe they diſcovered the mouth of it upon S. *Magdalen's Day*: as the other, that of *Santa Martha*, from its flowing along the Province of the ſame name. Theſe two Rivers unite in one Channel near the City *Teneriffa* in the Province of S. *Martha*; falling afterwards into the *North* Sea. § Alſo a Government in *Braſil*.

Rioga, *Rivogia*, a Province in *Spain*, which was a part of *Navarre*, but now annexed to *Old Caſtile*: it is divided from *Alava*, by the *Douro*; and lies between *Old Caſtile* and *Navarre*. The principal Towns of which are *Calzada*, *Legrono*, *Najara*, and *Belorado*.

Riom, *Ricmum*, *Ricomagum*, a City in the Lower *Auvergne* in *France*; two Leagues from *Clermont* to the North: in a flouriſhing State. The Capital of *Auvergne*: adorned with a College of *Oratorians* of the Foundation of *Lewis* XIV. an antient Abbey built in the beginning of the ſeventh Century, two Hoſpitals, and divers Churches and religious Communities. *Genebrard*, and *Sirmondus* the learned Jeſuit, were produced by this Place.

Ripa de Tranſona, a ſmall but elegant City in the Marquiſate of *Ancona*; under the Pope: and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*. It ſtands five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, the ſame from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten from *Fermo*. Pope *Pius* V. made it a Biſhops See in 1571.

Ripaille, a Town in *Savoy*, upon the Lake of *Geneva*.

Ripen, *Ripa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in South *Jutland*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*: and has a convenient Harbor upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Nipſick*; and a Fortreſs; five Miles from *Haderſleben* to the Weſt, and eight from *Flensburgh* to the South-Weſt. This Biſhoprick was founded by *Balatand* King of *Denmark*, in 950. *Chriſtopher* I. King of *Denmark*, died here in 1259. The City was taken by the *Swedes* in 1645: but ſince recovered by the *Danes*.

Ripley, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Claro*, upon the River *Nyd*.

Rippon, *Rhidogunum*, a Town in *Yorkſhire* in the Weſt Riding, in the Hundred of *Claro*, of good Antiquity; near the *Youre*, over which it has a Bridge. Adorned with a Collegiate Church, with three lofty Spires; and antiently with a ſtately Monaſtery built by *Wilfride* Archbiſhop of *York*, till the *Danes* deſtroy'd it with the Town. Yet *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* repaired it again, and tranſlated the Reliques of the holy Founder to *Canterbury*. There is a narrow hole in a Vault under ground in the Church, called S. *Wilfride's Needle*. It is one of the beſt Towns in the County, well inhabited, and of note particularly for making good *Spurs*. Having the Privilege to be a Corporation alſo, repreſented by two Members in the *Houſe of Commons*.

Riſano, *Formio*, a River of *Carniola*; the upper part of which is called by the *Germans*, *Alben*; the lower by the *Italians*, *Riſano*. It ſpringeth out of the *Alpes* from Mount *Ocra*, in *Carniola*; towards the Lake of *Lugea*, or *Czirknitzerzee*; and flowing Weſtward through *Iſtria*, falls by the Bay of *Trieſte* into the *Adriatick* Sea; ſix Miles from *Trieſte*, and two North of *Capo di Iſtria*.

Riſano, *Rhizana*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Polybius*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Raguza*; under the Dominion of the *Turks*: and accordingly much depopulated and ruined. It ſtands forty Miles from *Raguza* towards *Scodra*; from which, thirty. Long. 45. 15. Lat. 42. 00.

Risborough, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*.

Riſenbergh, a Mountain in the Eaſtern parts of *Bohemia*, out of which the *Elbe* ſpringeth.

Rivadavia, or *Rivadeo*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *Rivedieu*: it ſtands upon the Bay of *Biſcay*, in the Borders of *Aſturia*; at the bottom of an Hill, and the Mouth of the River *Navius*; which affords it the convenience of a Port: fourteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Oviedo* to the Weſt, and four from *Mondonedo*.

Rivera di Genoua, *Liguria Littorea*, is a Country in *Italy*: bounded on the Weſt by the Maritime *Alpes*, (by which it is divided from *France*;) on the Eaſt by the River *Magra*, (by which it is divided from *Hetruria*, or *Tuſcany*;) on the North by the *Apennine*; and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, here called the *Ligurian* Sea. In the middle of it ſtands the City of *Genoua*, which divides it into the Eaſtern and Weſtern. This is now under the States of *Genoua*; by whom a great part of the Weſtern Diviſion is deſtinated more to pleaſure than profit: the rich *Genoueſes* having filled it with Country-Houſes, where they ſpend the pleaſant time of the Summer and Autumn in noble Palaces, and delightful Gardens. The Eaſtern Diviſion ſupplies them with as much Wine as they need, and an extraordinary plenty of good Oil. The principal Place in the Weſtern is *Aranza*; once an inconſiderable Village; lately a Place of great Trade and Wealth, having ſixty Sail of Ships trading into all parts of the World: but their Shipping is now declining. The principal Place in the Eaſtern, is *Saraçana*; a Town of great ſtrength.

Rivoli, *Rivolium*, a ſmall Town in *Piedmont*, called by the *French*, *Rivoles*. It ſtands upon the River *Doria*; eight Miles from *Turin* to the Weſt: and has one of the moſt ſumptuous Caſtles in *Piedmont*.

Roan, *Rotomagus*, the Capital City of *Normandy*: called by the *French*, *Rouen*; by *Caſar*, and the other ancient Hiſtorians, *Urbs Velocaſſium*. It is an Archbiſhops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of *Normandy*. Great, rich, populous, well built, in all reſpects one of the beſt Cities in *France*; and thought by ſome to be the greateſt, next to *Paris*. It ſtands upon the *Seyne*; (which affords it a noble Harbor, and a great Trade) at the foot of an Hill; twelve Miles above *Dieppe*, and twenty eight beneath *Paris*: with a Bridge upon the *Seyne*, for the convenience of a Land Trade. It has an old Caſtle called the Palace, in which the Dukes of *Normandy* kept their Court; and is about ſeven Miles in compaſs, having (beſides what lies within the Walls) ſix very great Suburbs; and containing in the whole thirty five Pariſhes, with thirty four Monaſteries for Men and Women. The Caſtle on S. *Catharines* Hill is now intirely ruined. This City is ſaid by *Vitalis*, lib. 3. to be built by *Julius Caſar*. *Valeſius* proves it one of the

the moſt ancient Cities of *France*; and that in the times of *Theodoſius the Great*, it was eſteemed as a City of the higheſt rank. Taken by the *Normans* in 889, and aſſigned to *Rollo* (firſt Duke of *Normandy*) in 912, when *Rollo* became a Chriſtian. It continued under his Poſterity fourteen Deſcents. In 1019. it ſuffered very much by fire. Taken from *John* King of *England*, by *Philip* the *Auguſt*, King of *France*, in 1204; after it had been in the Hands of the *Normans* three hundred and ſixteen years. This City continued under the *French* till 1418: When the *Engliſh* under *Henry* V. retook it, after a bloody Siege. *Charles* VII. of *France* recovered it to that Crown in 1449. In the times of the late Civil Wars of *France*, it was taken and ſacked by the *Hugonots* in 1562: but recovered after the Battel of *Dreux*, and plundered by the Royal Party; *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, the King of *Navarre*, being ſlain before it. It fell after this into the Hands of the Leaguers. *Henry* IV. beſieged it in 1593. but was prevented from taking it by the Prince of *Parma*; though in the year following it willingly ſubmitted to him, after he had imbraced the *Roman* Catholick Religion. The Parliament in this City was inſtituted by *Philip* the *Fair*, in 1286. Eſtabliſhed by *Lewis* XII. in 1499. and re-eſtabliſhed by *Francis* I. in 1515. Pope *Clement* VI. was ſometime Archbiſhop of the See: Pope *Martin* IV. and *Gregory* XI. Archdeacons. There have been divers provincial Councils here aſſembled. Particularly in 1074. one againſt the *Concubinage* of the Clergy.

Roane, or *Rovane*, *Rhodumna*, an ancient Town in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne*, and the County of *Forez*, upon the River *Loyre*, (where it becomes firſt capable to bear a Boat:) Very great and populous, tho not walled. It ſtands twelve Leagues from *Lyons* to the South-Weſt, and eighteen from *Moulins*. The Territory belonging to it, is called *le Roanez* or *Roannois*; and has the Honor of being a Dukedom, by the Creation of King *Charles* IX.

Rober, *Erubris*, a River in *Lorain*, which falls by *Trier* into the *Moſelle*.

Robil, *Robel*, *Rebellio*, a City or Town in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; in the *Lower Saxony*, by the Lake of *Muritz*, in the Borders of *Brandenburgh*: two *German* Miles from *Var*, and ſeven from *Guſtro*.

Robogh, a Village in the County of *Tyron*; upon the Sea Shoar againſt *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulſter*; which has preſerved the memory of the *Rhobogdii*, (an old *Iriſh* Clan,) that poſſeſſed the Counties of *Antrim*, *Colran*, and *Tyrone*, in this Province; from whom that Cape now called the *Fair Foreland*; by the *Engliſh*, was then called *Rhobodium*; being in the County of *Antrim*, ſcarce fifteen Miles South of the neareſt Shoar of *Scotland*.

Rocca Nova, a Town in the *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Rocca Romana, a Town in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Aliſa*: honored with the Title of a Principality.

Rochdale, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Salford*, upon the River *Roche*; in a Dale or Vale; which together compound its name.

La Roche, *Rupes*, a Town in the Territory of *Geneveis*, in *Savoy*; five or ſix Leagues from *Geneva*, little leſs from *Anneci*, and one from the River *Arve*: at the foot of the Mountains. It hath a Collegiate Church, and two Religious Houſes.

Roche-chouart, a Seignory in the Province of *Poictou*, towards the Borders of *Angoumois*; giving name to a Family of Honour.

La Roche-En-Ardenne, a fortified Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh* in the *Low Countries*, upon the River *Urt*; twelve Leagues from *Luxemburgh* and nine from *Liege*. Honour'd with the Title of an Earldom.

Rochefort, a Town and Port at the Mouth of the *Charante*, in the *Pais d' Aunis* in *France*: Heretofore no more than a Village; but now become a Magazine, enlarged with divers Buildings; and more daily.

La Roche-ſur-Yon, *Rupes ad Tonem*, a Town in the Lower *Poictou* in *France*, towards *Luſſon*; upon the River *Yon*, which after joyns with the *Lay*. Honoured ſome Ages ſince with the Title of a Principality; which is enjoyed by the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Rochelle, *Portus Santonum*, *Rupella*, *Rupella Santonum*, *Rupella*, a City and famous Port of *France*, upon the Bay of *Aquitain*; the Capital of *le Pais d' Aunis*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. Seven Leagues from *Brouges* to the North, two from the Iſle of *Re*, and thirty from the Mouth of the *Loyre* to the South-Eaſt. It takes its name from the Rock on which it ſtands; ſuppoſed to be built about the Sixth Century (becauſe not mentioned before) againſt the Incurſions of the *Normans*. At firſt it had Princes of its own. After this it was under the *Engliſh* from the times of *Henry* II. who poſſeſſed it as Duke of *Anjou*. And that Prince granted this City its firſt Charter and Privileges, which were confirmed by *Richard* and *John* his Sons. King *John* Landed here in 1206. when he went to the Siege of *Mountauban*; and after, in 1213. In 1224. it was taken from the *Engliſh* by *Lewis* VIII. King of *France*; but recovered the next year, and continued under the *Engliſh* till 1453. And then finally taken by *Charles* VII. In the beginning of the Civil Wars of *France*, this Town fell under the power of the *Hugonots*: who very much improved its Fortifications. It was their principal place of refuge, under *Charles* IX. After the Maſſacre of *Paris* it was beſieged by all the Forces of *France*; defended it ſelf to a wonder; and at laſt forced that Prince to a Peace in 1573. It continued after this in their hands till 1628. and then was taken by Hunger; (in order to which, the Ocean was bridled with a prodigious *Bank*, begun in 1627. and carried the length of 747. *toiſes*;) the *Engliſh* having twice unſucceſsfully attempted to relieve it. After the taking of it, *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*, viſited it in perſon; re-eſtabliſhed the *Roman Catholick* Religion, deſtroy'd its Fortifications, (ſaving two Towers built heretofore by *Charles* the Fifth, for the Defence of the Port); and took away its former Privileges. In 1649. it firſt became a Biſhoprick; the Chair being removed hither from *Mallezais*, a ſmall Place in *Poictou*, by Pope *Innocent* X. at the requeſt of *Lewis* XIV. Long. 19. 25. Lat. 45. 56.

Rochester, *Roffa*, *Durobius*, *Dorobrevis*, *Rutupiæ*, a City in the County of *Kent*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; upon the *Medway*; over which it has a ſtately Stone Bridge, one of the faireſt in *England*; five Miles from the *Thames*, twenty five from *Canterbury* to the Eaſt, and *London* to the Weſt. This was a *Roman* Town, or rather Caſtle, as *William* of *Malmsbury* ſtiles it: much enlarged to the Eaſt, Weſt, and South. In 676. it was ruined by *Æthelbred* King of the *Mercians*; and after this, ſeveral times by the *Danes*. *Æthelbert* King of *Kent* erected here a ſumptuous Church; and cauſed one *Juſtus* to be made the firſt Biſhop of it in 604. *Gundulphus* the *Norman*, about 1080. rebuilt this Church, and brought in Monks; which are ſince changed into a Dean and ſix Prebendaries. It has a Caſtle built by *William* the Conqueror

queror, which in the Reign of *William Rufus*, (and twice after in the Barons Wars) has been beſieged. Dr. *Sprat*, the preſent Biſhop, is the eighty third of this Dioceſe. *Charles* II. added an Honor to this Place; when he created *Henry* Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in *Ireland*, Baron of *Alderbury* in the County of *Oxon*, and Earl of *Rocheſter*, *December* 13. 1652. Whoſe Son, *John Wilmot*, ſucceeded him in 1659. Which Family failing, *Laurence Hide*, (ſecond Son to Sir *Edward Hide*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*) was by the ſame Prince created Earl of *Rocheſter*, *November* 29. 1682. But before theſe, it gave the Title of *Viſcount* to Sir *Robert Carr*, created *Anno* 1611. by K. *James* I. Viſcount *Rocheſter*, and afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*.

Rochford, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rochitzerbergh, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Stiria*, called by various names.

Rockingham, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Corby*, upon the River *Welland*: giving the Title of Baron to the Right Honorable *Edward Watſon* Lord *Rockingham*, to whom belongs the Caſtle here; which hath loſt its ſtrength long ſince.

Rocroy, *Rupes Regia*, a ſtrong Town in *Champagne*, in *Retelois*; in the Borders of *Hainault*; twelve Leagues from *Retel* to the North, four from *Mariebourgh* to the South. Near this Place the *Spaniards* received a great Defeat from the *French*, under the Duke *D'Anguien* May 19. 1643. ſix days after the death of *Lewis* XIII. King of *France*. But afterward the *Spaniards* took this Town, under the Prince of *Conde's* Conduct, in 1653. It is ſince returned under the Crown of *France*.

Rodaun, *Erodanus*, a River in *Pruſſia* in *Poland*; which riſeth out of a Lake twenty five Miles above *Dantzick*; and falling into the *Viſtula* not much above this City, a little beneath it enters the *Baltick* Sea.

Roden, a ſmall River in *Shropſhire*.

Rodes, or *Rhodes*, *Segodunum*, *Rhuteni*, *Ruteni*, *Segodunum Retunorum*, a City of *Aquitain*; the Capital of the County of *Rovergne*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*: The Biſhop takes the Title of an Earl: a great and beautiful City, ſeated upon the River *Veronium*; fifteen Leagues from *Mende* to the Weſt, thirty two from *Narbone* to the North, and twenty two from *Cahors* to the Eaſt. A very ancient City, and mentioned by *Julius Ceſar*. The *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Franks* ſucceſſively ruined it in their times. It ſerved heretofore under its own Counts: till it became united with the Crown of *France* in the Perſon of *Henry* IV.

Roding, a Stream in the County of *Eſſex*.

Rodoſto, *Redeſtum*, a City of *Thrace*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*: it ſtands upon the *Propontis*, twenty Miles from *Heraclea* to the South; at the foot of an Hill by a Bay of the ſame name, which affords it a convenient and very large Haven: ſo that it is now a Place of conſiderable Trade, and reaſonably populous. *Pliny* calls this City *Reſiſton*. It is beautified with many great *Moſques*, ſome *Grecian* Churches, and two Synagogues: and much frequented by the Merchants of *Romania*, the Sea of *Marmora*, and the *Black* Sea.

Roer, *Rura*, in *Trithemius Rera*, *Adrana*, a River of *Germany*; called by the *French*, *Roure*. It ariſeth in *Eifel*, in the Dukedom of *Juliers*; and watering *Juliers* and *Linnich*, at *Roermonde* it falls into the *Maes*.

Roermonde, *Ruremunda*, a City of the Low Countries, in the Province of *Guelderland*: called by the *French*, *Ruremonde*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame name, and the *Maes*; having the firſt to the South of it, the ſecond to the Weſt: three Leagues from *Venlo* to the South, twelve from *Liege* to the North, *Cologne* to the Weſt, and *Weſel* to the Eaſt. Made a Biſhops See by Pope *Paul* IV. under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin* in 1559. (he changing its Collegiate Church into a Cathedral); and was an Hanſe Town till 1635: when it fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, from whom it is ſince recovered by the *Spaniards*. In 1665. it ſuffered much by a Fire.

Rohaczow, *Rohaczovia*, a conſiderable Town; the Capital of a Territory of the ſame name in *Lithuania*; upon the *Nieper*, where it takes in the *Odruez*; twenty *Poliſh* Miles from *Mohilow* to the South, and forty from *Kjovia* to the North.

Roham-Thaura, *Anetitaurus*, a Mountain in the Leſſer *Armenia*; which lies to the North of the Great *Taurus*; between the *Euphrates* and the *Arſanius*: ſeparated from the ſaid great Mountain, and therefore by the Ancients called *Antitaurus*. In the Valleys beneath it ſtands the City of *Comana*, now called *Tabachaſa*.

Roia, *Rodium*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Picardy*; upon the River *Auvergne*, in the Territory of *Santerre*; four Leagues from *Noyon* to the Weſt, nine from *Amiens*, and ſeven from *Compeigne* to the North. A ſmall City, but populous.

Roll-rich-ſtones, a Monument of vaſt unwrought Stones, circularly ſet, near *Enſham* in *Oxfordſhire*: ſuppoſed to have been erected in Commemoration of ſome great Victory in ancient Times.

Rom, one of the Names of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Rom, *Roma*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick* Sea; upon the Coaſt of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*, about two *Engliſh* Miles from the Shoar: under the King of *Denmark*.

Romagna, *Romandiola*, a great Province in *Italy*, in the States of the Church: of old called *Æmilia Regio*. Bounded on the Weſt by *Bononia*, on the North by the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and on the Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea: a ſmall part of it towards the *Appennine* is ſubject to the Duke of *Florence*, and therefore called *Romandiola Florentina*: The reſt (which is the far greateſt part) is under the Pope, as a Temporal Prince. The principal Places in it are, *Ravenna*, (the Capital), *Faenza*, *Imola*, *Forli*, *Bertinoro*, *Rimini*, *Cervia*, *Ceſena*, *Sarſina*, and ſome others.

Romania, the ſame with *Thrace*.

Romania, *Argia*, the Eaſtern Province of the *Morea*; the Capital of which is *Napoli di Romania*. The other Places are of ſmall importance.

Romans, *Romantium*, *Romanis*, a ſpruce fine City in *Dauphine* in *France*; ſeated in a pleaſant Plain upon the River *Iſeure*; over which it has a Bridge; four Leagues from *Valence* to the South-Eaſt, toward *Grenoble* ten Miles, and the ſame diſtance from *Vienne* to the South. It is thought to reſemble *Jeruſalem* in its Situation and Figure; inſomuch that in 1520. there was a Building added to it, made in the faſhion of the *Holy Sepulchre* that ſtands upon *Mount Calvary*; *Francis* I. King of *France* himſelf laying the firſt Stone: And alſo a Convent founded, under the Name of the *Houſe of Mount Calvary*; now in the poſſeſſion of the *Recollects*, but firſt given to the *Religious* of the *Order of S. Francis*. The *Huguenots* ſacked and ruined this City in 1562. It has been often taken and retaken in the Civil Wars.

Rome, *Roma*, the Capital City of *Italy*, once the Sovereign and Miſtriſs of the whole World; the more immediate Capital now of *Campagna di Roma*. The Emperour *Commodus* deſired to faſten his own Name upon it, by calling it *Commodiana*; as a *Go-*

thiſh King, called it *Gothia*; and other Princes the like: But the Name of *Rome* ſtill has been always preſerved by it. This City is ſeated upon the *Tyber*; twelve Miles above its fall into the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the North-Eaſt; one hundred and twenty from *Naples* to the North; three hundred from *Genoua* to South; one hundred thirty five from *Ancona*, and one hundred and forty from *Florence*. Long. 36. 30. Lat. 40. 40. Though there are great Controverſies concerning the Time and the Founder of it, yet the moſt received opinion is, that it was built by *Romulus* and *Remus*; in the firſt year of the ſeventh *Olympiad*, *Anno Mundi* 3198. ſeven hundred and fifty years before the Birth of our Saviour. Its Foundations were ſmall and obſcure; and not above two Miles in compaſs; with four Gates, incloſing only the *Capitoline* and *Palatine* Mountains. It continued under ſeven Princes two hundred forty five years: when *Sextus*, the Son of *Tarquinius*, raviſhing *Lucretia* a *Roman* Lady, it ſo incenſed them, that thereupon they not only dethroned *Tarquinius*; but for many Ages they would not endure the Name, much leſs the Authority of a King; but lived under Temporary accountable Magiſtrates, *Conſuls*; two together, yearly elected; with *Prætors*, *Tribunes*, *Quæſtors*, *Cenſors*, *Præfects*, and other Magiſtrates under them. And when extream neceſſity required it, they created a temporary *Dictator* with Supreme Authority over all. At this time their Empire was not above fifteen Miles in length: and this Change greatly hazarded the Ruin of the Infant City. In the year of *Rome* 365. (during the *Conſular* Government), it was taken by *Brennus* King or General of the *Gaules*; and all but the *Capitol* burnt down to the ground: yet it continued a Free State, though ſorely ſhaken by *Hannibal* about the year five hundred thirty ſeven; and by their own Domeſtick Broils under *Marius* and *Sylla*, between the years 665. and 672. But, the fatal time being come, *Julius Cæſar* (in the year of *Rome* 705.) by the Battel of *Pharſalia*, put an end to that Commonwealth, forty ſix years before the Birth of our Saviour: making himſelf to be declared *Perpetual Dictator* and *Emperour*; and the Name of the *Commonwealth* of *Rome* to be changed into, the *Roman Empire*. And though the Civil Wars broke out again to the great hazard, not only of their Empire, but Being; yet *Auguſtus*, in the Battel of *Actium*, put a happy Period to them, in 721. and prepared the World to receive the *Prince of Peace*, by an Univerſal Peace. He was born under this Prince in the year of *Rome* 753. and of the World 3950. The times that followed were fatal to *Rome*; which double dyed her Purple in the Blood of Holy Men, who endeavoured to reduce her from the Vaſſalage of *Dæmons* to the Knowledge and Service of the True God. To theſe an end was put by *Conſtantine the Great*, by the Defeat of *Maxentius* under the Walls of *Rome*, in the year of Chriſt, 312. of *Rome* 1064. This great Prince laid ſoon after the foundation of the Ruin of *Rome*, by removing the Seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*, in the year of Chriſt 330. which afterwards brought on the Diviſion of the Empire, into the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern*. *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* in 410. (of *Rome* 1162.) took and ſpoiled this City. *Genſericus*, the *Vandal*, followed him; and in 455. took it the ſecond time. *Odoacer* took it in 465. *Ricimere* in 472. *Totila* in 547. So that in the ſpace of one hundred thirty ſeven years, it was taken and ſpoiled by theſe Barbarous Nations four times. In 580. it was beſieged by the *Lombards*; and preſerved by the Emperours Forces, which were ſent to relieve it. *Leo* IV. in 593. beſtowed ſomething in the repair of it. *Rome* was now recovered by the Eaſtern Emperours. *Juſtinian* by *Narſes* his General in *Italy*, having ſlain *Totila* in 553. and three years after, by the taking of *Capua*, having put an happy end to the *Gothick* War in *Italy*. This City continued under thoſe Princes, till 726. when under *Gregory* II. *Italy* (by the procurement of that Pope) revolted, becauſe *Leo* the Emperour had by an Edict prohibited the Worſhip of Images. The *Lombards* were very inſtrumental in this Change. Neither could they and the Popes long agree: but *Aſtulphus* in 753. beſieged *Rome*; and Pope *Stephen* III. (obtaining no relief from the Emperour againſt the *Lombards*) ſends for *Pepin* King of *France*; who came and delivered him for that time. *Deſiderius* the next King of the *Lombards* got *Rome* by a Stratagem in 770. and uſing his Power tyrannically, *Charles the Great* (in 774.) was called in; who put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Weſtern Empire once more conſiderable. The *Lombards* and theſe *French* Princes in order to oblige the Popes by the Ties of Gratitude to them, had at ſeveral times beſtowed ſeveral Territories upon the See of *Rome*. *Charles the Great* reſerved to himſelf and his Succeſſors the Approbation of the future Popes; which was confirmed by a Council held at *Rome*, in 773. This in after-times embroiled the Popes and the Weſtern Emperours, as much as ever the *Eaſtern* and the *Lombards* were. For *Charles the Great* being crowned at *Rome* in 800. his Poſterity had frequent quarrels with the Popes, (the Clergy and City of *Rome*) about the Elections of the Popes. The firſt Invaſion was made by *Stephen* VI. about 817. under *Lewis the Gentle*; who is pretended to have granted away that Right of electing the Pope, which had been acknowledged in *Charles the Great*. In 819. *Paſchal* I. a *Roman*, was choſen Pope againſt the Will of this Prince. But in 823. *Lothaire* coming to *Rome* to receive the Crown, put this Pope to purge himſelf by Oath; and ſlew many of the Nobility, for ſetting him up againſt the Emperours Will: for which that See bore him no kindneſs. *Gregory* IV. in 833. finding *Pepin* his Son in rebellion againſt him, and pretending to reconcile them, when he came into *Germany*, he took part with his Son againſt the Father; and Pope-like, threatned to excommunicate the Emperour, if he did not reſign the Empire to his Son: which Treachery of his, in 839. was ſeverely revenged by *Lothaire* the Emperour, by taking many Places from him in *Italy*. In 839. the *Saracens* ſorely diſtreſſed the Papacy; which neceſſitated the Pope to have recourſe to the Emperour for Protection, and he had it: In this Invaſion, the *Saracens* watted the Suburbs of *Rome*, as they did in 846. which occaſioned the building of the Caſtle of S. *Angelo* by Pope *Sergius* II. The Empire being tranſlated from the **Franks** to the **Germans**, in the Perſon of *Arnulph* (a Natural Son of *Carloman*;) againſt him *Formoſus* crowns *Guido* a Rival, in 891. And in 893. ſendeth for *Arnulph* to come and free *Rome* from the oppreſſions of this *Guido*. *Arnulph* comes into *Italy*, and in 906. took *Rome*. A Schiſm being about this time in the Church of *Rome*, there was little done by the Popes, till *Berengarius* (growing Potent in *Italy*) neceſſitated them to ſeek to *Otho* I. who being crowned at *Rome*, in 952. a Council there held in 964. acknowledged the ſame Right in him, that had been in *Charles the Great*. *Gregory* VII. on this account begins a quarrel with *Henry* IV. Emperour; ſets up Anti-Emperours, and excommunicates the Emperour, in 1076. whereupon that Prince thus provoked, beſieged *Rome* in 1081. took it in 1084. and burnt it: and ſoon after, this Turbulent Pope died in Baniſhment in great miſery. In 1242. Pope *Gregory*

Gregory IX. (having excommunicated *Frederick* II. Emperour, for refuſing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome* ;) and proclaiming a *Croyſade* againſt the Emperour ; that Prince defeated his Army : and following his blow, took *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza* (with divers of the Cardinals,) and reduced the See of *Rome* to a mean condition. *Innocent* IV. inſolently renews the Excommunication againſt the Emperour in 1242. Whereupon aroſe the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperour ; which made *Italy* extremely miſerable for ſome Ages. During part of which times, in 1305. Pope *Clement* V. removed the See to *Avignon* in *France* ; where it continued to 1376. upon which aroſe a Schiſm between the Popes of *Rome* and *Avignon* ; not ended, till the Council of *Conſtance*; which begun in 1414. In 1408. *Ladiſlaus* King of *Naples* took *Rome*, and laid its Walls in the duſt. In 1494. *Charles* VIII. of *France* took *Rome*. In 1526. Cardinal *Pompeius Columna* ; and in 1527. the Forces of *Charles* V. took and ſacked *Rome*. *Philip* II. beſieged it, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complyed about 1557. Yet after all theſe Changes and Calamities, this City at this day is ſaid to be fifteen Miles in compaſs ; very populous ; and full of magnificent Buildings, as well Ancient as Modern. They reckon in it above three hundred thouſand Souls : beſides eight thouſand *Jews*, who are incloſed in a particular quarter by themſelves ; and obliged every *Saturday* to hear a *Chriſtian* Sermon. Houſes and Palaces twenty two thouſand ; Pariſhes ninety two : forty one National Churches ; ſixty four Religious Houſes for Men ; above forty for Women ; thirty Hoſpitals ; one hundred and ſix Societies of *Penitents* ; and divers Colleges. It hath eighteen Gates ; three hundred and ſixty Towers flanking the Walls ; ſix Bridges over the *Tiber* ; three principal Fountains ; and eight *Obeliſks* remaining out of about forty five, it formerly had, rehearſed in the Writings of *Antiquaries*. The Church of S. *Peter*, (in which the Body of that *Apoſtle* is depoſited) built within and without of Marble, in the Figure of a Croſs ; near one hundred *Toiſes* long, ſixty ſix broad in the Branches ; with a *Dome* fifty five *Toiſes* high, a *Portail* twenty four, erected in 1612. by Pope *Paul* V. to a *Portico* of the ſame largneſs ; together with all its Riches, Paintings, Columns, Statues, Altars and Galleries ; ſurpaſſes the greateſt Idea that the mind can well form of Beauty and Grandeur. Then the *Library* in the *Vatican* Palace obtains the pre-eminence of all other Libraries in the World. Anciently this City Walls were 50 Miles in compaſs ; with ſeven hundred and forty Towers in them ; and thirty Gates, leading to, and denominating as many broad High-ways, which were paved and adorned with wonderful Magnificence : where the *Reſts* of *Tombs* yet appear ; it being by the Law of the *Twelve Tables* (*in Urbe ne ſepelito, neve urito*) forbidden to *bury* in the City. It had anciently eight Bridges ; of which *Pons Sublicius* built by the King *Ancus Marcius*, and repaired by *Æmilius Lepidus*, where *Horatius Cocles* ſuſtained the Effort of the *Thuſcanes* who would have re-eſtabliſhed the depoſed *Tarquinius* upon the Throne ; and where afterwards the Emperour *Heliogabalus* was precipitated into the *Tiber*, is ruined. But *Pons Mulvius*, without the City, is no leſs remarkable, for the Victory there obtained by *Conſtantine the Great* over *Maxentius*, and the drowning of that Tyrant in the *Tiber* alſo. It had anciently eighteen Fountains ; eight hundred Baths ; an unknown number of Statues, Columns, Coloſſuſſes, Obeliſks ; (the Columns of *Trajan* and *Antoninus* are ſtill ſtanding) and Temples for no leſs than thirty thouſand *Gods*, by the accounts that *Varro* and others make of the *Gods of the Romans*. The *Cenſors* have ſometimes *ſold* the *Common Sink* to Gardiners for ſix hundred thouſand Crowns. The number of Inhabitants in *Tiberius*'s time was computed to ſixteen hundred thouſand, two hundred ninety and one : In *Auguſtus*'s, much more. Their Army, under the *Emperours*, ordinarily conſiſted of two hundred thouſand Foot, and forty thouſand Horſe : their Fleets, of fifteen hundred Galleys, and two thouſand Ships. There were one hundred and ſixty Granaries in their Empire : And in fine the *Empire it ſelf* had for its Bounds to the Eaſt, *Euphrates*, the Mountain *Taurus*, and *Armenia* ; to the South, *Æthiopia* ; to the North, the *Danube* ; and to the Weſt, the *Atlantick Ocean*. For the *Councils* that have been celebrated here ſince *Chriſtianity*, by Popes and Anti-Popes againſt one another, againſt the Schiſmaticks and Hereticks (ſo called) of all Ages, and againſt Emperours and Princes, or the Abuſes committed and occaſioned by them and any of them ; it is not for this place to rehearſe ſo vaſt a number : Themſelves have ſom times proved the greateſt Abuſe. Of late, the Proſecution of Dr. *Michael Molinos*, (Author of the Doctrine of *Quietiſm*,) and his pretended Abjuration, *Septemb.* 3. 1687. may be adjudged one of the moſt remarkable Occurrences that has for many years happened in *Rome* : of which See the *Supplement to* Dr. Burnet's *Letters*. After Pope *Innocent* XI. the Election fell upon Cardinal *Ottobon*, a *Venetian*, *October* 6. 1689. who took the Name of *Alexander* VIII. After him, upon Cardinal *Pignatelli* : who is called *Innocent* XII.

Rome, *Roma*, a ſmall Iſland in the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the River *Zaire* ; twenty Leagues from its Fall into the Ocean ; in which there was ſome few years ſince a *French* Colony.

Romechi, the *Turkiſh* Name of *Greece*.

Le Romois, the Territory of the City of *Roan* ; beyond the *Seyne*, in *Normandy*.

Romont, *Rotundus Mons*, a ſmall County in the Province of *Vaac* or *Vaud* ; which was under the Duke of *Savoy*, but now a part of the Canton of *Freiburg*.

Roncevaux, a Town in *Navarre*, where the *French* received a great Defeat under *Charlemagne* in 792.

Ronches, *Aronches*, *Arunci*, once a City of *Luſitania* ; now a ſmall, but ſtrong Town in the Province of *Extremadura* ; between the Rivers of *Caja* and *Eiva* ; three Leagues from *Albuquerque* to the Weſt.

Ronciglione, *Roncilio*, a Town in S. *Peter's Patrimony* ; the Capital of a Territory of the ſame Name, ſeated upon the River *Fariſcus* : thirty Miles from *Rome*, and ten from *Viterbo* ; heretofore under the Dukes of *Parma*, but now under the Pope ; and the Territory belonging to it, is called *Lo Stato di Ronciglione*.

Ronda, *Arunda*, an ancient City in *Spain* ; called alſo *Ronda la Vieja* ; in the Kingdom of *Granada* in the Borders of *Andaluſia*, upon the River *Guadiaro* ; not far from the *Goza* and the *Guadalqua Virejo* ; twelve Leagues from *Gibralter* to the North, and thirteen from *Malaga* to the Weſt ; it has a Caſtle, and is the Capital of a Territory ; and in a thriving State. Long. 15. 00. Lat. 36. 10.

Roni, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Roſchild, *Roſchilda*, a City in the Iſland of *Zeland*, in the *Baltick Sea*, under the King of *Denmark* ; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden* ; and ennobled by the Bones of the Kings of

Denmark here buried. Often mentioned alſo on the account of a Peace here concluded between the *Danes* and *Swedes* in 1658. It ſtands four *German* Miles from *Koppenhagen* to the Weſt, and ſeventy five from *Kroonburg* to the South-Eaſt. The Biſhoprick was founded by *Sweno* King of *Denmark*, in 1012.

Roſcomen, *Roſcomenum*, a Town and County in the Province of *Conaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Curlew* Mountains, dividing it from *Slego*; on the Eaſt by the River *Shannon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Lotrim*, *Longford*, *Weſt-Meath*, and *Kings County*; on the South by *Kings County* and *Galloway*; and on the Weſt by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It is of a conſiderable length; *viz.* ſixty *Engliſh* Miles from North to South, but not above nineteen where broadeſt; the Soil is level and extremely fruitful; ſo that it abounds with Graſs and Corn, reduced by very little Husbandry. Roſcomen the principal Town (which gives name to its Territory) upon the River *Suck*; towards the Weſtern Borders, but near the middle of the County; twelve Miles from *Athlone* to the North-Weſt, and thirty three from *Galway* to the North-Eaſt.

Roſas, *Rhoda*, *Rhode*, *Rodopolis*, once a City, now only a Caſtle, and a ſmall Town in the County of *Rouſſillon* in *Catalonia* in *Spain*; which has a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean Sea*; very ſtrongly and well fortified: taken by the *French* in 1645. but reſtored by the *Pyrenean* Treaty to *Spain*. It ſtands ten *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South. This place was firſt fortified by *Charles* V. before which, it was only a Monaſtery; though in the time of the *Romans*, it had been one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Spain*; ſuppoſed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Maſters of this Kingdom; and from them to have taken this name.

Roſetto, *Metelis*, a City of *Egypt*; called by the *Turks* **Raſchit**; by the *Italians Roſetto*: it ſtands with a Port upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, upon the Mouth of that Branch of the *Nile*, which was anciently called *Canopicum*; now one of the principal Cities of that Kingdom. Monſieur *Thevenot*, who travelled from *Alexandria* hither, tells us, that it is ſixty ſhort Miles. This City, ſaith he, was anciently called *Canopus*; it lies five Miles up the River from the Sea; and is next to *Cairo*, one of the beſt Cities in *Egypt*; and ſtill encreaſing; being a place of great Traffick, very pleaſant, ſurrounded by lovely Gardens, and full of well-built tall Houſes; and in which there is great plenty of Victuals very cheap; but in the Months of *July* and *Auguſt*, they have none but Ciſtern-waters to drink. Many pieces of ancient Money have been found in the Sand betwixt *Alexandria* and this City. The Country about it yields Sugar-Canes in plenty. Long. 60. 45. Lat. 31. 6.

Roſebeque, a ſmall Town in *Flanders*; famous for a Battel, which *Charles* V. won againſt the Rebellious *Gante-men*; of whom were ſlain forty thouſand, and their General *Philip d' Artevill* taken and hanged.

Roſieme, *Roſima*, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of *Samogithia*, upon the River *Dubiſſa*; twelve *Poliſh* Miles from *Corona* to the North, thirty from *Riga* to the South, and twenty ſeven from *Vilna* to the Weſt; this place is little and ill peopled. *Baudrand* writes *Roſienie*.

Roſs, *Ruſſia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*; bounded on the North by *Naverina* and *Sutherland*, on the South by *Murray* and *Abria*, on the Eaſt by the *German*, and on the Weſt by the *Iriſh Sea*. *Charles* I. was Earl of this County in the Life of his Father.

Roſſano, *Roſcianum*, *Ruſcianum*, a City in the *Hither Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbiſhops See, and a Principality; built upon a Rock, incompaſſed on all ſides by Rocks; and ſeated ſcarce three Miles from the Shoars of the Bay of *Taranto*; ſixteen from *Biſignano* to the Eaſt; thirty five from *Coſenza* to the South Eaſt, and twelve from *Thurium* to the South; which laſt, being an old City, was formerly the Biſhops See. This Place is great, well peopled, and was the Birth place of Pope *John* VII.

Roſſe, *Roſſa*, a Town anciently in the Province of *Mounſter* in the County of *Cork*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of **Caſhell**; it ſtands upon the *Britiſh Channel*, at the Mouth of a ſmall River called *Fin*; thirty Miles from *Cork* to the South-Weſt, and twenty two from *Kinſale* to the Weſt. The Biſhops See in 1618. was united to that of *Cork*; the Town being reduced to a meer Village. § There is a Market Town of this name in *Herefordſhire*, in the the Hundred of *Greyſtrec*, upon the River *Wye*.

Roſſetto. See *Roſetto*.

Roſſillon, *Ruſcinonenſis Comitatus*, a County of *Catalonia*, called by the *French Rouſſillon*, by the *Spaniards Roſſillon*: bounded on the Eaſt by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the North by *Languedoc*, on the Weſt by *Ceretania*, and on the South by *Catalonia*: The Capital of it is *Perpignan*. There are beſides in it *Leucate*, *Villa Franca*, *Rodes*, *Elna*, and ſome other Places of note; it extending from Eaſt to Weſt eighteen *Spaniſh* Leagues. This Country was anciently a part of *Gallia Narbonenſis*; annexed to *Spain* in the Times of the *Goths*: had then Earls, which were Sovereign Princes of it; and on the Death of *Gerard* the laſt of them, under *Alphonſus* II. added to *Arragon*. By *James* I. annexed to the Kingdom of *Majorca*; and recovered back again to that Crown by *Pedro* I. By King *John* II. ſold to *Lewis* XI. of *France* in 1462. and by *Charles* VIII. of *France*, returned back freely to *Ferdinando*, on condition he ſhould not obſtruct his Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples* in 1493. It continued under that Crown till 1659. when *Lewis* XIII. retook it by his Arms, and had the Poſſeſſion confirmed by the *Pyrenean* Treaty. There are three conſiderable Rivers watering it, the *Tet*, the *Tech*, and the *Egli*.

Roſtock, *Roſtocium*, *Roſtochium*, *Raciburgum*, *Rhodopolis*, *Roſarum* or *Roſarium Urbs*, a City in the *Lower Saxony* upon the *Baltick Sea*; in the Dukedom of *Meckleburg* in *Germany*: which is a Free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it ſtands eight Miles from *Wiſemar* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Straſſunde* to the Weſt. It is under the Protection of the Dukes of *Meckleburg*, by whoſe Anceſtors it was built about 329. and walled by another about 1160. Its Ancient Name was **Roſtzoch** or **Rotzoch**, which ſignifies a *Mary Ground*. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* conquered this Territory about 1286. *Chriſtopher* III. his Succeſſor in 1322. reſtored it to the Duke of *Meckleburg*. *Waldemarus* IV. granted this City and its Territory to *Albert* Duke of *Meckleburg*, in 1360. *Albert* another Duke in 1415. founded an Univerſity here, which was opened three years after. It is about five Miles in compaſs, and almoſt equal to *Lubeck*. A Sedition ariſing in this City in 1573. againſt the Duke, he entred it in Arms, and treated the Senate with great ſeverity. In 1629. it was with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* taken by the *Imperialiſts*: out of whoſe hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*, *Octob.* 16. 1631. Long. 34. 20. Lat. 54 20.

Roſtow,

Roſtow, *Roſtovia*, a great City in *Ruſſia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name, and an Archbiſhops See. It ſtands upon the River *Cotorea*, having a Fortreſs of Wood: twenty ſix Miles from the *Wolga* to the South, and thirty four from *Moſco* to the Weſt. The Dukes of this Province were next *Novogrod* in the greateſt Eſteem of any in this Kingdom; till *John Baſilowitz*, in 1565. totally extirpated the Family; and ſince that time it has been given to the ſecond Son of the Czarr.

Rotenburg, *Rotenburgum*, a City of *Francomia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Tauber*; nine *German* Miles from *Norimburg* to the Weſt, and a little more from *Wurtzburg* to the South. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* I. in 1163. There is another Town of the ſame name in *Schwaben*, upon the *Neckar*: one Mile from *Tubingen* to the Weſt, which is under the Emperor.

Roterdam, *Roterdamum*, a great, ſtrong, rich, populous City; the Capital of the Province of *Schielande*, and one of the moſt celebrated Sea-Ports in *Holland*. It ſtands on the North ſide of the middle Branch of the *Rhine*; four *German* Miles and an half from the Sea, and eight from *Amſterdam* to the South-Weſt. *Trithemius* ſaith, it was built in 89. by *Ratherius* the twentieth King of the *Franks*. *Eraſmus*, the great Reſtorer of Learning, was born in this City. They have taken care to preſerve the memory of it by an Inſcription ſet upon the Houſe; and placed his Statue on the Bridge beſides: which was erected in 1564 and very injuriouſly treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greateſt convenience of this Town is, that Ships of great Burthen are taken into the middle of many of the Streets without difficulty; their Channels being deep and large. It was ſmall, when the *Spaniards* were ejected; and therefore not mentioned as to the time of its conjunction with the States.

Rother, a River which ariſeth in *Suſſex*; and paſſing between it and *Kent*, falls into the *Britiſh Sea* at *Rie*. *Appledore* in *Kent* is ſeated upon it: And *Oxney-Iſle*, encompaſſed with it.

Rotherham, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Strafford*; upon the River *Dun*, over which it hath a fine Stone Bridge. Of note, for giving Name and Birth to *Thomas* of *Rotheram*, Archbiſhop of *York*, one of the Founders of *Lincoln* College in *Oxon*: who expreſſed his kindneſs to this Town by founding likewiſe a College in it; with three Schools for Grammar, Writing and Muſick.

Rothſaye, a Caſtle in an Iſland in *Dunbritton Fyrth* or *Bay* on the Weſt of *Scotland*; which has annexed to it the Title of a Dukedom; and belonged heretofore to the Prince, or Eldeſt Son of the King of *Scotland*. It is ſaid, the Royal Family of the *Steuarts* came at firſt from this Caſtle; which was their moſt ancient Seat.

Rothwell, or *Rowell*, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rota, *Ebora*, a Caſtle in *Andaluſia*, upon the Bay of *Cadiz*; at the Mouth of the River *Quadalquivir*; three Leagues from *Cadiz* to the North; mentioned by *Strabo*, *Mela* and *Stephanus*, as one of the Cities in that part of *Spain*.

Rotta, *Rutuba*, a ſmall River in *Liguria* in *Italy*; which riſeth out of the *Appennine*; and flowing through the County of *Nizza*, and dividing it from the States of *Genoua*, falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Vintimiglia*.

Rotwyl, or *Rotweil*, *Rubea villa*, *Rotevilla*, a ſmall, but Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; upon the *Necker*, under Mount *Abenow*; from which it ſtands three Leagues to the South, ten from *Briſach* to the Eaſt, and ſix from *Schafhouſe* to the North. In this City *Conrad* III. Duke of *Schwaben*, in 1147. inſtituted a Chamber of Juſtice for that whole Dutchy. It has its Name from **Rott** a *German* word, which ſignifies a *Troop*; built at firſt on the oppoſite ſide of the *Necker*; and removed to the place it now ſtands in, upon the account of frequent Inundations. In 1643. it was taken by the *French*, Monſieur *Guebrande*, the *French* General, died in the City ſoon after of the Wounds he had received in the Siege; by the Treaty of *Munſter* it was reſtored to its former ſtate, and is united now with the *Swiſs Cantons* for its Preſervation.

Rouci, a Town of *France* in *Champagne*, upon the River *Aiſne*: giving its Name and the Title of *Earl* to an Honourable and Ancient Family there.

Rouen. See *Roan*.

Rovergue, *Rutenenſis Provincia*, a Province in *France*, under the Generalite of *Gaſcony*: bounded on the South by *Languedoc*, on the Eaſt by *Givaudan*, on the North by *Auvergne*, and on the Weſt by *Quercy*; the Capital City of it, is *Rodez*: *Ville Franche de Rovergue*, is another principal place. *Cæſar* and *Lucan* mention its old Inhabitants by the Name of *Rutheni*. The Riches of it conſiſt in Cattel and Wooll, Mines of Iron, Allum, Brimſtone, &c. It is watered by the *Tarn*, the *Lot*, the *Aveiron*, &c.

Rovigo, *Rhodigium*, a ſmall City in *Italy*, heretofore under the Dukes of *Ferrara*, but now under the Republick of *Venice*; and the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Adria*; from which it ſtands twenty Miles to the Weſt, and twenty five from *Ferrara* to the North, the ſame from *Padoua* to the South. The Learned *Cælius Rhodiginus* was a Native of this City. It is the Capital of *Polegno*, a ſmall Province in *Lombardy*, ſurrounded by the River *Adige*: which was anciently a part of *Romandiola*; but in 1500. in the diſorders of *Italy* ſeized by the *Venetians*.

Rouſſillon. See *Roſilion*.

Roxburg, *Marchenium* or *Marchidun*, a ſtrong Caſtle, both by its Situation and Art; ſeated upon the *Tweede*, (where it receives the *Tiefe*) almoſt twenty *Engliſh* Miles from *Berwick* to the Weſt. *James* II. of *Scotland*, a Prince of great Virtue and Goodneſs, was ſlain at the Siege of this Place by one of his own Cannon, which accidentally broke in firing it againſt the Caſtle, in 1459. The next year the Caſtle was ſurrendred to the *Scots*; who intirely ruined it, in revenge of the Death of their Prince; ſo that it can ſcarce now be ſeen where it ſtood.

Royan, *Royanum*, a Town in *Saintonge*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*; heretofore ſtrongly fortified.

Royaumont, an Abbey in the Government of the *Iſle of France*, eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the River *Oiſe*: which in 1409. ſuffered much by Thunder and Lightning.

Roye, a conſiderable Town in *Picardy*: adorned with a Collegiate Church, and ſome Religious Houſes: upon one of the Sources of the *Moreuil*. It gives Name to an Honourable Family alſo.

Royſton, a Market Town, divided betwixt *Cambridgeſhire* and *Hartfordſhire*: at the bottom of an Hill, in the Hundred of *Odſey*.

Rubicon. See *Piſatello*, the Modern Name.

Rudolfswerd, *Rudolphi-verda*, a new and very ſtrong City in the Borders of *Carniola*, upon the River *Gurk*; three Miles from the *Save* to the South, ſix from *Cell*, and five from *Carolſtadt* to the Weſt.

Ruffach, *Rubeacum*, a ſmall City in the *Upper Alſatia*, in the Territory of *Mundat*, upon the River *Rotbach*: once an Imperial and Free City: but taken by *Turene*, in 1675. after a great Defeat of the *Imperialiſts*;

Imperialists; and now under the Bishop of *Strasburg*. It is one of the ancientest Towns in *Alsatia*; and was for the rare fertility of its Soil, (for five hundred years) the Seat of some of the *Roman* Nobility. *Conradus Pellicanus* was born in this City. It stands three Miles from *Brisach* to the West, and two from *Mulhuse* to the North.

Ruffec, *Rufeacum*, *Roffiacum*, a small Town in the Diocese of *Poictiers* five or six Leagues from *Angoulesme*, in *France*: pleasantly situated; and honor'd with the Title of a Marquisate. Pope *Clement* V. before his elevation to the Pontificate presided at a Council here in 1304. There have been others celebrated at it in other times.

Rugby, a Market Town in *Warwickshire*, in the Hundred of *Knightlow*, upon the River *Avon*.

Rugen, *Rugenlande*, *Rugia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, upon the Coast of *Pomerania*; which has the Title of a Principality; about seven *German* Miles square; but the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands. This was caused by an Outragious Tempest in 1309. A part of this Island at the same time, which lay to the South-East as far as the Isle of *Ruden* (then conjoyned with this,) was torn away; and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships may Sail over it: what remains, affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty; serving as a granary to the parts adjacent. The best Town in it is *Bergen*: the others of note are *Segart*, *Wick*, and *Bungst*. This Island is able to Arm about seven thousand Men in case of necessity. About 1066. it was subject to *Buthen*, Son of *Godescalck* King of the *Heruli*. *Christopher* II. King of *Denmark*, in 1322. subjected it to that Crown. *Wratislaus* IV. Duke of *Pomerania*, in 1325. becoming Heir of it, by the death of *Wizlaus* the last Prince, drove out the *Danes* and became Master of it: after this the *Danes* regained the Possession of it. *Erick* King of *Denmark* in 1438. resigned it the second time to the Duke of *Pomerania*; and under them it was in 1630. when *Gustavus Adolphus* began the *German* War with the Conquest of this Island. By the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. it was confirmed to the *Swedes*. In 1678, the *Danes* attempting to recover it out of the Hands of the *Swedes*, received at first a great overthrow; but in a second attempt in the same year prevailed; and kept the Island till the Peace of S. *Germane*, in 1679; by which it was restored to the *Swedes*, who now have it. The Christian Faith was first Preached in it by the *Monks* of *Corby* in *Saxony*; in 875. They built a Chappel here for the Service of God, which was after abused to the *Pagan* Idolatry; till *Waldemarus* a *Dane*, (about 1161) destroyed the Idol they Worshipped, and thereupon they became generally Christians.

Rugoso, the same with *Rubicon*. See *Pisatello*.

Rulla, *Rhodope*, one of the greatest and best known Mountains in *Thrace*; out of which the River *Hebrus* ariseth: it stretcheth from West to East, at this day little Inhabited; the *Turks* call it *Rulla*, that is the Queen of Mountains; the *Italians Argentario*, the *Greeks Basilissa*; it divides *Thrace*, and ends at the City of *Apollonia*.

Rumelia. See *Greece*.

Rumford, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the Hundred of *Havering*.

Rumney, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Kent* in *Shepway* Lath, which returns two Members of Parliament. § Also a River in *Monmouthshire*, falling into the *Severn*.

Rumsey, a Market Town in *Hampshire*, in the Hundred of *Kingsomborn*, upon the River *Test*.

Rupel, *Rupera*, *Rupela*, a small River in the Dukedom of *Brabant*; made by the *Demera*, *Dila*, *Senna* and *Neth*; which falls into the *Scheld* at,

Rupelmonde, *Rupelmunda*, a Town and ancient Castle in *Brabant*; which has its name from the last mentioned River; between the *Scheld* and *Rupel*; two Miles from *Antwerp* to the South. *Mercator* the great Geographer was born in this Town, in 1512.

Ruremond. See *Roermond*.

Rusa, *Ursa*, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth from the *Alpes* and *Mount S. Godard*; and running Northward by *Altorff* and the Lake of *Lucern*, watereth the City of *Lucern*; and being improved by some smaller Rivers, finally buries it self in *Aa*.

Rusa, *Rusna*, a River of the Ducal *Prussia*, which has been call'd *Chronus*. It ariseth in *Lithuania*, where it is called *Niemen*; and entertaining the *Sezara*, and *Vilia*, it watereth the Southern parts of *Samogitia*: after which it takes the name of *Russe*; and at last ends in the Bay of *Memel* by five Out-lets; having watered *Grodno* and *Kowna*, two considerable Cities of *Poland* in his Progress.

Russia, a vast Country in the North-East part of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Rusz*; by the *Germans Russlandt*; by the *English Russia* and *Muscovy*; by the *Poles Moskwa* and *Russenlandt*; by the *Turks Rus*; to the Ancients, known by no other name than that of *Sarmatia Europæa*: It is bounded on the North by the frozen Ocean; on the East it is separated from the *Asiatick Tartars*, by the Rivers of *Obb* and *Jaick*; on the South it is divided from the *Crim Tartars* by the *Tanais Minor*, or the *Donetz*, as it is now called; on the West the *Nieper* and *Narva* divide it from *Poland*. Its length from North to South is three hundred and eighty *German* Miles; its breadth from East to West three hundred of the same. So that it is by far the greatest Kingdom in Christendom; if it were equally Civilized, Fertil, and Peopled, as it is not. For the dispatch of Business and the Management of Affairs, it is divided into forty Provinces; the names of which, (and of about thirty three Cities, that are to be found in it) would take more room than this small Work will allow. This Nation in 861. made an Invasion into *Greece*; and besieged *Michael* the Emperor in *Constantinople*, but could not take it. The Captives they carried home with them, and made them partakers of a greater blessing by teaching them the Christian Religion; which was after this in 866. promoted by *Basilius* the Emperor. In 944. they made a second attempt upon *Constantinople*, which miscarried also. In 980. *Vlodomir* Duke of *Russia*, (Marrying *Anna* Daughter to *Basilius* Emperor of *Greece*,) embraced the Christian Religion, and settled it intirely in this Country: from whence it comes to pass, that they embrace the Tenets, Rites, and Ceremonies of the *Greek* Church; and have the utmost Aversion for the Latin Church and Service. About 1058. *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* Conquered *Russia*; which was reduced to obedience after a Revolt by another *Boleslaus* in 1123. In after-times they had frequent Wars with the *Poles*; who prevailed so far as about 1342 they intirely Conquered the red *Russia*; the Nobility of which, (in 1434) were received into the same state with the Nobility of *Poland*; allowing them at the same time the Exercise of the *Greek* Religion, which they from their first Conversion to this day follow. They are as well by Interest as Conquest united to that Crown; and never to be separated from it, but by another Conquest. About 1205. the black *Russia* (now called *Muscovy*) was Invaded by *Batton* Son of *Ghangis* King of the *Tartars*, who lived to the North-East of this Country: they oppressed this Nation for many Ages, and so harrassed them, that no account can be given of the times, when the Reigns of their Princes began

began or ended. *John* XI. was the firſt who began to entranchiſe theſe Countries from the Servitude of the *Tartars*, which they had ſo long groaned under. *John Baſilovitz* the 4th. of this Race (who began his Reign very young) in 1540. ended it by the Conqueſt of the *Tartars* and all the petty Princes, which had till then reigned in ſeveral parts of this Empire. This was the cruelleſt Tyrant that any Age has produced; and died as wretchedly as he lived, in 1584. *Fædor Juanovits* his Son ſucceeded him at the Age of twenty two years; he was a perfect natural Fool. There was another Brother called *Demetrius* of nine years of Age, which had more ſenſe. But *Boris* (who managed all this under *Fædor*) cauſed *Demetrius* to be Murthered. In 1597. *Fædor* dying ſuddenly without Children, *Boris* was Elected; and ſoon after Depoſed, in favour of a Counterfeit *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*: after which followed nothing but Calamities and Confuſions; till in 1615. (or as others ſay in 1612) one *Michael Fedrovitz*, Son of *Fædor Nikjeu* (a Kinſman far removed, of *John Baſilovitz*) was choſen by the Body of this Nation Emperor of *Muſcovy*. This Prince ſettled this vaſt Empire; governed it with more Juſtice, Clemency, Prudence and Piety than all his Predeceſſors had uſed; and at laſt died in great Honor *July* 12. 1645. To him Succeeded *Alexius* his Son. The two Princes, which ſome few years ſince aſcended the Throne together, are of the ſame Race.

Red Ruſſia, is a Province under the Crown of *Poland*; ſometimes called the *Proper Ruſſia* and *Roxolania*; it lies extended towards the South, between *Poland* (properly ſo called) and *Muſcovy*. This contains the Palatinates of *Ruſſia* (properly ſo called,) *Podolia*, *Volhania*, *Belza*, *Braſlaw*, *Kiovia*, and the Territory of *Chelm*: being that part of *Ruſſia*, which (as I ſaid before) was Conquered by the *Poles*; and by *Caſimir* II. in 1341. united for ever to *Poland*.

White Ruſſia, is a very conſiderable Province under the Crown of *Poland*; and ſo called, becauſe it was of old a part of *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*: it is divided into ſix *Palatinates*; which are *Novogrod*, *Muſciſlaw*, *Witebsko*, *Minskie*, *Polokie*, and *Smolenskie*. This laſt *Palatinate* has been recovered in latter times by the *Ruſs*, and is not now under the *Poles*.

Ruſſia, properly ſo called, *Ruſſi*, *Rutheni*, is a Province of *Poland*, and a part of *Red Ruſſia*; which has *Poland* on the Weſt, *Volhinia* and *Podolia* on the Eaſt, the Territories of *Culm* and *Belſia* on the North, and the *Carpathian* Hills, (dividing it from *Hungary* and *Tranſylvania*) to the South: the Capital of it is *Lemburgh*. Some give this Province the name of *Black Ruſſia*.

Ruſtan, *Ruſtanus Ager*, a ſmall Territory in the Province of *Bigorre* in *Aquitain* in *France*; near the River *Arroux* and S. *Severe*.

Ruthen, a Market Town in *Denbyſhire* in *Wales*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Rutlandſhire, *Rutlandia*, is the leaſt of all the Counties of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Lincolnſhire*, on the Eaſt and South by *Northamptonſhire*, (divided from it by the River *Welland*) and on the Weſt by *Leiceſterſhire*: its greateſt length is from North to South, not full twelve Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt hardly nine; and its circumference about forty. The Air is temperate, ſerene and healthful; the Soil rich, and fruitful in Corn and Paſturage, eſpecially about the Vale of *Catmoſi*. Woods and pleaſant Springs are plentiful enough; (of the latter, the *Welland* and the *Waſh* are the principal:) ſo that it wants nothing. This County was a part of the Lands poſſeſſed by the *Coritani*, before the *Roman* Conqueſt: and was Conquered by *P. Oſtorius*, in the Reign of *Claudius* the Emperor. Afterwards it made a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; and now is in the Dioceſe of *Peterborough*. There are but forty eight Pariſhes, and two Market-Towns in it. *Okeham* being the Shire Town, and *Uppingham* the other. In 1390. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldeſt Son of *Edmund* Duke of *York*; In 1326, *Richard*, ſecond Brother of the ſaid *Edward*; and in 1450. *Edmund Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*; (all of the Royal Family) ſucceſſively were Earls of this County. But in 1525. *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Roos* of *Hamlake*, *Treſbut*, and *Belvoir* (Deſcended by the Lady *Ann* his Mother, from the ſaid *Richard*, Duke of *York*) was Created Earl of *Rutland*, by *Henry* VIII. in 1525. whoſe Poſterity enjoy this Honor to this day. *John* the twelfth of this Family, ſucceeding *John* his Father, in the year 1679.

Rutuli, an ancient People of *Latium* in *Italy*. *Ardea* was their Capital City.

Rutvo, *Rubi*, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bari*; a ſmall, but ſpruce and populous City: about ſeventeen Miles from *Bari* to the Weſt. *Horace* mentions it in his *Satyrs*; *Inde Rubos feſſi pervenimus*, &c.

Rye, a member of the *Cinque Ports*, upon the edge of the County of *Suſſex*, towards *Kent*, in *Haſtings* Rape; ſituated at the fall of the *Rother* into the Sea; where it hath a convenient Haven, eſpecially for a ready paſſage to *Diepe* in *Normandy*. It returns two Members to the Lower Houſe of Parliament. The Fiſhermen take excellent Herrings here.

S A.

Saba, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, perhaps of old called *Sabatha*: it ſtands in the inland parts of that Country; three hundred Miles from *Aden* to the North. If it is *Sabatha*, its Long. is 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

Saal, *Sala*, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French*, *Sale*. It ariſeth in *Franconia*; over againſt the *Nab* and the *Mayn*; and flowing through *Thuringia*, it watereth *Saalfeld* and *Jena*; then entering *Miſnia*, and paſſing by *Naumburgh*, *Mersburgh*, and *Hall*, (and being in this paſſage ſwelled by many ſmaller Rivers) it falls at laſt into the *Elbe*; beneath *Bernburgh*, in the *Upper Saxony*; four Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the South.

Saan, *Savaria*, a River of *Stiria*.

Saare. See *Sare*.

Saba, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Meroe* in *Æthiopia*. §. One of the *Charibye* Iſlands in *America*, under the *Hollanders*, and near S. *Chriſtophers*, is likewiſe called by this name.

Sabaro, *Sybaris*, a River in *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochile*; and ſay it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Moranc*.

Sabaria, a Town of the ancient *Pannonia* in *Hungary*, the native place of S. *Martin* of *Tours*. It is not certainly known where it is: ſome conjecturing it to be one place, and ſome another.

Sabini, an ancient People of *Latium*, in *Italy*; whoſe memory is ſtill preſerved in the name of a Province, now in the States of the Church, called *Terra Sabina*; which contains a part of the Territory heretofore belonging to them; the Capital whereof was *Cures*. There is a Monaſtery in this Territory honoured with a Biſhop's See, under the Title of the Biſhop of *Sabina*: and in the years 1590. 1593. 1595. &c. *Synodal* Conſtitutions were publiſhed by the

the (then) Biſhops, bearing the ſame. It is ſufficiently known, how the firſt *Romans* under *Romulus* procured themſelves Wives from this People, their Neighbours.

Sabionetta, *Sabuloneta*, a ſtrong Town in *Lombardy*, which has a ſtrong Cattle Garriſoned by *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom; belonging heretofore to the *Caraffa's*, and now to the *Guſman's*, a *Spaniſh* Family; between the Dukedom of *Mantoua* to the Eaſt, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the Weſt; twenty five Miles Eaſt of *Cremonia*, and fifteen North of *Parma*.

Sablé, *Sabolium*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Sarte*; ten Leagues from *Angers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South.

Sableſtan, *Sabliſtania*, an inland Province in the Kingdom of *Perſia*; towards the Eaſt, in the Mountains; between *Choraſan* to the North, and *Khermon*, (or *Caramania*) to the South. The Cities of which are *Zarans*, *Boſt*, and *Nobeſaet*.

Sacæ, an ancient People of *Scythia*, betwixt the Mountain *Imaus*, and the *Sarmatian Alani*; repreſented by *Dionyſius Africanus* and others, as a wild and cruel Nation.

Sacania, *Laconia*, the moſt Southern Province in the *Morea*; containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedemonians*, and *Argia*. The Capital of which is *Miſitra*.

Sacay, *Sacaia*, a City in *Japan*.

Sacca, *Siacca*, *Saxa*, *Xacca*, a City on the South Shoar of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Mazara*; called by the Ancients, *Therma Selinuntiæ*. It ſtands at the foot of a Mountain; and has an Harbour, twenty two Miles from *Mazara* to the Eaſt, and forty from *Gergenty*. *Cluverius* ſaith, it has an ancient Caſtle; which is now carefully upheld and repaired. A Synod was held here in 1579.

Sachſen. See *Saxony*.

Sadodela, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genoua*; which falls into the *Porcevera*.

Saffay, *Savus*, a ſmall River of *Barbary*; which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Argier*; between *Accharara* and *Metafus*.

Sagabzia. See *Zagabria*.

Sagan, *Saganum*, a City in *Sileſia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame name; called by the *Germans*, *Zeigan*. It ſtands upon the *Bober*, (where it receives the *Queiſs*) ſeven *German* Miles from *Glogaw* to the Weſt, and ſix from *Croſſen* to the North. Now in the Hands of the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*; whoſe Predeceſſors in 1548. redeemed it out of the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*; to whom it was Mortgaged together with its Dukedom.

Sagone, a ruined City in the Iſland of *Corſica*; which is yet a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa* in *Italy*: the Biſhop keeping Reſidence at a neighbouring Town.

Sagriano, *Sagra*, a ſmall River in the *Farther Calabria*.

Saguenay, a River, Town, and Province in *New France*. The River diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulph of *S. Lawrence*.

Saguntum, a noble and famous City of the ancient *Spain*; whoſe memory is recorded with honour for their fidelity to their Allies the *Romans*; when *Hannibal* beſieg'd them nine months together in the year of *Rome* 535. Chuſing, rather than betray the one, or fall into the Hands of the other, in one vaſt fire made in the middle of the City to deſtroy themſelves, their Wives and Children, with every thing that was dear and valuable to them. *Hannibal* razed the place. Which fact of his became the Subject of the ſecond *Punick* War. *Flor.* 2. 6.

Sahid, *Delta*, an Iſland made by the divided Branches of the *Nile*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; which is the beſt part of the *Lower Egypt*. See *Delta*.

Saille, or *Haute-Saille*, *Alsa Sylva*, a Monaſtery of the *Ciſtercian* Order in the *Pais de Vaige*, in the Dukedom of *Lorain*: firſt eſtabliſhed about the year 1140. in the midſt of a great high Foreſt: and therefore called *Saille* by a corruption of the word *Silva*.

Saint, *Santo*, *Santa*, *Sanct*, *It a VVord frequently put before the Names of Places, ſince Chriſtianity prevailed in the VVorld: of which thoſe that are omitted under their proper Names are as followeth.*

S. Agatha di Gotti, *Agatha*, or *Fanum Sanctæ Agathæ*, *Agathopolis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Further Principate; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; nine Miles from *Teleſe* to the South, and fourteen from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

S. Agnan or *Agnan*, a Town of the Dukedom of *Berry*, in *France*; which ſtands at the reception of the River *Saudre* by the *Cher*: adorned with the Title of a Dukedom and Peerdom now, of an Earldom before; and ſo called in honour of a Biſhop of *Orleans* of this name, its tutelar, whoſe retiques they preſerve here. Its more ancient name was *Hagand*.

S. Ilyre, a Town and Abbey in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*, near *Clermont*; by which the River *Tretaine* paſſes.

S. Amand, *Elno*, a Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Confines of *Hainault*; in the Hands of the *French*, and heretofore very ſtrong, but now diſmantled. It ſtands upon the River *Scharpe*, (which a little Lower falls into the *Schelde*) four Leagues from *Tournay* to the South, and three from *Valenciennes*. The Lands lying between the *Scharpe* and the *Schelde*, are from this place called the Iſles *de St. Amand*; but its greateſt glory is a celebrated Monaſtery, *Abbatia S. Amandi Elnonenſis*, where the Saint of that name dyed. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1667. The Foreſt, beginning upon the Frontiers of *Flanders* and extending nigh to *Valenciennes* in *Hainault*, hath the name alſo of the Foreſt of *S. Amand*.

S. Amour, a ſmall Town in the County of *Burgundy*, in *France*, and the Diocеſe of *Lyons*. Honored of late with a Collegiate Church.

S. Andero, *Andreapolis Antiqua*, *Flaviomavia*, a Town and Port in the Principality of *Biſcay* in *Spain*: lately advanced to the Dignity of a Biſhop's See. Some place it in the *Aſturia*.

S. Andiol, a Town in the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*, upon the *Rhoſne*; adorned with divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes, and a College of the *Barnabites*. Its ancient name in *Latin* was, *Gento*, *Gentibo*, *Gentibus*. This of *S. Andiol*, and *Fanum S. Andeoli*, deſcended upon it by the Martyrdom of *S. Andeolus*, a Græcian Subdeacon here, in the Reign of the Emperor *Severus*, about the year 190: who with others had been ſent to ſerve the *Gauls* by *S. Polycarp* from the Eaſt. It hath the Latin name alſo of *Vivienſe Monaſterium*, being under the Biſhop of *Viviers*.

S. Andre, or *Fort de Saint Andre*, a ſtrong Cittadel in the Dutchy of *Guelderland* in the *Low Countries*; ſituated betwixt the *Maze* and the *VVael*, about two Leagues from *Boſteduc*. Built in 1599. by *Andrew* Cardinal of *Auſtria*; and the year after taken by the *Dutch*, who remain the Maſters of it. Only in 1672. the *French* gained it, and ſoon after ruined and abandoned it. S A Town near *Buda* in *Hungary*, ſuppoſed by *Bonfinius* to be the *Quarta decima*

cima legio Germanica of *Ptolemy*, bears this name alſo.

Capo di S. Andrea, a Promontory of the Iſland *Cyprus*; the ſame which *Pliny* calls *Donaretum*.

Capo S. Andrea, a Promontory of the *Peloponneſus*, in *Achaia*: the ſame with the ancient *Amirrhium* of *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*.

S. Andrea, *Lavantum*, *Flavia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Lower Carinthia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburgh*. It ſtands upon the River *Lavans*, or *Lavanthal*, (which two Miles Lower falls into the *Drave*) from which it has its Latin Name; and it is under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburgh*. This City ſtands ſeven Miles from *Indenburgh*, and eleven from *Clagenfurt* to the Eaſt toward *Marpurg*. The Biſhoprick was inſtituted by *Eberhard*, Biſhop of *Saltzburgh*, in 1221. who reſerved to himſelf and his Succeſſors the Right of Electing, Inveſting, and Swearing the Biſhops of it: Therefore they were not numbred amongſt the Biſhops of the Empire, nor had any Voice or Place in the Diet.

S. Angelo, *Angelopolis*, a City in the *Capitanato*; which is ſmall, but ſtrong; five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick* Sea.

S. Angelo de Lombardi, *Fanum S. Angeli Longobardorum*, *Angelopolis*, a ſmall City in the further Principate; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*; from which it ſtands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

S. Angelo in Vado, *Fanum S. Angeli in Vado*, *Tiphernum Metaurum*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church; made a Biſhops See in 1635. by Pope *Urban* VIII.

S. Antonin, a Town in *Rovergne* in *France*; ſituated at the Confluence of the *Aveiron* and *Bonnete*, and encompaſſed with high Mountains. The *Huguenots* fortified it in the late Civil Wars. But it was taken from them in 1622.

S. Aubin, *Fanum Sancti Albini*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*; five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South; upon the River *Couefnon*. Made famous to all Ages by a Victory here obtained by *Lewis de Fremouille*, (General for *Charles* VIII. King of *France*) againſt the Duke of *Bretagne*, and his Confederates, in 1488.

S. Auguſtine, the moſt Eaſtern Cape of *Africa*. § Likewiſe a Promontory in the Government of *Pernambuco* in *Braſil*, in South *America*; upon which the *Portugueſe* have built a Fortreſs, once taken by the *Hollanders*, but retaken by the *Portugueſe*. In Latin, *Caput Sancti Auguſtini*. § A Town and Port in *Florida*, in North *America*, was formerly called by this name too; before the *Spaniards* took, and newnamed it S. *Matthew*.

S. Barthelmews, one of the *Charibye* Iſlands in the North Sea in *America*: furniſhed with a good haven, and yielding the *Indian* Bread in plenty.

S. Baſil, an Abbey in the Province of *Champagne*, three Leagues from *Reims* in *France*; near *Verzi*: in which the Council of *Reims* of the year 991. or 92. (commonly ſo called) was aſſembled; that inſtalled *Gerbert* in the Archiepiſcopal See of *Reims*, who became afterwards Pope by the name of *Sylveſter* II.

S. Baume, a famous Rock and Town near S. *Maximin* in *Provence*; upon a Mountain, three Leagues high and ten in extent; betwixt *Aix*, *Marſeille* and *Thoulon*. This Rock is imagined to be the grotto, where S. *Mary Magdalen* abode many years; whence *Petrarch* in verſe, and many others of the ingenious, have made elaborate Deſcriptions of it. Her body is ſaid to be there yet preſerved.

S. Bennet in the Holme, a Village in the County of *Norfolk* and the Hundred of *Tunſted*; not far from *Hucking*: receiving its name, and probably its beginning from an ancient Abbey ſo called, of the Foundation of K. *Canutus* the *Dane*. An Abbey, afterwards fortified like a Caſtle with Walls and Bulwarks by the Monks: one of which betrayed it to *William* the Conqueror. And tho ſince decayed and empoveriſhed, yet the Title of *Lord Abbot of S. Benet* is ſaid to remain to this day to the Biſhops of *Norwich*.

S. Bezendon, an Iſland on the Weſt of the *Canaries*; ſuppoſed to be unacceſſible by reaſon of the Clouds, which perpetually obſcure its Coaſt.

S. Brieu, or S *Brieux*, *Briocum*, *Fanum S. Brioci*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, on its Northern Coaſt; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*, founded or re-eſtabliſhed about the year 844. by one of the Dukes of *Bretagne*, in the time of *Charles the Bald* K. of *France*. The ancient *Biducſſis*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, it is believed, dwelt in this place. It ſtands betwixt the Rivers *Trieu* and *Arguenon* (of which *Ptolemy* makes alſo mention) in a pleaſant fruitful plain, at the foot of a Rock; well built, peopled and fortified; and having a good Harbor on the *Britiſh* Sea in half a League of it, with divers Religious Houſes: twenty Miles from *Rennes* to the North-Weſt. There was a Synod held at it in 1233.

S. Catherine, an Iſland in the North Sea, upon the Coaſt of the Province of *Honduras* in *New Spain* in *America*: twenty Leagues diſtant from the Continent. Formerly under the *Spaniards*; but the *Engliſh* have twice diſpoſſeſſed them, and new named the place the *Iſland of Providence*. It hath a convenient Port and a Cittadel. § Alſo a Monaſtery at the foot of the Mountain *Horeb* (or *Sinai*) near the Mountain of S. *Catherine*, (which makes a part of *Sinai*) in the *Stony Arabia*. The Repoſitory of the Relicks of a Saint of the ſame name; which are pretended to have been brought by Angels hither from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, after the martyrdom of her there. The Archbiſhop of Mount *Sinai*, who acknowledges no Patriarch, reſides at this Monaſtery. One of the *Greek* Emperors built it for the uſe of the *Caloyers* of the Order of S. *Baſil*: and the *Ottoman* Port favours it with great privileges.

S. Chriſtopher, one of the *Caribbe* Iſlands on the Coaſt of *America*: in North Lat. 17. 25. Seventy five Miles in Circuit; by the Natives heretofore called *Ay ay* and *Liamuiga*. This Iſland is planted by *French* and *Engliſh*. *Defnambuck* for the *French*, and Sir *Thomas Warner* for the *Engliſh*, taking Poſſeſſion of it the ſame day, in 1625. by mutual agreement of the two Nations. In 1629. *Don Frederick de Toledo* had Orders from the *Spaniards* to force the *Engliſh* and *French* out of it, with a Navy of twenty four great Ships. The *French* retired for a time; but the *Engliſh* eluded this Storm, by an Accommodation: and the *French* returning ſoon after, reſettled here. The *Engliſh* being conſtantly and plentifully ſupplied from *London*, are in the better Condition: The *French* were a long time too much neglected by their Countrymen; which contributed very much to the forcing them then to ſubmit to the hard uſage of the *Spaniards*. The *Engliſh* are more in number than the *French*: The *French* to Counterbalance this have four Forts, and the *Engliſh* but two. One of which commands the great Haven, the other a Deſcent not far from *Pointe de Sable*: and to prevent differences between the two Nations, each of them have a Guard

upon the Frontiers of their Divisions, which is renewed every day. It is one of the most delightful Islands in the World; swelling in the midst into high Mountains, which afford upon the Descents several Stages, planted one above the other: the higher Plantations enjoying the pleasure of the prospect of the lower. All made more lovely by rows of Trees always Green, and fair Houses covered with glazed Slate. The Soil is light and sandy; apt to produce all sorts of Fruits; as Sugar, Tabacco, Cotton, Ginger, Indico, and the like: it wants not Springs, and some hot Waters fit for natural Baths. This Island was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, the finder out of the New World; and either called by this Name to preserve the Memory of his own, or because the Island at a distance seems to represent the usual Picture of S. *Christopher* upon a Giants Shoulders. The *English* have so increased, that they have sent Colonies from thence to *Barbuda*, *Monserrat*, *Antego*, and *Barbadoes*. The *French* have built a Town of good bigness, called *le Basse-Terre*, by the *English Back-starr*; and a College of Jesuits. The Houses of *Back-starr* are of Brick, Free-Stone, and Timber; well inhabited by Tradesmen and Merchants: But in a great measure destroyed by an Earthquake, *April* 1690. the Earth opening in many places nine foot. The *English* have taken all this Island to themselves, in this War, *June* and *July* 1690; under the Command of Capt. *Codrington*, Capt. *Wright*, and Sir *Tim. Thornhill*.

S. Claude, *Fanum Sti. Claudii*, a Town in the *Franche Compte* in *Burgundy*, fortified: in the Borders of *la Bresse*; formerly called S. *Oyen de Joux*: it has a very celebrated Monastery; five Leagues from *Geneva* to the West, three from the *Rhosne*: from this Town the Mountain *de Joux* is sometime called S. *Claude*.

S. Clou, *Fanum Sancti Clodoaldi*, a remarkable Town in the *Isle of France*; on the *Seyne*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; and a magnificent Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Orleans*. It stands upon an Hill two Leagues below *Paris* to the West. *Hen.* III. King of *France* died in this Town, in 1589. of the Wounds he received from a *Fryar*. It has lately been honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, which is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Paris*.

S. Croce, *Stauropolis*, an Inland City of *Caria*, in the *Lesser Asia*; which is an Archbishops See, who has a very large Jurisdiction; there being under him twenty seven Suffragan Bishops.

Santa Cruz a Town upon the North Coast of the Island of *Cuba*, in *America*.

Santa Cruz, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean; built by the *Portuguese* in 1536. but since taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is. It is also called *Cap d' Aguer*.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a small City in the Kingdom of *Peru*; a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*; from which it stands one hundred *Spanish* Leagues to the East.

S. Davids, *Menevia*, a City and Bishoprick in the extreme corner of *Pembrokeshire*, in *Wales*; upon the *Irish* Sea; and the *Promontorium Octapitarum* of the ancients, the same that is now called S. *Davids Head*. Often heretofore spoiled and ruined by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and other Pyrates. The Cathedral now standing was the work of *Peter* the 49th Bishop of S. *Davids* in 1176. who dedicated it by the joynt names of S. *Andrew* and S. *David*: this latter person being the Founder of the See. For he, in the time of the *Saxons* fury, under King *Arthur*, being Archbishop of *Caerleon* upon *Usk*, translated the Archiepiscopal See of *Caerleon* to *Menew*, the ancient name of this City, (whence the Bishops style themselves *Episcops Menevenses*:) so that *Menew* became an Archbishoprick; and had seven Suffragans under it at S. *Augustines* coming into *England*: it afterward continued so for twenty six Successions: till *Sampson*, an Archbishop of it, in the time of a plague transferred the Pall and Dignity to *Dole* in *Brittany*. Whereby his Successors at S. *Davids* lost their Name of Archbishops. Yet *Bernard*, B. of S. *Davids* in 1115. was the first that submitted himself to the See of *Canterbury*. This Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Caermarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*; with some small parts of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery*, and *Glamorganshires*.

S. Dizier, a strong Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*; in the Borders of the Dukedom *de la Barr*: six Leagues from *Bar le Duc* to the North-East, and forty two from *Paris* to the East. The Capital of the Territory of *Valage*, betwixt *Joinville* and *Chalon*. Besieged and taken by *Charles* V. in 1544: and after restored to *France* by the Peace of *Crespy*.

S. Domingo de la Calcada, a small Town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, near *Najara*.

S. Donato, *Forum Appium*, a Town in the *Campagnia di Roma* in *Italy*.

S. Eustacia, one of the *Leeward* Islands in the *West-Indies*, otherwise called the *Carribys*. It was planted by the *French*: but taken from them by the *English* under Sir *Tim. Thornhill*, and Capt. *Wright*, *July* 1690. A very small Island, with one only Fort is capable of about eighty Men. Near to S. *Christophers*.

S. Fe, *Fanum Sanctæ Fidei*, a Town in *Granada*, upon the River *Xenil*; built by K. *Ferdinando*, in 1491. in a Plain; two Leagues from *Granada* to the West.

S. Fé, a City in South *America* in *Paragua*, in the Province of *la Plata*; two hundred and forty Miles from the City *de Buenos Ayres* to the North.

S. Fe de Bogota, a City of South *America*, in the Kingdom of *New Granada*; the Capital of which it is, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita*; at the foot of a Mountain called *Bogota*, (from which it has its Name:) a vast distance from the Sea every way.

S. Fiorenza, *Fanum Sancti Florentii*, a Town on the North Coast of the Island of *Corsica*, under the *Genouese*, with a Port and considerable Fortifications. Understood by some to be the *Canelata* of *Ptolemy*.

S. Flour, *Floriopolis*, *Fanum Sancti Flori*, a City in the *Upper Auvergne*; built on an high Hill, commonly called *la Planese*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, ever since 1317. (being then Founded by P. *John* XXII.) upon the River *Ladir*. Twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West. Some take it to be the *Indiacum* of the ancients.

S. Foi, a Town in *Aquitain*, upon the River *Dordogne*; in the Province of *Agenois*, in the Borders of *Perigort*; four Leagues from *Bergerac* to the West.

S. Foy, a Town in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the *Dordogne*, betwixt *Bergerac* and *Libourne*. Taken by the Protestants in 1563.

S. Gall, *Fanum Sancti Galli*, a Town in *Switzerland*; which has a famous and rich *Benedictine* Abbey, of greater Antiquity, and much greater extent and jurisdiction than the Town; being able to levy

levy above ſix thouſand Men of its own Subjects. The Abbot is a Prince of the Empire, ſince the year 1226. It ſtands in the Territory of *Torgow*, betwixt the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Appenzel*, and the Dioceſe of *Conſtance*; and is one of the principal *Cantons*: one Mile from the Lake of *Conſtance*, and four from *Lindaw* to the Weſt. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt. The Abbey owes its Beginning either to an *Iriſh* or *Scotch Devote* of the name; who preach'd in the 7th Century the Goſpel in divers Places in *Switzerland*, eſpecially in the Territory of *Torgaw*: where having refuſed an Offer of the Biſhoprick of *Conſtance* made to him, he retired at length to his Solitudes in this place; which became the Seat of an Abbey from him: enriched ſince vaſtly by the Donations of the Kings of *France*, and the *Emperors*. The City ſtands upon an Eminence; not great, but well built; and much traded for its fine Linnen Works, called Galles or Gawſe from it. Betwixt the *Abbey* and the *City* there is a common Gate, faſtned by the *Burgeſſes* on the one ſide and the *Abbot* on the other. The City antiently did depend in many things upon the *Abbey*, as having received its total riſe from it: but at preſent, they each enjoy their ſeparate Sovereignties.

S. Galmier, a ſmall Town in the County of *Forez*, in the Government of *Lionnois*: remarked for a Fountain of *Alum-Water* there.

S. Giorgio de Mina, *Arx Sancti Georgii*, a Caſtle upon the *Coſte d'Or* in *Guinee*, in *Africa*: betwixt the *Cape of three Points* and Cape *Corſo*; which has a Town built by the *Portugueſe* in 1481, and a large and ſafe Port or Haven; within a few years paſt taken by the *Dutch*.

S. Germain en Laye, *Fanum Sancti Germani in Laya*, a Town and Royal Caſtle in the Iſle of *France*; ſeated upon an high Hill by the *Seine*; having two magnificent Palaces: one new, of the foundation of *Henry le Grand*; the other ancient, built by *Charles* V; continued under the *Engliſh* in the time of their *French* Conqueſts, and repaired by *Francis* I. King of *France*: whither the Kings of *France* frequently retire. The Court of K. *James* II of *England* and Qu. *Mary* his Conſort is kept here. It is four Leagues from *Paris* to the Weſt. *Henry* II. King of *France*, was born here in 1518. *Charles* IX. in 1550. *Lewis* XIV. (now King of *France*) in 1638, who has added divers great Ornaments to it. And it is no leſs famous for a Peace made here in 1679, between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

S. Germain Lembzum, a ſmall City in *Auvergne*, near the River *Allier*; in the Tract *de Lembrun*; two Leagues from *Iſſoire*; eight from *Clermont* to the South, and the ſame from S. *Flour* to the North-Eaſt.

S. Germains, a Corporation in the County of *Cornwal* in *Eaſt* Hundred; repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the *Houſe of Commons*.

S. Gewer, S. *Gower*, *Fanum Sancti Goari*, a Town upon the *Rhine*; in the County of *Catzenellobogen*, in the Borders of the Biſhoprick of *Treir*; four Miles above *Coblentz* to the South: which belongs to the *Landgrave* of *Haſſia Rhinefeld*.

S. Gilles, a Town in the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*, one League from the *Rhoſne*, betwixt *Beaucaire* and *Arles*, upon a Rivulet. In Latin, *Fanum Sancti Ægidii*, and *Palatium Gothorum* in ſome Authors. It has been taken for the *Anatolia* of *Pliny*, and likewiſe for the *Heraclea* of the ſame *Pliny* and *Antoninus*. The *Huguenots* gave the *Roman Catholicks* a Defeat near it in 1562.

S. Gothard, *Adula*, the higheſt part of the *Alpes*; between the *Switzers* and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The *French* call it S. *Godard*. ¶ Alſo an Abbey of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Raab* and the Frontiers of *Stiria*, two Miles from *Kermente*: betwixt which and *Kermente* the *Turks* receiv'd a bloody Defeat in 1664.

S. Hubert, a City and Biſhoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*.

S. Jago, a City of *Africa*, in an Iſland of the ſame Name; well fortified, and made a Biſhops See by the *Portugueſe*, under whom it is; taken and plundered by Sir *Francis Drake* in 1585. This is one of the Iſlands of *Cape Verde*. About forty five Leagues long, ten broad, and ninety five or a hundred in Circumference. It produces great quantities of Salt.

S. Jago, a City on the South Shoar of the Iſle of *Cuba*, which has a ſafe Port; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of S. *Domingo*.

S. Jago de Compoſtella. See *Compoſtella*.

S. Jago de Chili, *Fanum Sancti Jacobi*, a City in South *America*, at the foot of the Mountain *Andes*; built by the *Spaniards*, by the River *Maipus*; fifteen Leagues from the South Sea. Made a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *la Plata*. It is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Chili*.

S. Jago del Eſtero, the capital City of *Tucumania*, a Country in South *America*; ſeated upon the River *Eſtero*: a hundred and ſeventy Leagues from *Poroſi*: which is a Biſhop's See, under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*.

S. Jago de Guattmala, a City of New *Spain* in North *America*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*.

S. Jean de Angely, or *D'Angery*, *Angeracum*, *Ageriacum*, *Engeriacum*, *Fanum S. Johannis Angeriaci*, a celebrated Town in *Saintonge* in *France*; upon the River *Boutonne*; two Leagues from the Borders of *Poictou*, and ſeven from *Saintes* to the North. Heretofore very ſtrongly fortified; and in 1562. defended againſt the *Huguenots*: who taking it in a ſecond Attempt, encreaſed its ſtrength by adding more regular Fortifications to it. In 1569. it ſurrendred to *Charles* IX. by a Siege of two Months, with his loſs of ten thouſand Men before it: but falling into the hands of the *Huguenots* again in 1620, *Lewis* XIII. diſmantled it in 1621, after he had by force of Arms and a Siege taken it from them.

S. Jean de l'Aune or Laſne, *Fanum S. Johannis Laudunenſis*, *Laudona*, a Town in *Burgundy*, in *France*; upon the *Saoſne*, betwixt *Auxone* and *Bellegarde*. Famous for repulſing an Army of the *Imperialiſts* in 1636.

S. Jean de Leon, a Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Soane*.

S. Jean de Luz, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Luiſii*, or *Luſium*: a Town of *Aquitain* in *France*, in the *Païs des Baſques*, and the Territory of *Labour*, with a Port upon the Ocean, at the Fall of the River *Urdacuri* into it: two Miles from the Borders of *Spain*. *Lewis* XIV. now King of *France*, was Married in this Town in 1660.

S. Jean de Maurienne, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Mauriennſis*, a very conſiderable, but unwalled, open City in *Savoy*; upon the River *Arco*, in the Valley *de Maurienne*, (which is a County); three Leagues from the Borders of the *Dauphiné* to the South, and ten from *Grenoble* to the Eaſt. This is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*. And the Cathedral ſhews the Tombs of divers of the Dukes of *Savoy*.

S. Jean Pié de Port, *Fanum S Johannis Pede-Portuenſis*, a very ſtrong Town in the Lower *Navarr*; in the Mountains, upon the River *Nive*, which falls into the *Adour*; eight Leagues from *Baionne* to

the South. This Town is yet in the Hands of the K. of *France*, as King of *Navarr*.

S. Johns Point, *Iſamnium*, one of the moſt Eaſtern Points of *Ireland*: in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Downe*.

S. Johnſton, *Fanum Sancti Johannis ad Tavum*, the ſame with *Perth*.

S. Juan de Puerto Rico, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Porto divite*, a City of North *America*; in an Iſland of the ſame Name, in the North Sea. It ſtands on the North ſide of the Iſland; has a ſafe Port and Caſtle; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of St. *Domingo*. Taken by the *Engliſh* in 1599; and being plundered, left to the *Spaniards*.

S. Juan de Ulva, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Ulva*, a triangular Fort in a ſmall Iſland in the North Sea; on the Coaſt of New *Spain*, over againſt the Port of *Vera Cruz*; erected by the *Spaniards* for it's ſecurity and defence. It ſtands eighty Miles from *Mexico* to the Eaſt. *Vera Cruz* was at firſt called by this Name; but the *Spaniards* changed it of latter years.

S. Ives, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Penwith*: having a Haven upon the *Iriſh* Sea, and the Election of two Parliament Men. § There is a ſecond *S. Ives* in *Huntingtonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hurſtington*; upon the River *Ouſe*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it; which is a Market Town of good Antiquity. Said to have received this name from a holy Biſhop, *Ivo*, who laboured in the Converſion of the *Saxons* about the year 600, and died here. But his Body was removed afterwards to *Ramſey* Abbey.

S. Lawrence, a great River of New *France*, in North *America*; taking its Source towards the Lake *des Hurons*, and running from Weſt to Eaſt, falling into the North Sea over againſt *Newfound Land*; making a great Bay or Gulph there, called the *Gulph of S. Lawrence*. See *Canada*.

S. Leo, *Fanum Sancti Leonis*. The ſame with *Monfeltro*.

S. Leonhart, a Town in the Lower *Carinthia*, in the Valley of *Lavanthal*; near the River *Lavant*, in the Borders of *Stiria*; two Miles from S. *André*, a City of *Carinthia*. This Town is under the Biſhop of *Bamberg*.

S. Licer, or *S. Lizier*. See *Conſerans*.

S. Lucar de Barameda, *Fanum Sancti Lucæ Lucifera*, a City in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; called by the *French*, *S. Lucques*. Some will have it to be the *Lux Dubia* of *Strabo*. It has three Caſtles; and a large and ſafe Port at the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, upon the *Atlantick* Ocean.

S. Lucia, or *Alouzia*, one of the *Charibye* Iſlands in *America*; under the *French*.

S. Macaire, a Town in the Province of *Guyenne* in *France*, upon the *Garonne*: ten Leagues from *Bourdeaux*, and thirty from the Ocean; which riſes no further than to this Town.

S. Maixent, a Town in the Province of *Poitou* in *France*, upon the River *Seure Niortoiſe*; which hath an antient Abbey: noted for a Council held at it againſt *Berengarius* in 1073: and another in 1075. The Emperor *Lewis the Debonnaire* repair'd this Abbey in his time.

S. Malo, *Maclovipolis*, *Aletha*, *Maclovia*, *Macloplis*, *Maclovium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; ſeated in a ſmall Iſland called *S. Aron*, but very little removed from the Continent; to which it is joined by a Bridge. It grew up out of the Ruins of *Aletha*. Though its Circuit is not great, yet it is well peopled, rich, ſtrong; and by reaſon of the goodneſs of the Haven much frequented. It ſtands four Leagues from *Dole* to the South-Weſt, and fourteen from *Rennes* to the North. Fortified and well Garriſoned, in conſideration that its great importance renders it one of the *Keys* of the Kingdom. *James Cartier*, the *French* Diſcoverer of *Canada* in *America*, was a Native of this City. A Synod was held here in 1618.

S. Mango, a Town in the *Hither Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*: bearing the Title of a Principality.

S. Marco, *Argentanum*, *Fanum Sancti Marci*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Calabria*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Coſenza*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction. It ſtands ten Miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and ſixteen from *Coſenza* to the North. § There is a Town of this name in the Iſland of *Sicily*: the ſame with the *Calacta* of the Antients.

S. Margarita, *Gorgon*, an Iſland of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, under the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*: betwixt the Province of *Toſcana* and the Iſland of *Corſica*. Called alſo by the *Italians La Gorgona*.

S. Marie, an Iſland in the *Æthiopick* Ocean, towards the Bay of *Anthongil* and the Eaſtern Coaſt of the Iſland of *Madagaſcar*: at the diſtance of two Leagues from the latter; where the *French* have planted ten or twelve Villages. It is eighteen Leagues in length, three in breadth; fruitful in Rice, Sugar, Gums, Tobacco, Fruits, and Cattel: White Coral and Ambergreaſe are found here. The Climate continually rainy. The Natives repute themſelves to be of the Line of *Abraham*; calling the Iſland in their Language, *The Iſland of Abraham*.

Les Saintes Maries, *Delphicum Templum*, a ſmall Town at the Mouth of the *Rhoſne* in *Provence*, in *France*: Honoured heretofore with a Temple built by the *Marſeillians*, in honour of *Apollo Delphicus*: and ſaid to be the Place, where the Veſſel came ſafe a-ſhoar, with *Lazarus*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Mary* the Mother of *James*, and others, which the *Jews* expoſed to Sea to the mercy of the Winds and Storms, without Sails or Oars. And that the Bodies of the St. *Maries* were found hidden here in 1448.

S. Maria di Leuca, a City and Biſhops See in the *Terra di Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Santa Maria, *Pandataria*, an Iſland in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; upon the Coaſt of *Terra di Lavoro* (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*), thirty Miles from *Puteoli*. It is ſmall, deſolate, and uncultivated. *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Caligula* the *Roman* Emperor, was baniſhed into this wretched Place by *Tiberius* the Emperor; according to the *Roman* Cuſtom.

S. Maria de Finis terre, *Artabarum*, a Promontory in *Gallicia*, which is the moſt North-Weſtern Cape of *Spain*; called by the *Spaniards*, *El Cabo de Finis terre*; by the *French*, *Le Cap de Fine terre*. It has the name of S. *Mary* alſo from a near Town, which ſtands ten Leagues from *Compoſtella* to the Weſt.

S. Marino, *Marinum*, *Mons Titanus*, *Fanum Sanctæ Mariæ*, *Acer Mons*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Romandiola*; ſcarce four Leagues from the River *Rimini*, twenty two from *Peſaro* to the Weſt, and five from S. *Leo* to the South-Eaſt: which is the Capital of a ſmall Republick (*Republicheta*, the *Italians* call it) of the ſame name: eſtabliſhed in the year 600, and containing about ſix thouſand People: who bought the Fortreſs of *Penaroſta* in the year 1000; the Caſtle of *Caſolo* in 1170; and in 1463 received four other Caſtles with the Town of *Fragge* by Donation from Pope *Pius* II. This City ſtands upon a high Hill, well fortified; under

der the Government of two Military Officers, whom they change in every year twice. § There is likewise in the *Montouan* and the *Modenese*, in *Italy*, two Towns of this name; each adorned with the Title of an Earldom: a Fortreſs in the Province of *Toſcana* near *Florence*, and a little Principality in S. *Peters Patrimony*. § Not to omit the Iſland, *S. Marino de Vaz*, near the *Cape of Good Hope*, upon the Coaſt of *Africa*: ſo called by the *Portugueſe*: an uninhabited Place, almoſt wholly covered with Mountains. Nor the *Charruby* Iſland in *America*; which firſt the *Spaniards* poſſeſſed, and was afterwards divided betwixt the *French* and *Dutch*.

Santa Martha, *Fanum Sanctæ Marthæ*, a City in the *Terra Firma*, (a Province of South *America*) on the Shoar of the North Sea; which has an Haven, and a Caſtle in the Hands of the *Spaniards*: Alſo a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *S. Fé de Bogota*. It has been taken and plundered both by the *Engliſh* and *Hollanders*; and therefore not much peopled. Yet it is the capital City of *S. Martha*, a Province in *Caſtile D'or* in South *America*, of the ſame name. The Province abounds in Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, Vines, Maze, Mines of Gold, Pretious Stones, *&c.* Partly under the *Spaniards*, and partly under a Race of unconquered Natives; who with Kings of their own make vigerous oppoſition to the *Spaniards*. It hath ſome Mountains in it covered with Snow, though the Maritime Parts are hot. The City ſtands with a large Port upon the *North* Sea; honoured with the Reſidence of the Governour of the Province. In 1595. Sir *Francis Drake* ſet fire to it. In 1630. the General of the *Dutch Weſt India* Company took it: but the *Spaniards* ranſomed it again. The *French* have had their turns likewiſe of pillaging of this City. § The Mountain, *Sierra Nevada*, in *Caſtile D'or*, paſſes alſo by this name.

Santa Maura, *Leucadia*, *Leucas*, *Neritum*, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, on the Coaſt of *Epirus*; to which it is joined by a Timber Bridge; nine Miles from *Cephalonia*. It has a City of the ſame Name; very ſtrong, ſeated on the Eaſt ſide, in the middle of the Channel; where it is a League over. This Town is a mere Neſt of Pyrats: which though they live in the *Turkiſh* Territories, are yet by their own Maſters proſecuted for this infamous Trade: the *Baſſa* of the *Morea* making a Voyage thither to burn their Galliots as Mr. *Wheeler* acquaints us. There belongs to it an Aquaduct, which now ſerves inſtead of a Bridge to thoſe that go on Foot to this Place. It is not at the top above a Yard broad, and about a Mile long; and ſo very high, that if two ſhould meet upon it, their Lives would be endangered; there being no Stairs, and ſcarce room to paſs. This City has about ſix thouſand Inhabitants, *Greeks*, *Chriſtians*, and *Turks*. It is alſo a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lepanto*. The Iſland was under the State of *Venice*, till *Mahomet* II. took it from them. In 1684. the *Venetians* under *Moroſini* retook it. It is fruit ul in Corn, Oranges, Limons, and Almonds; its Paſturage very good; and though about forty Miles in compaſs, yet has it not above thirty poor Villages, inhabited by ſuch as Till the Ground, and Fiſh. So that the Biſhop has apparently a ſmall Revenue.

S. Martins, a Town of *Provence*, in the Dioceſe of *Aix*; in which *Charles* II. King of *France*, in the thirteenth Century, *founded* a famous Monaſtery of the *Dominicans*. It was alſo adorned with a College in 1476. The common Opinion, as to its antient Name, ſpeaks it to be *Villa Lata*.

S. Menehould, *Fanum Sancti Menehildis*, a Town in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Argonne*, (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Aiſne*; nine Leagues from *Chaalons* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Virdun*: it has a ſtrong Caſtle built on an Hill: taken twice within the compaſs of a few years.

S. Michael, the chief Town in *Barbadoes*, at the bottom of *Carliſle* Bay, in the South part of the Iſland; which has an Harbour able to ſecure five hundred Veſſels at once. This Town is long, containing ſeveral Streets, and beautified by many well-built Houſes. Alſo very populous; being the Seat of the Governour, (or his Deputy) and of the Courts of Juſtice for the whole Iſland; the Scale of their Trade, where moſt of the Merchants and Factors have their Houſes and Store-Houſes; from whence the Inhabitants are ſupplied with the *Engliſh* Commodities, by way of Exchange; yet is the Town liable to be floated by the Spring Tides, and by that means made unhealthful. For its defence it has two ſtrong Forts, with a Platform in the middle; which command the Road, and are well ſtored with Cannon.

Mount **S. Michel**, *Mons Sancti Michaelis in periculo Maris*, a Town built with great art upon an inacceſſible Rock in the Sea; between *Bretagne* and *Normandy*; whence came the firſt Inſtitution of the Knights of the Order of *S. Michel*. It belongs to *Normandy*, and is ſeated at the Mouth of the River *Lers*; at a low Water it may be approached by Land; beſides the Caſtle, it has an Abbey and a Church built by *Aubert* (Biſhop of *Auranches*) in 706, in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of *France*. The Rock had been choſen for a Retreat by *Hermites* in the times foregoing. This Town ſtands four Leagues from *Auranches* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *S. Malo* to the Eaſt. The Sand here is good for making of *Salt*. § In *Mounts Bay* in the County of *Cornwal*, there is of this name a Hill, called *S. Michael's Mount*; ſeparated by a ſandy Plain from the Main Land; but at Ebb water acceſſible on foot. This Mount riſeth to a good height, and bears an old Fort upon the top of it.

Ilha de S. Miguel, one of the *Tercera* Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, under the *Portugueze*; betwixt *Tercera* to the North and S. *Maria* to the South. The principal Settlements in it are S. *Antonio*, *Villa Franca*, and *Punta del gada*. § The *Venetians* are Maſters of an Iſland of the ſame name upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, near *Zara*, in the *Adriatick*; which they call, *Iſola di ſan Michele*: others, *Uglana*. § There is a third, *Iſla de S. Miguel*, in the *Eaſt Indian* Ocean; betwixt *Calamianes* or *Paragoia* to the North, and *Borneo* to the South.

S. Miguel, *Fanum Sancti Michelis*, *Michaelopolis*, a City of South *America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and Prefecture of *Quitoa*; ſeated in the Valley of *Piura*; twelve Miles from the South Sea. The firſt Colony the *Spaniards* ſetled in this Province. The *Indians* uſed to call it *Chila*. There is a Town of the ſame Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guatimala*; at the Mouth of the River *Lempa*; ſixty Miles from *Guatimala* to the Eaſt. Another in *New Granada*. A fourth called *S. Miguel del Eſtero*, in *Tucumania*; twenty eight Leagues from *San Jago del Eſtero*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *la Plata*.

S. Mihel, a City in *Lorain*, upon the *Maes*; in the Dukedom of *Bar*; between *Toul* to the South, and *Verdun* to the North.

S. Miniato al Tedesco, *Miniatum Teutonis*, a City of *Hetruria*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*; built upon an Hill by the River *Arno*; between *Florence*

rence to the East, and *Piſa* to the Weſt; twenty Miles from either. Heretofore a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*.

S. **Mozris**, a Town in the County of *Valleſia*.

S. **Neots**, or *S. Needs*, a Market Town in the County of *Huntingd.* in the Hundred of *Toſeland*: Deriving its Name from a learned Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, called *Neotus*; whoſe Body being tranſlated hither from *S. Neots* or *Neoſtoke* in *Cornwall*, the Palace of *Earl Elfride* in this Town was in honour thereof converted into a Monaſtery.

S. **Nicolas**, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*, a pleaſant Town upon the *Meurte* in *Lorain*; two Leagues above *Nancy* to the South; much addicted to the Honour of *S. Nicolas* Biſhop of *Myra*, whoſe Reliques it reſerves. § There is another Town of the ſame Name in *Flanders*, three Miles from *Antwerp* toward *Gant*; from which it ſtands five Miles.

S. **Nicolas**, a City of *Moſcovy*, upon the White Sea; on the Weſtern Shoar of the River *Dwina*, over againſt *Archangel*, from which it ſtands ten *German* Miles to the North-Weſt. A Place of ſo conſiderable a Trade, that the White Sea is from it frequently called the Bay of *S. Nicolas*; into which the *Dwina* falls.

S. **Omers**, *Audomarenſis Urbs*, a City in *Artois*; heretofore called the Abbey of *Sithieu*; upon the River *Aa*, which beneath *Gravelin* falls into the *Britiſh* Sea; eight Miles from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, three from *Arras* to the North, ſix from *Dunkirk* to the South-Eaſt, and five from *Graveline* to the Eaſt. It has this Name from *Audomarus*, a holy Biſhop, who died here in 695. Made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, (in 1559.) in the ſtead of *Terouenne*, a ruined City, which ſtands three Miles from it to the North. *Fulco*, Abbot of S. *Bertin*, began to wall it about the year 880. *Baldwin II.* Earl of *Flanders*, perfected that Work in 902. There was a Council held here in 1099, under *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*; and another in 1583. About 1595, *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, founded here a College for *Engliſh* Jeſuits, to which he gave a good Annuity. That Houſe ſince purchaſed *Watton* Cloiſter; a pleaſant Place belonging before to the *Benedictines*, two Leagues from S. *Omeri*; which is worth five hundred pounds a year. In 1639, the *French* beſieged this Place without any good ſucceſs. But in 1677, the *Spaniſh* Forces being much weakened after the Battel of *Caſſel*, they took it; and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678, it was yielded to them. Long. 23. 32. Lat. 50. 47. It is a handſome, large City, ſtrongly fortified; near a great Lake, with the River and a Marſh on one ſide of it, and a Caſtle and Foſſes on the other.

S. **Palais**, *Fanum S. Palatii*, the capital Town of the Lower *Navarre*, under the *French*: ſituated upon the River *Bidouſſe*, near *Grammont*.

Papoul, *Fanum Papuli*, a ſmall City in *Languedoc*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toloufe*, by the Inſtitution of Pope *John* XXII: who changed its antient Monaſtery, that had been founded about the end of the eighteenth Century, into a Cathedral in the year 1317. Five Leagues from *Carcaſſone* to the South-Weſt, and nine from *Toulouſe*.

S. **Paul De Leon**. See *Leon*, or *Leondoul*.

S. **Paul De Trois Chaſteaux**, *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum, Sancti Pauli Tricaſtinorum Civitas*, an antient City; ſeated by *Pliny* in *Gallia Narbonenſi*, now in the *Dauphiné*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Arles*, but formerly of *Vienne*. It has a flouriſhing Town, built upon an advanced Cliff; a Mile from the *Rhoſne*; four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Oranges* to the North. The *Huguenots* had the poſſeſſion of it near fifty years in the laſt Age, till 1599. It is the Capital of the Territory, called *Tricaſtin*; which preſerves the name of the antient People, *Tricaſtini*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

S. **Pierre le Moutier**, *Monaſterium Sancti Petri*, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois*; in which the Law-Courts of that Province are fixed. It ſtands between *Nevers* to the North, and *Moulins* to the South; ſeven Leagues from either.

S. **Pons de Tomiers**, *Tomeria* or *Pontiopolis*, *Sancti Pontii Tomeriarum Urbs*, a City of *Languedoc*; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne*; from whence it ſtands eight Leagues to the North, and a little more from *Alby* to the North-Weſt. It is a ſmall City, ſeated amongſt the Mountains, not much peopled; and honored with this Biſhops See by Pope *John* XXII. in 1318: who at the ſame time changed its *Benedictine* Abbey, that had been founded in the year 936. by *Raymond*, ſirnamed *Pons* (*Pontius*) Earl of *Toloufe*, into a Cathedral: The Biſhop is Lord of the Place.

S. **Quintin**, *Auguſta Nova Veromanduorum, Quinctinopolis, Samarobrina, Quintini Fanum*, a City of *Picardy* upon the River *Somme* (or rather between it and the *Oyſe*); which ſprung out of a *Roman* Town called *Auguſta Nova*, &c. two Miles from this Place. It ſtands ſix Leagues from *Peronne* to the North-Eaſt, and ſeven from *Cambray* to the South. Taken by the *Spaniards* in 1557, after a great Defeat of the *French* Forces upon S. *Quintin's* day, *Aug.* 10: and reſtored by the Treaty of *Cambray*, in 1559. The *French* ſometimes write it *S. Quentin*. It is the Capital of the County of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*; hath been honoured with the Seſſions of *French* Synods in the yeares 1235. 1237. and 1271. and now contains divers Monaſteries and Churches, beſides a Collegiate Church.

S. **Remi**, a ſmall Town in *Provence*, four Leagues from *Arles*: adorned with a Collegiate Church of the Foundation of Pope *John* XXII. about the year 1330. Its antient Name was *Glanum*. There are Urns, Medals, and Inſcriptions frequently diſcovered here, which prove its Antiquity. And near it, a triumphal Arch, with a ſtately *Mauſoleum* illuſtrated with Trophies, is obſerved with admiration.

S. **Remo**, *Fanum S. Remuli* or *Remigii*, a Sea-Town upon the Coaſts of *Genoua* in *Italy*: in a fruitful Country for Oranges, Citrons, and Olives.

Santa Gaba, ſo called by the *Italians*; or the Province of *Arcegouina*; lies between *Dalmatia*, *Boſſinia*, and the Quarter of *Montenegro*; ſeventy Miles long, thirty broad; inhabited by about fifty thouſand Families, of which the *Turks* make not the tenth part. *Caſtlenovo* ſtands in this Province. The Inhabitants were very forward to put themſelves under the Protection of the *Venetians*, in 1688.

S. **Salvador**, *Soteropolis*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*; ſeated one hundred and forty Miles to the Eaſt from the Ocean, and ſixty from the River *Zaire* to the South. The Inhabitants call it *Banza*; but the devout *Portugueſe* gave it this Name.

S. **Salvador**, *Soteropolis*, a City in South *America*; which is the Capital of *Braſil*, an Archbiſhops See; the Seat of the Vice-Roy, and of the Courts of Juſtice for that Kingdom. It ſtands on the Eaſtern Shoar of *Braſil*; has a capacious Harbor on the Ocean; ſtrongly fortified; and defended by three Forts; yet the *Hollanders* took this City in 1624. The year following, the *Portugueſe* recovered it, and are at this day in the Poſſeſſion of it. The Archbiſho,'s See was erected in 1676, by Pope *Innocent* XI.

San

San Salbador, a ſmall City in *North America*, in the Province of *Guatimala*; called by the Natives *Cuzcatlan*. It ſtands forty Miles from S. *Jago* to the North-Eaſt, by a ſmall Lake.

S. Sebaſtian, *Fanum Sancti Sebaſtiani*, a City of great ſtrength, ſeated at the foot of an Hill, on the Shoars of the Ocean; at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, in the Province of *Guipuſcoa* in *Spain*; not above three Leagues from the Borders of *Gallicia* to the Weſt, twelve from *Bayonne* to the Weſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Pampelona* to the North.

S. Sebaſtian, a City in *Braſil* in *America*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of S. *Salvador*; and the Capital of a Province; it has alſo a large Haven ſecured by two Forts: in the Hands of the *Portugueſe*.

S. Sever, *Severopolis*, a City of *France*; which is the Capital of *Gaſcoigne*, properly ſo called; upon the River *Adour*; ſix Miles beneath *Aire* to the Weſt, eight above *Dax* to the Eaſt, and twenty three from *Bourdeaux* to the South.

San Severo, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Manfredonia*; but exempt from his Juriſdiction. It ſtands in the *Capitanate* in a Plain; eleven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the South, and twenty four from *Manfredonia* to the Weſt. This Biſhoprick was ſetled here by Pope *Gregory* XIII. it being a flouriſhing populous City.

S. Severina, *Siberina*, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is but ſmall, yet an Archbiſhops See. It ſtands upon a ſteep Rock by the River *Neeto*; ten Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Coſenza*.

San Severino, *Septempeda*, a City in the Marquiſate of *Anconitana*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*. It is ſmall, tho of great Antiquity. In 543. *Septempeda*, the *Roman* Town, was burnt by the *Goths*. In 1198. there was a Caſtle built, which in time, and by degrees, produced this City: in 1598, firſt made a Biſhops See by Pope *Sixtus* the Fifth. It is built by the River *Potenza*; ſix Leagues from *Tolentino* to the Weſt, and ſixteen from *Macerata* to the South-Weſt.

S. Simon, a Town in the County of *Vermandois* in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, betwixt S. *Quentin* and *Ham*: Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, and giving name to an antient Family there.

S. Thierry, an Abbey near *Reims*, in the Province of *Champaigne*: founded about the year 525; and after being ruined by the *Saracens*, repair'd again in the ninth Century. A Council was held at it in 953.

S. Thomaſo, *Melange*, a City of the hither *Eaſt-Indies*, called by the Natives *Maliapur*. It is a City of *Coromandel*, on the Bay of *Bengala*; two hundred Miles from the Iſland of *Zeilan* or *Ceilan* to the North. This Town which has been a long time in the Hands of the *Portugueſe*, had the Name of S. *Thomas* given it by them. In 1671. the *French* took it: but two Years after they were forced to leave it, and the *Portugueſe* recovered their Poſſeſſion.

S. Thomas, is an Iſland of a conſiderable bigneſs in the *Atlantick* Ocean; ſaid to be thirty *Spaniſh* Leagues in compaſs, or one hundred and thirty *Engliſh* Miles round. It was found by the *Portugueſe* the twenty third of *December* (being S. *Thomas*'s day) and therefore ſo called, in 1405. When they thus found it, it was one continued Foreſt, never before inhabited by men. The *Portugueſe* have tamed thoſe (till then) untouched Foreſts, and ſince well peopled it: The *Negroes* live longer, and thrive better than their Maſters; ſome of which have died here at an hundred and ten years of Age. The Air is exceſſive hot; ſo that no Wheat will come to any perfection, nor any Stone-Fruit. Sugar Canes thrive exceſſively; forty Ship Loads have been brought thence in one Year. In the midſt there is a Mountain, always ſhadowed with Clouds, and covered with Trees, which occaſions thoſe Dews which nouriſh the Sugar Canes in the hotteſt Seaſons. The principal City is called *Pavoaſan*, or *S. Thomas*, built of Wood; yet adorned with the Title of a Biſhops See, and a ſtrong Cittadel; and makes about ſeven hundred *Portugueſe* Families. This Iſland was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1599, and abandoned: and again in 1641. But then the *Portugueſe* having uſed all fair means to recover it the ſecond time in vain, they entered it with their Swords; and by force of Arms recovered what was their juſt Right. This Iſland lies exactly under the Line, in Long. 27. one hundred and eighty Miles from the Coaſt of *Africa*, in nigh a Circular Figure.

S. Trinidad de Buenos Ayres, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of South *America*, in the Province of *Paragua*; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *La Plata*; the Seat of the Courts of Juſtice of *La Plata*; a celebrated Sea-Port, and *Emporium*, ſeated on the South ſide of the River of *Plate*, where it enters the Ocean. The *Spaniards* (under whom it is) have added *Buenos Ayres*, *Good Air*, to its Name, to ſhew its greateſt Excellence.

S. Tropez, *Fanum Sancti Torpetis*, a ſmall but very ſtrong City of *Provence* in *France*: which has a Sea-Port or Haven upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; five Leagues from *Frejus* or *Fregia* to the South, and twelve from *Toulon* to the Eaſt.

S. Trupen, or S. *Tron*, as the *French* call it; *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*; a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, in the Borders of *Brabant*; the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Haſpengow*; five *German* Miles from *Maeſtricht* to the Weſt, and from *Liege* to the Eaſt. It was walled, but diſmantled in 1673.

S. Venant, *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, a Town in *Artois* in the *Low Countries*; ſeated upon the River *Liſe*, two Leagues from *Arras*: formerly a Place of great ſtrength; but now neglected by the *French*, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince 1659.

S. Veit, *Candocilla*, *Fanum Sancti Viti*, a City of *Carinthia*; at the Conjunction of the *Wilez*, and the *Glac*; two *German* Miles from *Glagenfurt* toward *Girkaw*; built in a very fruitful Valley.

S. Veit am-Flaum, *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonienſis*, a ſtrong Town in *Carniola*; which has a Caſtle and an Haven on the Gulph of *Venice*; in the Borders of *Croatia*; in ſubjection to the Emperor.

Saintes, or *Sainctes*, *Mediolanum Santonum*, *Santona*, *Santones*, *Urbs Santonica*, a City in *Aquitain*: the Capital of the Province of *Saintonge*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It ſtands upon the River *Charente*; twenty Leagues from *Bourdeaux* to the North, eleven from *Rochelle* to the South-Eaſt. Great, but not equally rich and populous. This City was in the times of the *Romans* built upon an Hill, where there appears the Ruins of a *Roman* Theatre, and many other Antiquities: this firſt Pile being ruined by the *Goths*, *Franks*, and other Barbarous Nations; the preſent was built nearer the River, and in a lower Ground. In the times of the Civil Wars of *France* in the laſt Age, this City had alſo a great ſhare; the *Hugonots* for a long time being Maſters of it. It hath now divers religious Houſes. In 563. a Council here depoſed *Emeritus* Biſhop of the Place, for having entered upon the See by the *Regal* Authority, againſt the Conſent of the *Metropolitan* and the *Biſhops* of the Province: which Decree drew upon the Authors of it a ſevere Proſecution from the Crown.

Saintonge, or *Xainctonge*, *Santonia*, a great and fruitful Province of *France*: bounded on the North by *Poitou*, on the East by *Augoumois*, on the South by the *Garonne*, (which ſeparates it from *Guienne*,) and on the Weſt by the Bay of *Aquitain*. This was the Seat of the *Santones*, an ancient Nation of the *Galls*: its Capital is *Saintes*: the other Cities of Note are *Brouges*, S. *Jean de Angely*, and *Taillebourg*. The Rivers *Garonne*, *Charante*, *Seudre*, &c. water it. They make great quantities of Salt in this Province. The *Romans* had their Colonies in it: who often deride the ſhort Cloaks or Gowns worn by the ancient *Gauls* here; as *Martial*,

Gallia Santonico veſtit te Bardocucullo:
Cercopithecorum penula nuper erat.

The ſame habit towards the Sea Coaſts, is in uſe with the common People to this day. This Province fell to the Crown of *England*, together with *Gaſcoigne*, *Guienne*, &c. by the Marriage of *Eleanor* of *Guienne* with K. *Henry* II. of *England*.

Sala, the ſame with *Saal*.

Salado, *Salſum*, a River of *Spain*: in *Andaluſia*, called *Guadajox*; which between *Sivil* and *Cordoba* falls into the *Guadalquivir*.

Salamanca, *Salmantica*, a City in *Spain*; called *Urbs Vettonum* by *Ptolemy*, and perhaps the ſame with *Polybius* his *Elmantica*; it ſtands in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tormes*; a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; and an Univerſity, founded by *Alfonſus* IX. King of *Leon*, in the year 1200, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in that Kingdom, adorned with noble Schools and a large Library. About ten Leagues from *Zamora* to the South, fourteen from the Borders of *Portugal* to the Eaſt, and two and twenty from *Valladolid* to the South-Weſt: upon ſeveral Hills, in a very unequal Situation; of a ſmall circuit, ill built, worſe repaired: moſt of the Houſes being falling down; and beſides its Churches, Monaſteries, and Colleges, has nothing that deſerves Regard. Long. 14. 45. Lat. 41. 15.

Salamis, *Salamine*, an ancient Archiepiſcopal City in the Iſland of *Cyprus*: which boaſted of the honour of having its Church founded by the Apoſtle S. *Barnabas*; whoſe Body was diſcovered to lye here, in 485. It afterwards took the name of *il Porto Coſtanzo* or *Conſtantia*. The Philoſopher *Anaxarchus* ſuffered in this City the pounding to death in a mortar, by the order of *Nicocreon* King of *Cyprus*, with a ſingular conſtancy. It is now utterly ruined.

Salamis, an Iſland. See *Colouri*.

Salandra, *Salandrilla*, or *Acalandra*, a River in the *Baſilicate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; paſſing by *Riſerto* (and thence called alſo *Piume di Riſerto*) to the gulph of *Taranto*.

Salawar, *Zalawar*, or *Zalad*, a County in the *Lower Hungary*, upon the Borders of *Stiria*: with the *Drave* to the South, and the County of *Veſprin* to the North. *Kaniſa* ſtands in this County, upon the River *Sala*. But the Capital Town of it bears the ſame name of *Salawar*.

Sale, *Sala*, a City aſcribed in ancient time by *Ptolemy* to *Mauritania Tingitana*; ſeated at the Mouth of a River of the ſame Name; on the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Atlantick* Ocean. A place of great Trade, and has a noble Habor; but it is an infamous Neſt of Pirats. It was heretofore a Common-Wealth; now under the King of *Fez*, who is Maſter of the Caſtle. It ſtands one hundred Miles from *Fez* to the Weſt, and *Tangier* to the South. *Almanſor* one of the *Mooriſh* Kings much beautified it, and was after buried in it. The *Spaniards* took it in 1287; who loſt it in ten days again: in 1632. King *Charles* I. ſent a Fleet againſt this City; which blocked it up by Sea, whilſt the King of *Morocco* beſieged it by Land; and by this means brought it under: the Works being levelled and thoſe Rogues Executed; for which King *Charles* had three hundred Chriſtian Captives ſent him as a Recompence, a Reward worthy of that Holy King. Long. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 50.

Sale, the ſame with *Saal*.

Sale, *Sala*, a River in *Query*, a Province of *France*.

Sale, *Sala*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Boſnia*.

Saleſka, *Saleucia*, a City in *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It ſtands ſeventy Miles from *Tarſus* to the Weſt, and twelve from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North: called by *Niger*, *Seleſchia*. Long. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

Salentini, the ancient Inhabitants of *Terra di Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; in the *Roman* times.

Salerno, *Salernum*, *Salerna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a *Roman* City and Colony; called by *Strabo* and *Livy*, *Urbs Picentinorum*. Now an Archbiſhops See, a Principality, and the Capital of the *Huther Principato*. It ſtands upon the River *Buſanola*; upon the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a Bay called by its own Name, and a ſafe and large Haven; twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South-Eaſt, and thirty from *Benevento* to the South. Long. 38. 44. Lat. 40. 33. This Archbiſhoprick was founded by Pope *Boniface* VII. in 974. The Body of S. *Matthew* the Apoſtle is ſaid to be in this Place. Pope *Gregory* VII. died here in 1085. It has a Caſtle and many Antiquities, which are the Remainders of the *Roman* Works. When *Naples* had diſtinct Kings, the Title of this place belonged to the eldeſt Son of that Kingdom. In the years 1615. and 1579. there were two ſmall Councils held at it.

Salettes, a *Carthuſian* Nunnery of great note and quality, upon the frontiers of *Dauphine* in *France*; toward *la Breſſe*.

Salfeld, an Abbey in *Thuringia* in *Germany*.

Salii, an ancient People of *Provence* in *France*: who, as we find in *Strabo*, *Mela*, &c. extended themſelves from about *Aix* as far as to *Nice*. § There was another Nation of the *Salii*, in the Tract now called *Sallant* from them, in *Overyſſel* in the *Low Countries*.

Salins, *Didyme*, one of the *Liparee* Iſlands, belonging to *Sicily*; twelve Miles in circuit, and fruitful in Allum. Near this place the *Dutch* received a great Defeat from the *French* at Sea, in 1676. *Baudrand*. The *Italians* call it *Didimo*.

Salino, *Sunna*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which ſpringeth out of the *Apennine*; and running through the *Further Abruzzo*, watering *Penna*, (a City of that Province) and *Peſcara*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice*.

Salingſtadt, *Salingſtadium*, a Town in *Franconia* upon the *Mayne*; four Miles above *Franckfort* to the Eaſt. By *Charles* the Great made a Biſhop's See; but in 780. this Chair was removed to *Haidbrune*. It was then a very great City: ſince become ſubject to the Biſhop of *Mentz*.

Salins, *Salina*, a ſtrong City in the *Franche Comté*, upon the River *Furſca*; eight Leagues from *Dole* to the Eaſt, and fifty eight from *Geneva* to the North. It is ſeated in a fruitful Valley (betwixt two Mountains) called *Scoding*; which has been the reaſon, why this City in the *Latin* Writers of the mid-

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dle Ages is called *Scaldingum*; there belong to it two Caſtles and ſeveral Salt-Springs, which are boiled up to an excellent white Salt. This City was taken by the *French* in 1668, and again in 1674: ever ſince which laſt Date, it has continued in their Hands, by the peace of *Nimeguen*. It hath four Pariſhes and divers religious Houſes.

Sall, *Sala*, a Town in *Weſtmannia* in *Sweden*; between *Upland* and *Nericia*; five *Swediſh* Miles from *Upſal* to the W. which has been much celebrated on the account of ſome ſilver Mines it had heretofore.

Sallant, *Sallandia*, that is the *Land of the Salii*; a conſiderable part of the Province of *Overyſſel*; and one of the three parts of that Province; towards the *Yſſel* and *Zuider Sea*: in which are the Towns of *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen* and *Steenwick*.

Salisbury. See *Sarisbury*.

Salme, *Salmona*, a ſmall Town in *Lorain*; the Capital of a Territory, called the *Principality of Salme*; which ever ſince 1460, has belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Rhine-graves*. It lies in the Borders of *Alſatia*, within Mount *Vauge*; twenty Miles from *Nancy* to the Eaſt.

Salnich, *Celadus*, a River which in *Pliny*'s time was the Southern Boundary of *Macedonia*: it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, on the North ſide of the *Croſſa della Valona* in the Kingdom of *Albania*; over againſt *Otranto* in *Italy*.

Salo. See *Xalon*.

Salon, *Salum*, a Town in *Provence* in *France*; betwixt *Aix* and *Arles*; which hath the honour of a Collegiate Church, and divers religious Houſes. Being the more remarkable alſo for giving birth to the two famous *Michael* and *Cæſar Noſtradamus*'s.

Salona, a City of *Dalmatia*; formerly a place of great Eſteem, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. The Emperor *Dioclefian* retreated hither, after his reſignation of the Empire. It eſpouſed *Cæſar*'s intereſt in the Civil Wars betwixt him and *Pompey*: and, when beſieg'd by *Octavius*, it repulſed all his attempts with the greateſt obſtinacy and bravery. That old City being ruined by the *Sclavonians*, lies now in its Ruins; near which the *Venetians* have built a Caſtle, at the Mouth of a River, both of the ſame Name; five Miles from *Spalatro* to the North This Caſtle is in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

Salonicht. See *Theſſalonica*.

Salſes, or *Sauſſes*, *Salſulæ*, a ſtrong Caſtle in the County of *Rouſſillon*; built on an Hill by a Lake of the ſame Name, in the Borders of *Languedoc*: four Leagues from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from the *Mediterranean* Sea Weſt. This Caſtle was built by the *Spaniards* againſt the Inroads of the Caſtle of *Leucate*; but taken by the *French* in 1640, and confirm'd to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. The derivation of its name is taken from the Salt-Springs near it.

Saltfleet, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Louthbeaſke*, upon the Sea: much frequented in the Summer Seaſon for its good Fiſh.

Salwarp, a River in *Worceſterſhire*, falling into the Severn. *Droitwich* and *Bromeſgrove* ſtand upon the Banks of it.

Saltzburg, *Juvavia*, *Saluburgum*, *Pedicum*, *Hadriana*, a great City in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which is an Archbiſhops See, upon the River *Saltzar*; and has a very ſtrong Caſtle, built on an advanced ground, under the Dominion of its own Archbiſhop; together with a very large Territory called the Biſhoprick of *Saltzburg*. This City ſtands nineteen Miles from *Inſpruck* to the North-Eaſt, ſeventeen from *Munchen* to the Eaſt, and thirteen from *Iſtadt* to the South. Hiſtorians do generally believe, that it was at firſt the Capital of *Noricum*; in which the ancient Geographers place it. Made an Archbiſhops See, in the year 798, in the times of *Charles* the Great; having before been a Biſhop's See, in the fifth Century: but the *Goths* ſacking the City, and deſtroying the *Chriſtians*, the ſucceſſion to that See ſuffered an interruption nigh two Ages. It was alſo for ſome time an Imperial and Free City, but ſince exempted. In 1495, the Emperour *Henry* VI. reduced it into aſhes: but being reedified, it carries the name at preſent one of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Cities in *Germany*. Made lately an Univerſity too, by an Archbiſhop of it, under the Regency of the *Benedictines*; and adorned with a new Cathedral, in 1628 which paſſes for one of the moſt magnificent Piles in Chriſtendom.

The Archbiſhoprick of **Saltzburg**, *Saluburgenſis Ditio*, is a Province in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; between *Carinthia* and *Styria* to the Eaſt, the lower *Bavaria*, and the Earldom of *Tirol* to the Weſt; *Auſtria* to the North, and the Biſhoprick of *Brixen* and *Carinthia* to the South. The Biſhoprick of *Chiemzee* is incorporated with this Archbiſhoprick. The Archbiſhop beſides is a Prince of the Empire, and a *Legatus Natus* from the *Roman* See in *Germany*.

Saltzoz, *Saltzach*, *Juvavius*, a River of *Germany* which ariſeth from Mount *Taurus* in the Earldom of *Tirol*; and waſhing *Saltzburg* (which has its Name from this River,) falls into the *Inns* between *Oetzingen* and *Braunau*; below *Burehauſen*, a Town of *Bavaria*.

Les Salvages, two barren and deſert Iſlands toward the Coaſt of *Africa*, of the number of the *Canaries*: only they ſwarm with Fowl.

Saluces, *Saluzzes*, or *Saluzzo*, a Marquiſate in *Piedmont*, at the Foot of the *Alpes*; heretofore a Fief of *Dauphine*, and annexed to *France*; but granted by *Henry* IV. to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* in exchange for *la Breſſe*, *Bugey*, (and ſome others on this ſide the *Alpes*) about the year 1601. It is bounded by *Piedmont* on the North and Eaſt; by the *Dauphine* on the Weſt; and by the County of *Nizza* on the South. The River *Po* owes its head to Mount *Viſo* in this Marquiſate; and the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Carmagnole* is one of its dependencies. It takes its Name from *Saluzzo*, *Saluſiæ*, the principal Town: which ever ſince the year 1511, has been a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*. It ſtands upon an Hill at the Foot of the *Alpes*; about one Mile from the *Po*, ten from *Foſſano* to the Weſt, and twenty four from *Turin* to the South; ſecured by a ſtrong Caſtle, and adorned with a moſt magnificent Cathedral. This City was anciently called *Auguſta Vagiennorum*.

Samachonitis, or *Semechonitis*, the Lake of *Merom*: made by the River *Jordan* in *Paleſtine*, on the North of the Sea of *Galilee*. About ſixty *Greek Stadia* in length, and thirty in breadth. In the Winter, ſwelled with the Snow from the Mountain *Libanus*.

Samandzia. See *Spenderobi*.

Samarchand, *Samarchanda*, *Marchanda*, a vaſt City in the *Aſiatick Tartary*; one hundred Miles beyond the River *Oxus*; the Capital of that Kingdom, and the Royal City of that great Prince *Tamberlaine*, who ſtiled himſelf *Flagellum Dei*, the Scourge of God: who about the year 1402, took *Bajazet* the Emperor of the *Turks* his Priſoner, and died in the year 1406. This Prince beſtowed his utmoſt care in adorning, beautifying, and enlarging this City: built in it a very ſtrong Caſtle, and inſtituted an Univerſity. But in what ſtate it now is, is not eaſily known.

Samaria, a City of *Paleſtine*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*, as well as by the Sacred Writers. It was ſeated upon a Mountain in the Tribe of *Ephraim*; built by *Omri* King of *Iſrael*, as is recorded 1 *Kings* 16, (about the year of the World 3112, or as others

3019) and becoming from thenceforward the Royal City of that Kingdom, it became one of the greateſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt populous, as well as moſt beautiful Cities of the Eaſt. *Benhadad*, King of *Syria*, beſieg'd it firſt, about 3146. with a vaſt Army; and reduced it to great Extremities: it was then delivered by a Miracle. *Salmanazar*, King of *Aſſyria*, was the next that attempted it, and took it after a Siege of three years in 3314. He carried the *Iſraelites* into Captivity, and peopled it with a new Colony, compoſed of divers Nations and Religions; who were the implacable Enemies of the *Jewiſh* Nation; eſpecially after the building of a Temple in *Samaria* (after the manner of that of *Jeruſalem*) about the times of *Nehemiah*, by one of the Sons of *Joida* the High Prieſt; who had married a Daughter of *Sanballat* (the *Horonite*, Governour of *Samaria* under *Darius* King of *Perſia*), for whom his Father-in-law built a Temple on Mount *Gerizim*. *Hyrcanius* the High Prieſt of the *Jews* about the year of the World 3941. took, and intirely ruined this City; which lay deſolate, till *Herod the Great* rebuilt it about 4033. and called it Σεβαστὴ in Honour of *Auguſtus*. The Temple of *Samaria* was ſtanding in our Saviour's time, as appears in S. *John's* Goſpel: after our Saviour's Paſſion, this City received the Chriſtian Faith, by the Preaching of *Philip the Evangeliſt*, about the year of Chriſt 31. *Simon* the Father of Hereſie, was one of theſe new Converts, and the Founder of the *Gnoſticks*. About 42. *Herod Agrippa* obtained this City as an Addition to his Kingdom from *Caligula*. In the firſt ruin of the *Jewiſh* Nation, (under *Veſpaſian*) this Nation and City had no great ſhare of the Calamity; becauſe I ſuppoſe, they ſided with the *Romans* in this firſt Revolution againſt the *Jews*. But in the ſecond, under *Adrian* the Emperour, they acted otherwiſe; and about the year of Chriſt 135. were, together with the *Jews*, extirpated by the Arms of that Prince. This City has ever ſince lain buried in its Ruins; though there are ſome few remainders of the *Samaritan* Nation to this day in *Paleſtine* and *Grand Cairo*, where they keep their Synagogues and their ancient Sacrifices: Eſpecially at *Sichem*, now called *Naplouſe*, in *Paleſtine*; (the reſidence of their High Prieſt, who pretends to be of the Race of *Aaron*.) But following Laws and Rites, different from thoſe of the *Pentateuch*, they have nevertheleſs the eſteem of *Hereticks* amongſt the *Jews*. The *Samaritans* of Mount *Gerizim* were mortal enemies to the ancient *Chriſtians* there, till the Emperour *Juſtinian* took and burnt their King *Julian*, and curbed them from time to time by very ſevere Edicts. See *Gerizim*. It ſtood thirty five Miles from *Jeruſalem* to the North. Long. 66. 40 Lat. 31. 30. or as Mr. *Fuller* ſaith, Long. 69. 10. Lat. 32 30.

Sambales, the little Iſlands near the Peninſula of *Jucatan* in *New Spain*, in *America*; where good Amber-Greeſe is niſhed up with great dexterity by the *Indians*.

Sambas, *Sambaſium*, a City on the North ſide of the Iſland of *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, which has an Harbour upon the Ocean; though it lies thirty Miles from the Shoar up into the Land.

Sambia, a Province of *Pruſſia*, called by the *Poles* **Zamlandt**; one of thoſe twelve Counties, into which *Pruſſia* was divided by *Venudonius* (one of its Princes) in 733. § Alſo a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, whoſe Seat was at *Comingſperg*; but now united with the Biſhoprick of *Ermeland* or *Warmerland*. It lies between the Bay of *Curland* to the North, the River *Pregel* to the South; and was a part of the Circle of *Natangan*; now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Sambre, *Sabis*, *Saba*, a River of the Country ries; which ariſeth in *Picardy*; and ſoon after entring *Hainault*, divides it; watring *Landrecy*, *Berlaimont*, and *Maubeuge*. It paſſeth by *Charleroy* to *Namur*, the Capital of the Province; and there falls into the *Maes*.

Samnites, an ancient and powerful people of *Italy*: who inhabited the Countries now contained in the *Terra di Lavoro*, the *Capitanata*, the *Abruzzo*, the Dukedom of *Benevento*, &c. and made War with the *Romans* a long time before they could be entirely reduced.

Samo, *Samos*, *Parthenia*, *Cypariſſa*, an Iſland belonging to the *Leſſer Aſia*, in the *Ionian Sea*, near *Ionia*; as being but five Miles from the neareſt Shoar of *Epheſus*, and ſixty from *Chius*, (now *Sio*) to the South. It is about eighty in compaſs. It has a City on the Eaſt ſide, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*; ſo poor, that it will ſcarce find its Biſhop Bread: yet is this Iſland ſo fruitful, that almoſt nothing can be planted, which the Earth will not bring to maturity. The Wines of it are exceeding pleaſant; but for want of a Trade and encouragement, the Inhabitants plant little more than they uſe. The Inhabitants were ſo powerful in ancient times, that they managed a proſperous War againſt the *Epheſians*; and afterwards againſt the *Athenians* and *Mileſians*, about the year of *Rome* 313. and the eighty fourth *Olympiad*: till *Pericles* about the year of the World 3510. reduced them. Upon his departure, they reaſſumed their Liberty; and forced him to beſiege their City nine Months before he could take it; to invent the *Battering Ram*, and ſeveral other Engines for that purpoſe; and even after this, they ſuſtained ſome other Wars. Their greateſt Glory was *Pythagoras*, the Father of Philoſophy. *Juno* was their principal Patroneſs and Goddeſs, in whoſe honour there was a famous Temple erected by them. This Iſland once ſo powerful, rich and populous, is by the *Turks* (who are Maſters of it) reduced to that mean and depopulated condition, that a few Pyrates dare land and plunder it as they pleaſe. So that ever ſince 1676. no *Turk* durſt venture to live upon it, leſt he ſhould be carried into Captivity by theſe Rovers; as four of them were then by Monſieur *Creveliſter*, a famous Privateer.

Samogithia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants **Samodzka-Zembia**; by the *Poles* **Samudzka-Ziemia**; by the *Germans* **Samaiten**, by the *French* **Samogitie**. It is a very large Province; bounded on the North by *Curland*, on the Eaſt by *Lithuania*, on the South by *Pruſſia Ducalis*, and on the Weſt by the *Baltick Sea*; its length from Eaſt to Weſt is thirty five *German* Miles, but not of equal breadth. The principal Towns in it are **Mintky** (or **Womie**), **Kowno** and **Roſſienie**; which laſt, is the Capital of this Province. It was anciently divided into twelve Counties, now into three; and overſpread with dark thick Woods. Yet it is a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, the Biſhop having his Reſidence at *Womie*; and this Province is very often included in *Lithuania* largely taken; the Fortunes of which it has always followed.

Samoiede, or *Samoyedes*, *Samoieda*, a Province in the North-Eaſt of *Muſcovy*, upon the *Frozen Sea*; lying on both ſides of the River *Obb*, which is ſubject to the **Czars**; but in ſuch manner, that the People are almoſt free. This is a part of the Ancient *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*; and had this Name given them by the *Ruſs*, which ſignifies **Self-Eaters**: it being their Cuſtom to eat *Mans Fleſh*, even that of their neareſt Relations, (mixed with Veniſon) to this day. They have no Cities, yet they are no wandring Nation: their Cabbins or Huts are built one half above, and

and the other beneath the Earth; with an hole at the top, which serves both, for a Door and a Chimney; the Snow rising sometimes the depth of a Pike above the Earth: they have also Passages under the ground, to go from Caban to Caban at such times; for six Months of the year they have a perpetual Night, and the rest perpetual Day. They have neither Wooll nor Corn; their Food is Fish dried in the Wind and Sun, Honey and Venison; their Cloaths are the Skins of Beasts dressed with the Hair on; and sewed with the Nerves of Beasts, instead of Thread; which by mixing various Colours, they will so diversifie, as to represent Forest Works and Flowers as they please. They are low of Stature; have large flat Faces, small Eys, short Legs, and wear their Hair very long. Till of late they were *Pagan* Idolaters. When the *Dutch* in 1598. discovered these Coasts, there were great numbers of Idols upon the Shoar; of which they would not suffer the *Hollanders* to carry any one away; they have been since converted to Christianity, and baptized by one **Uitenhaue** (a Bishop), who was sent to them by the *Rifs*, *Olearius*.

Samosata, the Capital City of the ancient *Comagena* in *Syria*, which since the times of Christianity, hath been a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Edessa*. A noted place for giving Birth to *Lucian*, and *Paulus Samosatenus* the condemned Patriarch of *Antioch*. Now called *Semisat*.

San, *Sanus*, a River of *Poland*, which arising from the *Carpathian* Mountains in the Borders of *Hungary*, and running through *Red Russia* by *Premislaw*, and *Jaroslaw*, two Cities of that Province; and being by this time augmented by some other Rivers, entreth the *Lesser Poland*; and at *Sendomir* falls into the *Vistula*.

Sana, *Sanaa*, the Capital City of the *Happy Arabia*, equal to *Damascus*; and being seated upon a Mountain, said to enjoy a very temperate Air. It stands fifty Miles from the *Red Sea*. *Hayman* supposeth it to be the same with *Pliny's Sapphar*.

Sandbich, or *Sandbach*, a Market Town in *Cheshire*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*, upon the River *Welock*.

Sancerre, *Sacrum Cerevis*, *Sacro-Cesarium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Berry* in *France*, upon the *Loyre*. It stands on an advanced ground, fortified heretofore with a Castle and other Works; till it was taken from the *Huguenots* in 1572. by Famine, and demolished.

Sandec, *Sandecium*, a City of the *Lesser Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*; upon the River *Dunaick*, towards the Mountains; ten *Polish* Miles from *Cracow* to the South. It stands at the foot of the *Carpathian* Hills; well fortified, and the Capital of the Territory in which it stands.

Sandham, a Town in the South-East parts of the *Isle of Wight*, upon a Bay of its own name: fortified with a Castle.

Sando, *Saudum*, a City in *Japan*, on the North side of the Island of *Nephonia*.

Sandwich, *Rutupiæ*, is now a small Corporation on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; above eight Miles from *Dover* to the North, and the same distance from *Canterbury* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rutupiæ*, an old *Roman* City; which falling into decay under the *Saxons*, was intirely ruined by the *Danes*. *Sandwich* (the Daughter) also felt the fury of the *Danes*; but she got up again, and in the *Norman* times was one of the *Cinque Ports*. *Lewis* Dauphine of *France*, burnt it in 1217. *Edward* III. recovered it from Christ-Church in *Canterbury*; (to which it had been given by *Canutus* the *Dane*, when he was crowned King of *England*, by exchange,) and reunited it to the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Henry* VI. it was burnt by the *French*. But its greatest Calamity, was the sinking of a great Ship belonging to Pope *Paul* IV. in the very entry of the Haven, which proved an incurable Mischief. The *Dutch* in some degree contributed to the Consolation of these Misfortunes, by setting a Trade of Hay-making in it. *Charles* II. honoured it, by creating *Edward*, Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook* and Earl of *Sandwich*, *July* 12 1660 who was slain in a Sea-Fight, *May* 28. 1672. and succeeded by *Edward* his eldest Son.

Sangari, *Sangarius*, *Angarius*, a River of the *Lesser Asia*, which arising out of the Mount in *Dindymus*, and flowing through the *Greater Phrygia*, falls into the *Euxine Sea* in *Bithynia*. Now called also *Kagari*, *Sacari*, and *Acada*: its out-let is thirty seven *Italian* Miles West of *Nicomedia*, and sixty two East of *Heraclea*, as *Strabo* saith.

Sangitayes, the *Chinese* of the *Philippine* Islands.

Sangro, *Sarus*, *Sangrus*, a River and a Castle in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Sanguesa, *Oppidum Suessitanorum*, *Sangossa*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Navarr*, upon the River *Aragon*; thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Calahorra*, (a City of *Old Castile* to the East;) and eight from *Pampelune* to the North-East. It was a *Roman* Town.

Sanguinara, *Alsium*, a small River in *S. Peter's Patrimony*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which arising near the Lake *di Bracciano*, and running South, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; twenty Miles from *Rome* toward *Civita Vecchia*.

Santen, *Santa*, *Castra Vetera*, *Trajana Colonia*, *Xanthus*, *Santena*, a small Town of great Antiquity, in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; not far from the *Rhine*; two *German* Miles from the *Wesel* to the West, *Nimeguen* to the East, and *Gelders* to the North. This was the Birth-place of *S. Norbert*, the Founder of the Order of the *Premonstratensian* Monks.

Santerini, an Island of the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*; sixty Miles from *Candia*, and about thirty in Circumference. Called by the Ancients *Thera*, *Phillatera*, and *Calistus*. By *Italians*, *Santa Irene*; whence come *Sainterini* and *Santerini*. It hath the name besides of *Gozi*. Inhabited by *Latin* and *Greek* Christians, each under their respective Bishop: but the former are far the most numerous. It affords no Springs nor Rivers, nor Corn, and not much Wine: being a dry parched Soil, troubled with Subterraneous Mines of Sulphur, which sometimes break out into Flames, and cast up Stones into the Air with wonderful violence. Barley, Hirse, Melons and Cucumbers are its ordinary product; and Linnen its Manufacture: for Water, it depends upon the Rain. The principal Cattles in it, are *S. Nicholas*, *Scaro*, *Pirgo*, and *Crotiri*.

Santerno, *Vatrenus*, a River in *Tuscany* in *Italy*; which springing out of the *Apennine*, and flowing Northwards by *Imola*, falls into the *Po* beneath *Argenta*; twenty Miles above *Ravenna* to the West.

Santerre, *Sanguiterra*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Vermandois* to the East, and *Amiens* to the West; in which are the Towns of *Peronne*, *Roye*, *Nesle*, and *Mont de Dier*.

Santo, *Xanthus*, a City and River in *Phrygia*, in the *Lesser Asia*; it ariseth from Mount *Ida*, and washing the famous City of *Troy*, falls into the *Archipelago*. Called also by the *Europeans*, *Il Scamandro*; as it was *Scamander* by the Ancients.

Santois, the same with *Santerre*.

Baia de todos los Santos, *Sinus omnium Sanctorum*, a Gulph in *Brasil* in *South America*: which gives name to a Government or Province there,

called *Capitania de la bahia de todos los Santos*; betwixt the Province of the *Illes* (*Capitania dos Illheos*), and that of *Seregippe del Roy*. The Capital of *All Saints* is *S. Salvador*: under the *Portugueze*.

Santuliet, or *Sanſtit*, *Sanſtita*, a ſmall, but ſtrong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Schelde*; between *Antwerp* to the South, and *Bergen op Zoome* to the North, three Leagues.

Saone, *Savo*, a ſmall River in *Campania di Roma*, in *Italy*; which flowing through the *Terra di Lavoro*, (a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*) falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, between *Sinueſſa* a ruined City, and *Volturno*.

Saoſne, or *Saone*, *Arar*, *Savona*, *Sangona*, a great River in *France*; called by the *Italians*, *Sona*; it ariſeth out of Mount *Vauge* in *Lorain*, near *Dornay*; about twelve Miles from the Fountains of the *Moſelle* to the North-Weſt; or as *Baudrand* ſaith, within five; and running Southward, through the upper part of *Franche Comté*, it watereth *Gray*; and beneath it, takes in the *Loughon*, (a great River) from the Eaſt. So it paſſeth by *Auxone* to *Verdun*; above which the *Doule* (a great River) comes in from the Eaſt. So paſſing by *Chalon*, *Tornus*, *Maſcon*, and *Ville Franche*, it entreth and divideth the City of *Lyons*; and ſoon after falls into the *Rhoſne*, which conveys it into the *Mediterranean Sea*. Some derive its *Latin* Name *Sangona*, from the *Blood of the Chriſtians*, colouring its Waters at *Lyons* in the Maſſacre that was committed upon them there in the Reign of *Marcus Aurelius*, the Emperour.

Sapienza, an Iſland over againſt the City *Modon* in the *Morea*: which gives the name of the *Sea of Sapienza* to that part of the *Mediterranean*, which watereth its Coaſts. It was anciently called *Spagia* or *Sphragia*. The *Corſaires* of *Barbary* lye in Ambuſcade behind this Iſland for Veſſels, that come from the Guſph of *Venice*, or the Coaſt of *Sicily*.

Sara, a City of *Armenia Major*; and another of *Illyricum*; remembred in the ancient Geographies.

Sarabat, *Hermus*, a River of the *Leſſer Aſia*; which ariſeth in the *Greater Phrygia*; and receiving the Rivers anciently called *Crya*, *Hillus*, and *Pactolus*, falls into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

The Saracens. Some, deriving the original of this people from *Hagar* and *Iſmael*, call them *Hagarenes* and *Iſmaelites*. Others make them to be deſcended from *Cham*; and that they were the Inhabitants of the ancient *Saraca* in *Arabia*, (mentioned by *Ptolemy*;) and of the Country whereof that City was the Capital. It is certain, they were an *Arabian* people: and withal, that their Name in *Arabick* ſignifies *Robbers*, according to the common practice of their lives; which they firſt began to diſcover in the fifth Century. Attaining in the courſe of time to ſuch an univerſal puiſſance, as to over-run *Syria*, *Perſia*, *Paleſtine*, *Egypt*; part of *Sicily*, *Italy*, *France*, and moſt of the Iſlands of the *Mediterranean*, under *Kings* of their own; and to withſtand the united Forces of *Chriſtendom* in the eleventh and twelfth Ages: till the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophyes* of *Perſia*, breaking ſeverally into their Eſtates; the very name of *Saracen* became aboliſhed, only as it is ſometimes now applied to *Mahometans*; becauſe the *Saracens* were *Mahometans*.

Saragoza, *Cæſar Auguſta*, *Urbs Edetanorum*, *Salduba*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*; called by the Inhabitants, *Zaragoſa*; by the *Italians*, **Saragoza**. It is an Archbiſhops See, of the Creation of Pope *John* XXII. the Seat of the Courts of Juſtice for that Kingdom, of an *Inquiſition*, and an Univerſity. It ſtands upon the River *Ebro*, which is here covered with a Bridge; a little above the Confluence of the *Guerva*, and beneath that of the *Xalon*. *Nonius* might juſtly ſay of it; *If the fertility of the Soil, the pleaſantneſs of its Site, the beauty and elegance of the Buildings of this City be duely conſidered; there can nothing be deſired towards the improvement of it, which is wanting. The Houſes are for the moſt part of Brick, the Streets large and open; ſo that for uſe and beauty, it is equal to the beſt City in* Spain. It has a ſtrong Wall, four Gates, a great number of Towers, one Cittadel, ſeventeen great Churches, fourteen Monaſteries, and about three Miles in Circuit: the Air is very clear and healthful, but inclining to too much heat. It is a City of great Antiquity; having been a *Roman* Colony, and in thoſe times one of the principal Cities in *Spain*. In 381. there was a Council celebrated here; in which *Priſcillianus* was condemned, who had a great number of followers in *Spain*. There were alſo other Councils held here in 516. 592. and 691. *Prudentius*, (one of the ancienteſt Chriſtian *Latin* Poets) was a Native of this place, who flouriſhed in the fourth Century. This City was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors* in 1118. The Archbiſhops See was renewed in 1318. It ſtands forty two *Spaniſh* Miles from *Valencia* to the North, twenty ſix from *Pampelune*, and thirty eight from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Saragoſſa. See *Syracuſa*.

Sarbruch, or **Sarbrucken**, *Sarræ Pons*, a Town of *Germany*, upon the River *Sar*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, over againſt S. *Jean*. Three *German* Miles from *Deux-Ponts*, and nine from *Metz* to the Eaſt. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City of *Germany*; but fell afterwards under the Duke of *Lorain*, and now in the hands of the *French*; although not great, yet it is a fine Town; of great antiquity; being mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*.

Sarcelle, *Ruſicibar*, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*; mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*; and now in the Kingdom of *Argier* in *Barbary*. Twenty eight Miles from the Capital of that Kingdom to the Weſt. It is a conſiderable Town; has a large Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Caſtle.

Sarch, *Aſſyria*, a Province of *Aſia*, under the *Turks*. See *Aſſyria*.

Sardinia, *Sandalioris*, *Ichnuſa*, a great Iſland in the *Mediterranean Sea*; called by the Inhabitants, *Sardenna*; by the *Spaniards*, *Sardegna*; and by other Nations, *Sardinia*. In length from North to South one hundred and ſeventy Miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt ninety; in circuit five hundred. It has eleven Harbours, ninety four Watch-Towers to preſerve it from the *Turkiſh* Pirats; and in the *Roman* times it had forty two Cities: (in the former Ages of *Chriſtianity* eighteen Epiſcopal ones) which are now reduced to eight. The firſt Nation that became Maſters of it, were the *Carthaginians*; from whom it was taken by the *Romans*, in the firſt *Puniek War*, about the year of *Rome* 493. two hundred fifty ſeven years before the Birth of our Saviour. In the Fall of the *Roman* Empire, it fell into the hands of the *Saracens*; who in the ſeventh and eighth Century poſſeſſed moſt of the Iſlands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. In 809. *Pepin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, recovered this Iſland out of their hands; which after this was the ſubject of a long War between the States of *Genoua* and *Piſa*; till at laſt Pope *Boniface* VIII. granted it to *James* II. King of *Arragon*, about 1296. who after many Wars obtained the quiet poſſeſſion of it in 1326. (or as *Hoffman* ſaith,

faith, in 1409.) Ever since, it has been in that Family; *Frederick* II. has alſo given it the Title of a Kingdom. The Soil is very fruitful; but the Air equally unhealthful, or peſtilential rather; inſomuch that the *Common-wealth* and the *Emperours* of the *Romans* baniſhed *ſuch* perſons to this Iſland, as they deſired to have dead without Sword or Poyſon. The Rivers *Cedro* and *Tirſo* divide it into two parts, called the *Cape de Lugodori* and *Cap de Cagliari*: for its fertility, it was called the *Nurſe of Rome* by *Valerius Maximus*; yet thoſe parts of the Iſland to the North and Eaſt are mountainous and barren. The reſt are *Algher*, *Caſtel Aragoneſe*, *Boſa*, *Oſtagni*, *Terra Nova*, *Sacer* and *Igleſias*. A Vice-Roy for the King of *Spain* governs this Iſland.

Sardica. See *Sofia.*

Sardis, the ancient Metropolis of *Lydia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*. Not to ſpeak of its being the Capital of the Kingdom of the famous *Gyges*, *Cyrus* we find took it in the fifty ninth *Olympiad*, and with it ſubmitted all *Lydia* to his Empire. In the ſixty ninth *Olympiad*, about the year of *Rome* 250. *Ariſtagoras* with twenty *Athenian* Ships took and burnt it. After this, it was rebuilt; and paſſed under the *Empire* of the *Greeks*. In the year of *Rome* 540. *Antiochus* conquered it. In S. *John the Apoſtle*'s time it received *Chriſtianity*; but for its inconſtancy therein, became one of the Subjects of his *Revelations*; and now utterly ruined. It was a Biſhops See.

Sardunt, *Planaſia*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea.*

Sare, *Sarus*, a River of the *Low-Countries*: called *Sara* by *Venantius Fortunatus*; by the *Germans*, **die Saare**; by the *French*, *Sare*; it ariſeth in Mount *Vauge*, in the Borders of *Lorain* and *Alſatia*; near the Town of *Salme*: and running Northward, it watereth *Sarock*, *Serwerdon*, S. *Joan*, *Sarſberg*: and a little above *Trier* from the South-Eaſt falls into the *Moſelle*.

Sarepta, an ancient City of *Phœnicia*, in *Syria*: which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*: Now called *Sarafends* or *Saphet*. The Prophet *Elias* miraculouſly augmented the *Widows* Oyl, and raiſed her dead Son to life at this place, according to the Hiſtory of the *Old Teſtament*.

Sargaſſo, or *Mar do Sargaſſo*, is that part of the Ocean, which lies betwixt the Iſlands of *Cape Verde*, the *Canaries*, and the Continent of *Africa*: ſo called by the *Portugueze*.

Sargathia, the *Aſiatick Tartary*, a vaſt Country in *Aſia*.

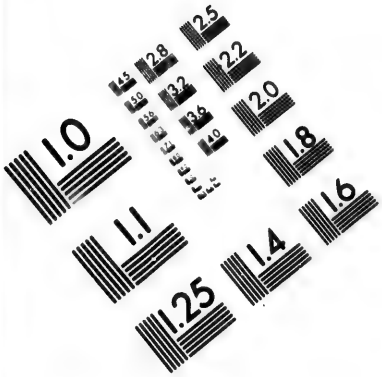
Sarisbury, or **Salisbury**, or *New Sarum*, *Sarisberia*, *Sorviodunum*, *Sarviodunum*, *Severia*, is the principal City of *Wiltſhire*: ſeated in the North-Weſt part of that County, near the Borders of *Hampſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*; upon the Rivers of *Willey*, and *Alan*, united into one Stream; and falling preſently into the *Avon* in ſuch ſort, as that moſt of the Streets of this City have a Stream commodiouſly running through the midſt of them. This was anciently a *Roman* Town, by the name of *Sorbiodunum*: ſeated on a high Hill, and therefore deſtitute of Water. *Kinrick* (King of the *Weſt Saxons*) was the firſt of that Race who poſſeſſed it, after a Defeat of the *Britains* in 553. *Canutus* the *Dane* much damaged it by Fire, in 1003. In the Reign of *William the Conquerour* it recovered, after *Herman* Biſhop of *Shirburn* had removed the See hither; whoſe next Succeſſor *Oſman* built the Cathedral. *William the Conquerour* ſummoned hither all the States of *England*, to take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Since thoſe times the City is removed Northward, and come down into the Plains nearer the *Avon*. Here there was a ſecond Cathedral begun by *Richard Poore*, Biſhop of this See, in 1218. Finiſhed by *Bridport* the third Biſhop from *Poore*, in 1258. which is one of the greateſt and moſt beautiful Churches in *England*. Having twelve Gates, fifty two Windows, three hundred ſixty five Pillars great and ſmall, anſwering to the Months, Weeks, and Days of the year. The glory of this Dioceſe was the moſt Learned and Induſtrious Biſhop *John Jewel*; conſecrated *Jan.* 21. 1559. died *Sept.* 23. 1571. In 1153. *Patrick d' Eureux* was created Earl of *Salisbury*, and his Son *William* ſucceeded in that Honour. In 1197. *William Longeſpee*, (a Natural Son to *Henry* II. by the beautiful *Roſamond*) marrying *Ella*, the Daughter of *William d' Eureux*, had this Honour. In 1333. *William d' Montacute*, King of *Man*, became the fifth Earl; whoſe Male Line in four Deſcents enjoyed the Honour till the year 1428. when it paſſed to *Richard Nevil*, who married *Eleanor*, the Daughter of *Thomas Montacute*, Lord Chancellour. In 1471. *George* Duke of *Clarence*, (ſecond Brother to *Edward* IV.) had it in Marriage with *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, the ſecond Earl of that Line. In 1477. *Edward* (eldeſt Son of *Richard* III.) married *Ann*, the ſecond Daughter of the ſaid *Richard*; and had this Honour. In 1514. *Margaret* Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, was by *Henry* VIII. created Counteſs of *Salisbury*. In 1605. *Robert* Lord *Cecil*, was by *James* I. created Earl of *Salisbury*: in which Line it ſtill is.

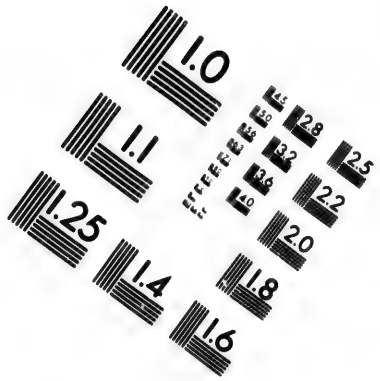
Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, a City of *Aquitain* in *France*, in the Province of *Perigors*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame Name; one League from the *Dordonne*, (betwixt the *Dordogne* and the *Vezere*, as it were in an Iſland;) eight from *Perigueux* to the South-Eaſt, and thirty from *Bourdeaux* to the North-Eaſt. Made a Biſhops See, by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317. by the change of its ancient *Benedictine* Abbey into a Cathedral; having before been a part of the Dioceſe of *Perigueux*. It is ſo ſtrongly ſituated, as to withſtand two Sieges in the Civil Wars in 1652.

Sarmatia, and *Sauromatia*. This vaſt Region, in ancient Geography, was divided into *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, *Europæa*, and *Germanica*. *Sarmatia Aſiatica*, lay properly towards the Borders of *Europe* and *Aſia*; with the Northern Ocean to the North, the *Pontus Euxinus* to the South, *Scythia* to the Eaſt, and *Sarmatia Europæa* to the Weſt: now contained in the Northern *Muſcovia*, in the Provinces of *Samoyeda*, *Duina*, *Permiki*, *Lucomeria*, &c. *Sarmatia Europea* had for Bounds, both the other *Sarmatia's*, with the *Euxine Sea*; making now *Ruſſia*. And *Sarmatia Germanica* took up the greateſt part of the preſent Kingdom of *Poland*: being divided from the *European Sarmatia*, by the *Nieper* to the Eaſt; from the Borders of *Germany* by the *Viſtula* to the Weſt; from *Dacia* by the *Neiſter* and the *Carpathian* Mountains to the South, with the *Baltick Sea* and the Gulph of *Finland* to the North.

Sarnagans, *Sarnagan*, *Sargans*, *Serlands*, a Town and County in *Switzerland*, ſubject to the ſeven Senior *Cantons*. The ancient *Sarunetes* dwelt here.

Sarno, *Sarnum*, a River and a City in the *Hither Principato* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Salerno*; and a Dukedom belonging to the Houſe of the *Barberini*. It is ſeated partly in a Plain, partly on an Hill; and has a very ancient Caſtle belonging to the ſaid Family: its diſtance from *Salerno*, is thirteen Miles to the North, eight from *Nola* to the South, and five from *Nocera*. This City ſtands in the Borders of the *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the River *Sarno*; which divides that Province from the *Principato*, and then falls into the Bay of *Naples*; five





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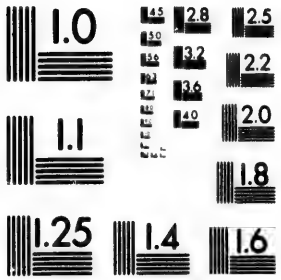

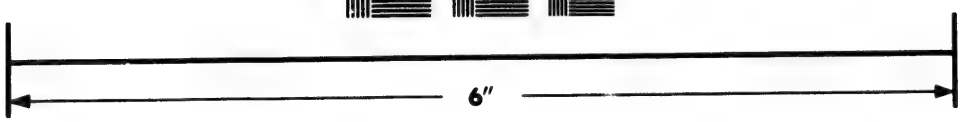

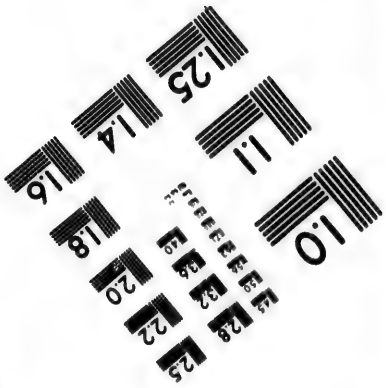

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five Miles from *Castel à Mare* to the North.

Saronicus sinus, the Gulph of *Engia*. See *Engia*.

Sarsina, a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*; small, and almost desolate. It stands in *Romandiola*, in the Borders of the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and *Urbino*; twenty four Miles from *Rimini* to the West. The ancient Poet *Plautus* was a Native of it. There was a Synod held here in 1592.

Sartre, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Normandy*, (which it separates from *le Perche*) and running South, watereth *Alençon*: then entring *Maine*, and passing *Mans*, (the Capital of it) the *Hoy* comes in. So passing into *Anjou*, the small *Loire* falls into it from the East above *Angers*; a little beneath that City, they fall into the *Mayenne*; which last falls into the great *Loire* at *Ingrande*, twelve Leagues above *Nantes*. It is written by *Baudrand*, *Sarte*.

Sarum old, a Corporation in *Wiltshire* in the Hundred of *Alderbury*: honoured with the Election of two Members of Parliament.

Sarwitze, or *Zarwitze*, *Urpanius*, a River of the *Lower Hungary*; which ariseth near *Wolprin*, or *Wolbinus*; and running South-East, according to our later Maps, passeth through the North end of the Lake of *Balaton*: then through *Alba Regalis*: So by *Dombe*, *Simasborn*, and *Sarhadel*, it passeth beneath *Passeock* into the *Danube*, five *German* Miles below *Colenga*.

Sarzana, *Luna Nova*, *Sergianum*, *Serezana*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*; in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, towards *Lucca*; near the Mouth of the River *Magra*, and under the States of *Genoua*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. This City sprung up out of the Ruins of *Luna*, an ancient *Roman* City; seated three Miles from it to the South: the Bishoprick of which was by Pope *Nicholas* V. removed to *Sarzana* in 1450. It is defended by a Ditch and a Wall, with an ancient Castle, flanked with four Towers: upon an adjoining Hill, is a Fort called *Sarzanella*, which wholly commands *Sarzana*. Built by *Castruccio*, who made himself Master of the City of *Lucca*: after his death, it passed to *Charles* VI. of *France*, from him to the Dukes of *Milan*, and so to the *Florentines*: from whom *Charles* VIII. of *France* recovered it; whose Governour sold it to the *Genoueſe*. It lies thirty four Miles from *Lucca* to the North-West, and almost sixty from *Genoua* to the South-East.

Sas, *Saca*, a Tribe, or People, of the *Asiatick Tartars*; within the Mountain *Imaus*: now called *Chuzaigsia*.

Sas van Gant, *Gandavensis Ager*, a strong Fort built by the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Gant* to the North; and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. who still have it.

Sassari, *Sassaris*, *Plubium*, *Turris Libysonis nova*, a City in the North part of the Island of *Sardinia*, called by the Inhabitants *Sacer*. It is a great and pleasant City, but not strong; seated in a Plain, and defended by a Castle: it sprung up out of the Ruins of *Turritana*, an old *Roman* Town, twelve Miles from it to the South. In 1441. Pope *Eugenius* IV. removed the Archbishops See, from *Turritana*, to *Sassari*; it stands eighty five *Italian* Miles from *Calari* to the North-West.

Sassenage, a Village in *Dauphine* in *France*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, near the Confluence of the *Isere* and the *Drac*: remarked for some Curiosities in the Caverns of a Rock there.

Sassuolo, *Saxulum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*; ten Miles from *Modena* to the South, which has a very strong Castle. Called by the *French*, *Sassevil*.

Sassum, *Sasima*, a City of *Cappadocia*, mentioned by *Antonius*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cesarea*; between it to the North, and *Tyana* to the South thirty two Miles; two hundred from *Ancyra* to the East. S. *Gregory Nazianzen* was Bishop of this See: who contributed (under *Theodosius* the Great) so very much to the Establishing the Catholick Religion, then oppressed by *Arianism*, both by his Learning and Piety.

Satalia, *Attalia*, a Maritim City in *Pamphylia*, a Province in *Asia Minor*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; It is an Archbishops See, and the Metropolis of that Province: by the *Turks* called *Satalyah*, by the *Italians Satalia*. Built by *Attalus* (a King) at the Mouth of the River *Cestrum* or *Cataractus*; on the East-side of Mount *Masicytus*, to the North of the Isle of *Cyprus*, upon a Bay of the same Name. The *Turks* are at this day careful to repair the Fortifications of it and the Castle, in which their Governour resides; having a good Haven, and being frequented by the *European* Merchants: But notwithstanding all their care it fell into the hands of the Pirats, in the beginning of this Century, who treated it very severely, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. The present City stands a few Miles more to the East than the old *Attalia*; which was nearer the Mountains, and farther from the River to the West: whereas the present stands at the very mouth of the River. The Ancients preferr'd Health before Riches, and built on high grounds: the latter Ages preferring Trade and the convenience of water, have generally removed their dwellings nearer the great Rivers and Sea shore.

Satarchæ, an ancient Warlike People of the *Scythæ Europeæ*: mentioned by *Solinus*, and described to have despised the use of Gold and Silver.

Satcama, a Kingdom in *Japan*, on the South-side of the Island *Xima*; which has a City of the same Name.

Satriano, a ruin'd City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hither Principate*; which has yet left its Name to the River *Cecinum*, now called *il Cacino* and *di Satriano*.

Saba, a great City in *Persia*, built in a barren Plain; within sight of Mount *Alvernat*; two Miles in compass, well Walled, thinly peopled, and for want of Inhabitants much decayed. It was built by the *Saracens*, as the *Persians* report; and since rebuilt by them. Long. 85. 00. Lat. 35. 50. See Sir *John Chardin*'s Travels. Pag. 386.

Sabatapoli, *Sebastopolis*, *Dioscurias*, *Giganæum*, an ancient City of the Province of *Mengrelia* in *Asia*: upon the *Euxine* Sea.

Saube, *Salda*, a River of *France*, which falls into the *Marne*.

The Save, *Savus*, a great River, placed by *Ptolemy* in *Pannonia*; now called by the *Germans Die Saw*, by the *French* and *English* the *Seve*. It ariseth out of the *Julian Alpes*, in the *Upper Carniola*; scarce three *German* Miles from *Volcana* to the North: and flowing Eastward through *Carniola*, watereth *Crainburg*; where it is a considerable River, though not far from its Head. It watereth *Labach*, *Cilley*, and *Raia*. Then entring *Sclavonia*, (which it divides from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*;) and passing by *Zagrab*, *Gradiczka*, *Possega*, (at four *Hungarian* Miles distance to the South) to *Belgrade*, it there falls into the *Danube*; after a Course of about three hundred Miles, as Dr. *Brown* saith: it has several considerable Islands made by its Stream; in some of which the *Romans* had considerable Towns; particularly in *Sissek* near *Zagabria*. The Waters of the *Danube* appear

appear white, and troubled: those of the *Save* on the contrary are black and more clear: This and the *Drave* inclose between them that most fruitful Country called *Sclavonia*.

Saverne, or *Zabern*, *Tabernæ Alſatiæ*, a Town in *Alſatia*; called by the *Germans* *Elſas Zabern*, and by the *French* *Saverne*; under the Biſhop of *Straſburg*, and his uſual Reſidence. *Antoninus* mentions this Place in his Itinerary: It is a ſtrong and populous City; had heretofore a very ſtrong Caſtle, which is now demoliſhed; and it is ſeated upon the River *Sorr*, near the Borders of *Lorain*: four Miles from *Straſburg* to the Weſt, and from *Hagenaw* towards *Nancy*. The *Lutherans* were defeated before this Town in 1525. by *Anthony* Duke of *Loraine*. It yields very good Wine. § There is a ſecond, *Saverne*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, upon the River *Erlbach*: called by the Natives *Beeg Zabern*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Rhein Zabern*; a Town in the ſame Province, ſituated at the Confluence of the *Rhine* and the *Erlbach*.

Saviglians, *Savilianum*, a great Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Magra*; under the Duke of *Savoy*: between *Foſſano* to the Eaſt and *Saluzzo* to the Weſt, five Miles from either.

Savio, *Iſapis*, *Sapis*, a River of *Italy*; which ſpringeth out of the *Apennine*, in the *Florentine* *Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarſina*; and flowing through *Romandia* properly ſo called, watheth *Sarſina* and *Seſena*; and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea five Miles from *Cervia* to the Weſt.

Saulze, *Sodera*, a River of *France*, mentioned by *Venantius Fortunatus*; which ariſeth in *Berry*, and flowing through *Sologne* and *Blaiſon*, (four Leagues beneath *Romorentin*) falls into the *Cher*.

Sault, *Saltus*, a Caſtle and a County in *France*. The Caſtle is ſeated in the Borders of the *Dauphine* and *Vendoſinois*; ſeven Leagues from *Carpentras* to the Eaſt, and four from *Apte* in *Provence* to the North; from this Caſtle the adjacent Country is called the *Comte de Sault*.

Saumont, *Saltus Mons*, a Town in the Dioceſe of *Paris* in *France*.

Saumur, *Salmurium*, a City of *France*, which has been called *Truncum*: it is ſeated in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, over which it has a long Stone Bridge; eight Leagues from *Angiers* to the Eaſt. The *Iuede* a ſmall River falls near it into the *Loyre*. It is a pleaſant City upon an Hill; having a ſtrong Caſtle, and not built above ſix hundred years ſince. This, whilſt the Proteſtant Religion was ſuffered in *France*, was imployed by them as an Univerſity. The *Oratorians* have now a College at it. It has been anciently honoured with four or five Synods. Taken from the *Huguenots* in 1684. An Image of the B. Virgin there now is ſaid to do Miracles.

Sauna, *Sapina*, a River of *Romandiola*.

Saunot, *Salonenſis Ager*, a Territory between the *Seile*, and the *Nita*, in the Dioceſe of *Metz* in *France*.

Savolax, *Savolaxia*, a County in *Sweden* in *Finland*; between *Kekholm* to the Eaſt and *Tavaſthia* to the Weſt, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muſcovy* to the North: in which there is no place of note.

Savona, *Savo*, *Saona*, a City of *Liguria*; called by the Inhabitants *Sana*, by the *Spaniards* *Saona*. It is ſeated in the States of *Genoua*; and is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; very populous, defended by two ſtrong Caſtles, with five Gates, and divers fine Churches: the ſecond City of note in the States of *Genoua*. The Popes *Gregory* VII. *Julius* II. and *Sixtus* IV. were all its Natives. It had a very convenient Harbor, (which the *Genoueſe* have deſignedly ruin'd;) and ſtands in the Bay *delle Spetie*, which makes the beſt Harbour in all the *Mediterranean*. This Port of *Savona* was ruined by the States, becauſe the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt: *Andrew Doria* had before begun this Work, by ſinking two great Veſſels in the Mouth of it loaded with Earth: and ſince, they have walled it up with Maſons Work to make it for ever uſeleſs. This City ſtands twenty five Miles from *Genoua* to the Weſt, and from *Albenga* to the Eaſt.

Savonnieres, an ancient Town, one League from *Toul* in *Loraine*: where in the year 859. in the Reign of *Charles the Bald* K. of *France*, and P. *Nicholas* I, a Provincial Council was celebrated, called by the name of *Concilium ad Saponarias*.

Saur, *Sura*, a Village, and a River which falls into the *Moſelle*. See *Sour*.

Saura, *Iſauria*, a City in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Iconium*; and ſtands in South *Galathia* near *Piſidia*.

Sanctia, *Sebaſtia*, an Epiſcopal City in *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*. Long 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Savoy, *Allobroges*, *Sapandia*, *Sabaudia*, a celebrated Sovereign Dukedom in *Europe*; called by the Natives *Savoy*, by the *Germans* *Saffoy*, by the *Spaniards* *Saboya*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonenſis*; and the North part of the Country poſſeſſed by the *Allobroges*: on the North bounded by *Vallais*, (or *Wallifferlandt*), *Switzerland*, and *Gex*; on the Weſt by *Beugey*, ſeparated from it by the *Rhoſne*; on the South by *Dauphine*; on the Eaſt by *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Milan*; a part of it reaching beyond the *Alpes*. The whole is covered by vaſt high Hills and Mountains: and as it is thereby made healthful, ſo it is generally barren; the Valleys excepted. There are ſome Mines in it, and a great deal of game. Divided ordinarily into ſix parts; viz. *Savoy* properly ſo called, *Geneveſe*, *Maurienne*, *Tarantaiſe*, *Foſſigni*; and *Chablais*. The Inhabitants are dull of apprehenſion, and no great Soldiers: the chief City, *Geneva*, is a Free State: the beſt under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery* or *Cameract*. The Conqueſt of this Country for the *Romans* was begun by *Cn. Domitius Abenobarbus*, in the Year of *Rome* 631: one hundred and nineteen Years before the Birth of our Saviour. *Nero* firſt made it a *Roman* Province. At the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it became a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*; and under *Rodolph* the laſt King was united to *Germany*. In the year 999, *Berald* of *Saxony* fled hither and ſettled; whoſe Son (*Humbert*) was by *Conradus Salicus* made Earl of *Maurence*, a Town in this Country, in the year 1027. From this beginning by Conqueſts and Marriages, this Family became ſo conſiderable, that *Sigiſmond* the Emperour Created *Amadee* (the eighth in the Line,) Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1397. (or as others, in the year 1416.) *Victor Amadee* II. (the preſent Duke of *Savoy*) ſucceeded *Charles Emanuel* his Father, in the year 1675: being then a Child of nine years of Age; the thirtieth in this Line, and of the *Roman* Catholick Religion; his uſual Reſidence is at *Turin* in *Piedmont*: where he declared War againſt *France* *Jun.* 4. 1690; in Conjunction with the Confederate Princes. But has ſince loſt a conſiderable part of his Dominions.

Sauve, or *Saulve*, *Salvia*, a Town and *Viguarye* or *Proveſtſhip* in *Languedoc*; in the Dioceſe of *Nimes*, upon the River *Vidourle*; adorned with an Abbey of the *Benedictines* ſince the year 1020.

Savo, the *Save*.

Saxmundham, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Plumeſgate*: upon a ſmall River, not far from the Sea.

Saxony,

Saxony, *Saxonia*, by the *Germans* called *Sachſen*, in the ſeveral Ages that are paſt ſince the *Roman* Empire, has had very different Bounds: but the Brevity of this Work will admit only of its preſent State. To take it in its largeſt Acceptation, it contains two of the *Circles* of the *German* Empire; called the *Upper* and the *Lower Circles* of *Saxony*: the *Lower Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunſwick*, *Luneburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Breme*, *Mecklenburg*, *Holſatia* and *Lauenburg*; the Principalities of *Verden*, and *Halberſtad*, and the Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*: which Countries lie between *Weſtphalia* to the Weſt, the *Upper Saxony* to the Eaſt and South, and *Jutland* and the *Baltick* Sea to the North; all deſcribed in their proper Places. The *Upper Circle* of *Saxony* contains the *Marquiſate* of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Miſnia*, the Dukedom of *Saxony* properly ſo called, the Principality of *Anhault*; Bounded on the Eaſt by *Luſatia* and *Poland*; on the North by the *Baltick* Sea; on the Weſt by the *Lower Saxony*; and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, in the *Upper Circle* of *Saxony*: bounded on the Eaſt by *Luſatia*; on the North by the *Marquiſate* of *Brandenburg*, and the Principality of *Anhault*; on the Weſt by the Dukedoms of *Brunſwick* and *Haſſia*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The principal Town of it is *Witteburg*. This Electoral Prince has the ſixth Place amongſt the Electors, and his Reſidence at *Dreſden*. In the year 1652. *John George* I. Elector of *Saxony*, divided this Duchy between his four Sons. The Ancient Inhabitants were the *Lombards*: As theſe and the *Franks* went South upon their Conqueſts made in the *Roman* Empire, ſo the *Saxons* followed them; and took Poſſeſſion of their Ancient Seats as far as the *Rhine*. They were with great difficulty Conquered by *Charles* the Great, about the year 785. after thirty years of War with them. *Wittikindus* their laſt King being made by *Charles* the Great the firſt Duke of *Saxony*, upon his embracing the Chriſtian Faith. From him are deſcended all the Kings of *France*, ſince *Hugh Capet*; the Kings of *Denmark*, of the Houſe of *Oldenburg*; the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy*; the Marqueſſes of *Montiſferat*, and many other Noble and Illuſtrious Families of leſſer Note; ſo that this Perſon ſeems to have inherited *Abraham*'s Bleſſing as to this. This Dukedom is ſtill in the ſame Family: tho there was an Interruption of two hundred years, beginning in the year 1180. and ending in the year 1423. To this Illuſtrious Houſe, *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation; which begun by *Luther* here but for *John Frederick* (the thirtieth Duke) had been ſtifled in its Riſe. *John George* III. the preſent Elector is the thirty ſeventh Duke from *Wittikindus*: and the twelfth ſince the Reſtitution of the Line. The Richeſt as well as the moſt Ancient of the Princes in the Electoral College next the Emperor. He alſo is by Birth-Right Great-Marſhal or Gentleman of the Horſe in the Empire; and by Religion of the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion. The principal Branches of the Houſe of *Saxony*, are thoſe of *Saxe-Hall*, *Saxe-Merſbourg*, *Saxe-Naumburg*, *Saxe-Weymar*, *Saxe-Eyſenach*, and *Saxe-Gotha*.

The Saxon-Heptarchy. The ancient *Britains* under *Vortiger*, in their Wars with the *Picts* and *Scots*, calling unto their aſſiſtance (after the *Roman* Forces were totally withdrawn) the *Saxons* and *Angles* out of *Germany* about the year 428, or as others 449: Theſe *Saxons* under *Hengiſt*, their General, not only completed the Work they came for by chaſing away the Northern Invaders; but made themſelves in time Maſters of the Country of the *Britains* too; ſuppreſſing the names of the Provinces and People that had been before aſſigned by the *Romans*, and dividing their own Conqueſts into the ſeven Kingdoms of *Kent*, the *South Saxons*, *Weſt Saxons*, *Eaſt Saxons*, *Eaſt Angles*, *Mercia* and *Northumberland*. The firſt of which, *Kent*, was ſet up by *Hengiſt* in 455. containing the County of *Kent*. That of the *South Saxons* contained *Suſſex* and *Surrey*; and began in the Perſon of *Ælla*, who arrived in *Britain* a little before the death of *Hengiſt* in 488. The Kingdom of the *Weſt Saxons* took in *Cornwal*, *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Berkshire*, and *Hampſhire*: commencing about the year 519. in the Perſon of K. *Cerdicus*. The Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons* advanced next, about the year 527. under K *Erchenweme*; taking in *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and part of *Hertfordſhire*. Towards 547, *Ida*, Governour of *Northumberland* under the King of *Kent*, ſet up for himſelf; and extended his Kingdom over *Yorkshire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*; with the Southern parts of *Scotland*, as far as to *Edinburgh*. About 575. *Uffa*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, eſtabliſhed a Kingdom in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgſhire*. And laſtly towards 580. began the great and inland Kingdom of *Mercia*, under K. *Cridda*, whoſe extent is already expreſſed under the word *Mercia*. This Heptarchy by the ſucceſſes of *Egbert* the 18th. King of the *Weſt Saxons*, (who had followed abroad the Wars of *Charles the Great*, and began his Reign about the year 801.) united in one Monarchy under him, by the year 819. Whereupon the name of *Heptarchy* was ſuppreſſed; and K. *Egbert* by a ſpecial Edict, with the concurrence of the ſtates of the whole Realm convened at *Winchester* in 819, ordained, that the Kingdom and Country ſhould be called *Angleland* or *Engleland*, (whence *England*) by reaſon himſelf was deſcended from the *Angles*: So *Egbert* was the firſt King of *England*.

Scafato, the lower part of the River *Sarno* in *Italy*.

Scagen, *Scagenſe Promontorium*, the moſt Northern Cape of *Jutland*; in fifty eight degrees of Latitude over againſt *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*; ten *Daniſh* Miles from *Alberg* to the North-Eaſt, and from *Gottenburg* to the Weſt. There is a Village near this Cape called *Skune*.

Scala, *Scalis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principato*; which is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Amalfi*; but this Biſhoprick is united for ever to that of *Ravello*, from which it ſtands one Mile, and two from *Amalfi*: it is very ſmall and has not above one hundred and fifty Houſes; ſtanding on an Hill at the Foot of Mount *Cama*; and heretofore from that called *Cama*.

Scala Marmorea, *Amycli*, *Daphne*, a Port of *Bithynia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; upon the *Thracian Boſphorus* or Streights of *Conſtantinople*, beyond *Chalcedon* to the North: now alſo ſometimes called *Lamia*.

Scalambri, or *Scaramis*, *Caucana*, a ruin'd City and Port on the South of *Sicily*; near *Cape Paſſaro*, the moſt Eaſtern Point.

Scalona, *Aſcalon*, a City in the Holy Land, on the *Mediterranean* Sea; between *Azotus* to the North, and *Gaza* to the South eighteen Miles. It was one of the Regal Cities of the *Philiſtines*: after this it was a Biſhop's See, under the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*: now reduced to a poor Village, and a few Cottages, as *Leunclavius* ſaith: and the See is united to that of *Bethleem*.

Scamandro, *Scamander*, a ſmall River in *Phrygia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; mentioned by *Homer*. It falls into the *Archipelago* near *Cape Janiſary*; at the very entrance of the *Helleſpont*, North of the *New Dardanells*. The River ariſeth out of Mount *Ida*, and has but a ſhort Courſe.

Scandalor, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Scanderone, *Alexandria*, a City of *Syria*; call'd by the *Italians Alexandretta*; heretofore a Biſhop's See, and a celebrated Sea-Port; at the Mouth of the River *Belus* (now *Soldrat*,) upon the Bay of *Laiazzo* (*Iſſicum*;) fifty Miles from *Aleppo* to the Weſt, twenty five from the Confines of *Cilicia* to the Eaſt. The beginning of it is owing to a Caſtle, built by *Alexander the Great* for a retreat, whilſt he beſieged *Tyre*, at the diſtance of four or five Miles from *Tyre*, upon the ſame Coaſt, to the South. A Caſtle which *Alexander* called by his own name: but time and corruption firſt changed it to *Scandalion*, and now to *Scanderoon*. *Pompey* deſtroy'd it in his Conqueſt of *Phœnicia*. And in 1116. *Baldwin* I. *King of Jeruſalem*, whileſt he beſieg'd *Tyre* as *Alexander* had done before, rebuilt it: from which time it became a ſtrong place, an honourable Government, and a ſafe retreat to the Chriſtians, during their poſſeſſions in the Holy Land. Now (ſaith *Baudrand*) there is ſcarce any mention of it remaining; except a few Cottages for the uſe of the Merchants, and a Stone-Houſe for the Captain of the *Janiſaries*; who collects the Grand Seigniors Cuſtoms. *But I have been informed by ſome Maſters of Ships that have been there, that this Place of late years is much improved by the Trade the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *drive in it.* Long. 68. 00. Lat. 38. 10.

Scandinavia, a vaſt *Peninſula* in the North of *Europe*; containing the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Lapland*. *Scandia*, or *South Gothland*, by ſome Geographers is repreſented as the Southern part of it; and *Lapland* the moſt Northern.

Scanta. See *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a ſtrong Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Pickering*; not very large, but well built and inhabited; ſtanding to the Sea, with a convenient Port for Trade; upon a craggy, ſteep, and almoſt inacceſſible Rock, which the Sea waſhes on all ſides but the Weſt, where the paſſage is narrow, yet hath a ſtrong Wall to ſecure it. This Rock upon the top of it preſents us with a fair Plain of ſixty Acres of ground, a Caſtle Royal garriſoned, and a Spring of freſh Water. Formerly a high ſtately Tower ſtood upon it, which ſerved as a Landmark to Ships at Sea: but this in the laſt Civil Wars was demoliſhed. *Scarborough* beſides is made a noted place by its *Spaw*, and the *Herring Fiſhery* upon its Coaſts: Between which and *Whitby* to the North lies the Bay of *Robin Hood*, the famous Robber in the Reign of K. *Rich.* I. It hath the honour to be a Corporation alſo, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the *Houſe of Commons*.

Scardo, *Scardona*, a City aſcribed by *Ptolemy* to *Liburnia*, (now in *Dalmatia*:) and a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*, ever ſince 1120: call'd by the *Sclavonians Scardin*. It is now but ſmall; lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Lake of *Prochlian*, at the Mouth of the River *Titius*; and has a ſmall Caſtle on an Hill, in the Hands of the *Turks*. This Place was taken by the *Venetians*, and ruined in the year 1570. After this, the *Turks* repoſſeſſed it, and were repelled by the *Venetians* in 1647. In 1683. the *Morlaques* of *Croatia* drove the *Turks* away from it and garriſoned it. *Baudrand* placeth it thirty five Miles from *Zara* to the Eaſt, and nine from *Sibenico* to the North: and ſaith the *Venetians* bought it of the *Wayvode* of *Boſnia*, in the year 1411. for five thouſand Duckats of Gold.

Scardona, an Iſland of *Dalmatia*, mentioned in the Writings of the Ancients: but now unknown.

Scarin, *Scara*, a ſmall City of *Weſtrogothia*, a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*; and heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but now in a declining Condition: it ſtands ten Miles from the Lake of *Venner* to the South, and twenty from *Falcop* to the North.

Scarlino, *Scarpi vel Scabri*, a Town in *Italy*; in the Territory of *Siena*, and Principality of *Piombino*; ten Miles from *Maſſa* to the South. Before which was ſlain the famous *Strozzi* (Prior of *Capua*,) in the *French* Quarrel.

Scarpanto, *Carpathus*, an Iſland near *Rhodes*, betwixt that and *Candia*, in the *Archipelago*; towards the Coaſt of the *Leſſer Aſia*, belonging to the *Turks*. It had heretofore four conſiderable Cities, which are now reduced to one of the ſame name with it ſelf; but half ruined. The former Knights of *Rhodes* (or *Malta*, as they are now called) fortified it ſo, as to reap great advantages by it, both over the *Sultans* of *Egypt* and the *Turks*; its ſituation rendring it conſiderable in relation to *Egypt* and *Syria*. The preſent Inhabitants generally follow the *Greek* rites. The Mountains have been thought to contain Mines of Gold and Silver: but none have hitherto undertook to open them. The Soil yields plenty of Wine and Fruits: and here are delicate Partridges.

Scarpe, *Scarpa*, a River in *Artoiſe*; it ariſeth three Leagues above *Arras*; and watering it and *Douay*, and dividing *Hainault* from *Flanders*, falls into the *Schelde* near *Mortagne*, a great Town in *Flanders*; ſix Leagues above *Tournay* to the South-Weſt.

Scarſdale, a Dale or Valley in *Derbyſhire*, encompaſſed with Rocks and Mountains, according to the ſenſe of the word *Scaire* in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifying a Craggy Rock. It contains one of the parts, into which the County is divided. *Cheſterfield* ſtands in it. And K. *Charles* I. did it the honour to make an Earldom of it in the Perſon of *Francis Leak*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarſdale* in 1645. which Title deſcended to his Son *Nicholas*, and now is enjoyed by his Grandſon the R. H. *Robert Leake*.

Scarono, a ſmall Town in the Province of *Toſcana* in *Italy*, near a Lake. Noted upon the account of certain ſtones found thereabouts, which do not Calcine by fire.

Scenitæ, ſee the *Bedovins* of *Arabia*.

Schaffhauſen, *Probatopolis*, *Scaphuſia*, *Schafuſia*, a City of *Switzerland*; called by the *French Schaffhouſe*; the Capital of one of the *Cantons*. It ſtands upon the *Rhine* four Miles beneath *Conſtance* to the Weſt, two beneath the Lake of *Zell*, (or *das Zeller ſee*, as the *Germans* call it) ſix from *Baſil*, and four from *Zurich* to the North. This is a new City, and took its Riſe from an Abbey of *Benedictins*; built here by *Eberhard* Count of *Nellenburg*, in the Reign of the Emperour *Henry* III. about 1052. About 1090. here was alſo a Nunnery built. The Abbats and the City not agreeing, it was made an Imperial and Free City. Sold by *Lewis* of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria*, about 1330. It continued under that Houſe eighty five years. In 1351. the Inhabitants of this City beſieged *Zurich*, though againſt their Wills: in 1372. it was almoſt deſtroyed by Fire. *John* Duke of *Auſtria* being proſcribed for withdrawing Pope *John* XXII. from the Council of *Conſtance*, during the War which enſued, this City returned to the Empire; and by their Money obtained great Privileges from the Emperor. The better to aſſure theſe Liberties, in 1424. it joined in the League with *Zurich* and *S. Gall*: and in 1454. renewed this League with theſe, and took in the other *Cantons*. In 1501. they join'd in the perpetual League. About 1529. they embraced the Reformation; and burnt a vaſt Statue, which was called the *Great God of Schafhouſe*. Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

Schalholt, *Schalholtum*, a City in *Iſeland*; which is a Biſhops See, and the Univerſity of that Iſland.

Scham, *Damaſcus*, a City of *Syria*.

Schelling, *Schellinga*, an Iſland and Sea-Port Town upon the Coaſt of *Holland* and *Friſeland*; of about twelve Miles over; and the ſame diſtance from *Harlingen*, a City of Weſt *Friſeland* to the Weſt. The principal Town in it is of the ſame Name: taken and burnt by the *Engliſh* the Seventh of *Auguſt* 1666. together with one hundred and fifty Sail of Ships, moſt of them richly laden: the Town is by ſome called *Bandaris*, and ſaid to conſiſt of one thouſand Houſes. That Squadron of Ships which performed this Action, was Commanded by Sir *Robert Holmes*.

Schelde, *Scaldis*, one of the moſt noted Rivers in the Low Countries; mentioned by *Cæſar*, *Pliny* and others of the Ancients. Called by the *Hollanders* the *Schelde*; by the *French L' Eſcaut*; and by the *Spaniſh Schelda*. This River ariſeth in *Picardy* in *Vermandois* near *Chaſtelet*; four *French* Miles from S. *Quintin* to the North-Weſt; and flowing North, it watereth *Cambray*; then entering *Hainault*, it paſſeth on the Eaſt of *Bouchain* to *Valencienne*; and being augmented by many leſſer Streams, becomes there firſt Navigable by Boats: then taking in the *Huiſne* above *Conde* from the Weſt, and the *Scarpe* beneath S. *Amand*, it divides *Tornay* (or *Dornick*) and *Oudenaerde*; and haſteth to *Gant*, where it is augmented by the *Lys*: hither alſo the Tides of the Ocean reach: from hence it goes to *Dendermonde*, where it takes in the *Dendre*, and a little lower the *Rupele*; and ſeparating *Brabant* from *Flanders*, it waſheth the Walls of *Antwerp*; and forms for it a noble, large, and ſafe Harbour: three *German* Miles lower, it divides into two vaſt Branches at S. *Villier*: That to the South ſeparating *Flanders* from *Zeeland* by *Viſſing* falls into the Ocean, being here called the *Honte*: The other parting the Iſlands of *Zeeland*, falls into the Ocean between *Walcheren* to the South, and *Schouen* to the North; retaining its firſt name to its fall.

Schening, a Town in the Province of *South Gothland* in *Sweden*: in which a Council was held in 1247. by a Legate from the Pope.

Schenken-ſchans, *Schenk*, or the Fort of *Schenk*, *Munimentum Schenckii*, a ſtrong Fort in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*; in a ſmall Diſtrict call'd *S' Gravenwert*, (where the *Rhine* divides it ſelf into two Branches, and the *Wael* begins;) one *German* Mile from *Emmerick* to the Weſt, and from *Cleve* to the North: which has this name from the Builder of it, *Martin Schenkius*. It was taken from the *Hollanders*, in 1635. by the *Spaniards*: they retook it the next year, after a Siege of eleven months. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two days. In 1674. it was configned to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and in 1679. by him Mortgaged to the *United Provinces*, who are now Maſters of it.

Schesburg, *Sandava*, a City in *Tranſylvania*, upon the River *Cothel*; between *Clauſenburg* to the Eaſt and *Cronſtad* to the Weſt. The Inhabitants call it *Segeſwar*; the *Germans Schesburg*.

Schetland, *Armoda*, *Æmoda*, *Amodæ*, *Schetlandia*, an Iſland or knot of ſmall Iſlands lying to the North-Eaſt of the *Orcades*; over againſt *Bergen* in *Norway*; but at a conſiderable diſtance from it: under the King of *Scotland*: by Mr. *Camden* ſuppoſed to be the *Thule* of the Ancients: theſe Iſlands are alſo call'd *Hetland*, and lie ſixty nine Miles beyond the *Orcades*.

Schtampua, the ſame with *Chiampana*.

Schiatti, one of the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, ſeparated from the Cape *Magneſia* (now *Verlichi*) in *Macedonia*, by a Channel not above a League over; It is furniſhed with ſeveral ſafe Harbours, which give the Chriſtian *Corſaires* too much encouragement to infeſt it. The Principal of them is Ἅγιος Γεώργιος or S. *George*, which is attended with a Town of the ſame name, ſhowing the ruines of a ſplendid Place in ancient times.

Schiavoni, *Sclavi*, the *Sclaves* or *Sclavonians*, which Inhabit *Dalmatia*; from them called *Schiavonia*.

Schiras, or *Scheraz*, *Schiraſium*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Perſia*, in the Province of *Fars* (or *Perſia* properly ſo called) upon the River *Bendimir*; two hundred Miles from *Ormus* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Hiſpahan* to the South. This City ſprung out of the ruins of *Perſepolis*, about nine Miles in compaſs; the Country about it producing excellent Wine. It is largely deſcribed by Monſieur *Thevenot* in his Travels, Part. II. pag. 124. He ſaith it is the Capital of *Perſia*; ſeated in a pleaſant and fertil Plain extending from North to South; and incompaſſed with lovely Cypreſs Trees and Gardens: the City is but two hours walk, has no Walls, nor any other defence but a ſcurvy Dike. It has a College in which Theology, Philoſophy, and Phyſick are taught; and about five hundred Students. Lat. 29. 40. Mr. *Herbert* ſaith, the Plain it ſtands in, is twenty Miles long, and ſix broad; encompaſſed with great Hills; under one of which this City is placed. And others tell us, it hath a hundred thouſand houſes: believing it may be the *Maraſium* of the Ancients.

Schirwan. See *Servan*.

Schleſien, the ſame with *Sileſia*.

Schleſtadt, *Seleſtadium*, a City of *Germany* in the *Lower Alſatia*, upon the River *Ill*; in the Territory of *Hagenaw*; four *German* Miles from *Briſach* to the South-Weſt, a little further from *Colmar* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Straſburgh*. Heretofore an Imperial and Free City; but now under the *French* by the *Weſtphalian* Treaty; who in 1673. diſmantled it; and two years after began to refortifie it: it is now a very ſtrong place.

Schenberg, a Part of the *Carpathian* Hills; the ſame with that which Latin Writers call *Cerſus*; and the *Germans Kalenberg*, *Dewsberg*, and *Harutzberg*; varying its name in the different Countries it paſſeth through.

Schiro, *Scyros*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*; called by the *Greeks*, *Schiros*; by the *Italians*, *Schiro*; by the *French*, *Squire*. It is eighty Miles in Circuit, fruitful and populous: forty from *Negropont* to the North, and ſeventy from *Macedonia* to the Eaſt; Weſt of *Scio*. It has a ſmall City called *Skiro*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, and four other ſmall Villages. The City has a Port to the South-Weſt; in ſubjection to the *Turks*. Called alſo, *San Georgio di Sciro*.

Schonen, *Sconia*, *Scania*, a Province of *Sweden*; called by the Inhabitants *Schaane*, by the *Swedes Skone*, by the *Germans Skonen*. It lies upon the *Baltick* Sea over againſt *Zeeland*, from which it is divided by the *Sownd*: it has the Sea on all ſides but the North; being almoſt an Iſland; on the North it is bounded by *Haland* and *Weſtrogothia*; and it is its ſelf the principal part of South *Goetbland*. This County was ſold to *Magnus* King of *Sweden*, in 1330: by *John* Duke of *Holſtein*, for ſeventy thouſand Marks of Silver; *Chriſtopher* II. King of *Denmark* having Mortgaged it before to theſe Dukes. *Waldemarus* King of *Denmark* redeemed it from the *Swedes* in 1341: but in 1658. the *Swedes* recovered the Poſſeſſion of it by the Treaty of *Roſchild*. This Country

was

was Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Othingar*, (a Bishop) about 980. The principal places in it are, *Lunden*, *Landskroon*, *Maemuyen* and *Helsingborg*.

Schoonehoven or *Schonaw*, a Town in the South of *Holland*, upon the River *Leck*, with a capacious Port; where they take amongst other Fish a great number of Salmons. *Agnian* 2. Bishop of S. *Asaph* in *Wales* in 1268, a *Dominican*, was a Native of this Town.

Schorndorff, *Schorndorfium*, a small City, well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* in *Germany*; upon the River *Remms* (which gives name to the *District* in which this City stands:) four *German* Miles from *Stutgard* to the East, and six from *Hailbrune* to the North-East. It has a Castle; and obtained its Charter from *Frederick* II. in 1230. In 1647. it was taken by the *French*; but after restored to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, under whom it now is.

Schouwen, or *Schouwen*, *Scaldia*, an Island of *Zeeland*, (one of the *United Provinces*,) near the East Mouth of the *Schelde*: heretofore much greater than now. There are three places of Note in it, *Zierickzee*, *Bronwers*, and *Bommene*. It is six *French* Leagues long from East to West, and above two broad. So near in former times to North *Beveland*, another Island of *Zeland*, that the Inhabitants of each could discourse from them with one another. But the passage has been mightily since inlarged by tempests.

Schut, *Cituorum Insula*, a great Island in the *Lower Hungary*, made by the River *Danube*; called by the *Hungarians*, *Chalokewz*; by the *Germans*, *Schut*. It extends from *Presburgh* to the North-West, to *Comora* East, nine *German* Miles about four broad, and in circuit twenty four. It has three hundred Villages: its principal place is *Comorra*; beneath which the *Danube* again unites in one Stream. It is wonderfully fruitful, well peopled, and watered; affording good Gardens, Warrens, and Pasturage; and was the cause of the present War between the Emperour and the *Turks*. The latter demanding it to be put into his Hands about 1683. (or 1682.) and the Emperour denying it (as he could not part with it without exposing all his other Dominions to their Ravage,) Thereupon the *Turks* beseiged *Vienna*. This Island, called the *Great Schut*, has another very near it, which is accounted a part of it by the name of *Little Schut*.

Schwaben, *Suevia*, a great Province or Circle in *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *die Schwaben*; by the *French*, *Souabe*; by the *Italians*, *Suevia*; by the *Poles*, *Szwabska*. Bounded by *Bavaria* on the East; the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsatia* on the West; *Switzerland* to the South, and *Francomia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Name and Power: but now divided into several lesser Territories under several Princes; the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wurtemburgh*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburgh* and *Constance*; the Marquisates of *Baden*, *Schwartzwald*, *Burgow*, and *Ortnaw*; the Principalities of *Furstemberg*, and *Zollern*; the Countie of *Ettingen*, and *Hohenburgh*; the Territories belonging to the Abbat of *Kempten* and *Algow*. There are also in it many Imperial and Free Cities; the Capital City of this Circle being *Ulm*. The others are *Augsburgh*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hailbrun*, *Hall en Souabe*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugard*, *Tubingen*, and *Uberlingen*.

Schwanberg, the present name of the *Noricke Alpes*.

Schwartzwatter. See *Veehe*.

Schwartzwaldt, *Martina Sylva*, *Bacenis*, the *Black Wood* or *Forest*; a Province in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*; towards Mount *Abenaw*, and the Fountains of the *Danube* and *Necker*; between the Dukedom of *Wurtemburgh* to the East, and *Brisgow* to the West: it lies extended from North to South, from the Marquisate of *Baden* to the Cities of *Seckingen*, *Rheinfelde*, and *Ortnaw*. This Country is a part of the vast *Hercynian* Forest; which in ancient times run through the whole Body of *Germany*, (and perhaps through *Moscovy*) and ended at the Frozen Ocean, or White Sea.

Schwartz-See, the *German* name of the *Euxine*, or Black Sea.

Schwartzembourg, a County in the Province of *Thuringia* in *Germany*. And a Town and Bailywick under the Cantons of *Bearne* and *Fribourg* in *Switzerland*.

Schweidnitz, *Suvidnia*, a City of *Silesia*, upon the River *Westritz*; thirty Miles from *Wratislaw* to the West, twenty five from *Liguitz* to the South, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same name; and a very strong place: yet taken and retaken several times in the great *Swedish* War. Near this City the *Swedes* defeated *Albert* Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in the year 1642: by which Victory they made themselves Masters of the greatest part of *Silesia*.

Schweinfurt, *Schuinfurtum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the *Mayn*; within the Dominions of the Bishop of *Wurtzburgh*; almost seven *German* Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and five from *Wurtzburgh* to the South-East. It belonged formerly to the Counts of *Heneburgh*; till *Henry* II. Emperour dispossessed them, and gave this City, (with the Title of Marquisate) to one *Otho*; which Family ending in 1112, the City returned to the Empire: now an Imperial and Free City, and a place of great strength; yet taken by the *Swedes* in the *German* War.

Schwerin, the chief Town in *Mechlenburgh*, upon a Lake; eighteen Miles from *Hamburgh* to the East, and five from the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mechlenburgh*; in the *Lower Saxony*.

Scigilo, *Scyllæum*, a Town and Promontory on the Coast of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; near *Regge* to the North. The famous Rock *Scylla* lies upon this Coast, in the Streights of *Messina*.

Scillo, or *Sesilla*, *Scylla*, a famous Rock on the aforesaid Shoar; nineteen Miles from *Messina* in *Sicily* the North-East; upon the Channel which parts *Sicily* from *Italy*, at the West end of it. The Water within its Caverns makes a noise like the barking of Dogs: whence, probably came the ancient fiction of a *Scylla* becoming half a Rock, and half a Dog.

Scio. See *Chio*.

Sciocco, *Togisonus*, a small River in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Sclavonia, the Southern Province of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the *Italians*, *Schiavonia*; by the *Germans*, *die Selavonien*; by the *Poles*, *Slowienska Ziemia*. The middle Ages under this Name comprehended *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and this which is now called *Sclavonia*: On the North it has the *Drave*, (a great River which parts it from the *Lower Hungary*;) on the East the *Danube*; on the South the *Save*; (which divides it from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Serbia*;) and on the West *Carniola* and *Styria*. The length of it from the Town of *Koprainitz* in the West, to the fall of the *Drave* into the *Danube* in the East, is fifty *German* Miles: its breadth from the *Drave* to the *Save* twelve. This Country was first possessed by the *Pannonians*; after that by the *Goths* about 386; who were Conquered by the *Sclaves* about 550. About 1200. these People became Tributaries to the Kings of *Hungary*. About

1544. this Country was first subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent. In 1687. after the Battel of *Mohacs*, the *Turkish* Army mutining againſt the Prime *Vizier*, all this Country except *Gradiſca*, ſubmitted to the Emperor: the *Turks* deſerting it without any blows. The *Germans* upon their return were very well pleaſed with the Fertility of it. The Chief Towns in it are *Gradiſca*, *Eſſeck*, and *Paſſega*, which is the Capital City. The Inhabitants are great lovers of War; and pray for nothing more earneſtly, than that they may die with their Arms in their Hands.

Scodra, a City of *Illyricum*; attributed by *Livy* and *Ptolemy* to *Dalmatia*; and in thoſe times the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. Now the Capital City of *Albania*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*: great and populous; it ſtands upon the River *Boiana*, (*Barbana*;) twenty four Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and eighty from *Raguſa* to the North-Eaſt. Twice beſieged by the *Turks*, under *Mahomet* II. without ſucceſs; and in 1478. reſigned to them for a Peace, by the *Venetians*. The Inhabitants call it *Scadar*; the *Turks*, *Iſcodar*; and the *Italians*, *Scutari*. The Lake *Labeatis*, out of which the *Boiana* Springs, takes the name now of the Lake of *Scutari*. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24.

Scone, *Scona*, a celebrated Abbey in the County of *Perth*; upon the *Tay*; three Miles from *S. Johnſton* to the North Weſt; in which the Kings of *Scotland* for many Ages were Crowned.

Scopia, *Scapi*, a City of the *Upper Moeſia*, and the Capital of *Dardania*, in the Borders of *Macedonia* in the times of *Ptolemy*; now called *Scopia* by the *Italians*, and *Uſchub* by the *Turks*. It is a great populous City in *Servia*; an Archbiſhop's See, and the Seat of the *Sangiack* of *Servia*; ſeated in a fruitful Plain, upon the River *Vardar*, over which it has a Stone Bridge of twelve Arches; one hundred Miles from *Theſſalonica* to the North-Weſt, ten from *Sophia* to the Weſt, and about the ſame diſtance from *Giuſtandil* to the South. The River upon which it ſtands falls into the Bay of *Theſſalonica*.

Scotland, *Scotia*, is the ſecond Kingdom in *Great Britain*; called by the *French*, *l' Eſcoſſe*; by the *Italians*, *Scotia*; by the *Germans*, *Schottlande*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *German* Ocean; on the North by the *Deucaledonian* Sea, and the Iſles of *Orkney*; on the Weſt by the *Vergivian* Ocean, and the *Iriſh* Sea; on the South by the River *Tweed*, the *Cheviot* Hills, and the adjacent Tract to *Solway* Sands; whereby it is ſeparated from *England*. *Solway Fyrth* lies in deg. 56. of Latitude; and the moſt Northern point lies in 60. 30. by which it ſhould be three hundred and fifteen *Engliſh* Miles in length. *Polydore Virgil* reckons four hundred and eighty: its breadth is no where above ſixty; and its form Triangular; with many great Inlets and Arms of the Ocean, which indent both the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſides of it. The Soil eſpecially towards the North, is generally barren; affords little Timber, and no Fruit Trees. The Southern parts are more fruitful; the Air in both ſharp and cold. It is divided into two parts, (the Southern and the Northern) by *Dunbrisain* and *Edenburgh Fyrth*. The South part called the *Low-Lands*, is fuller of Cities and great Towns; the People are more rich and better civilized; as not only Inhabiting a better Country, but driving a Trade at Sea. The Northern or *High-Lands*, are more barren and poor; the Inhabitants accordingly patient of want and hunger, and very temperate in their Diet; without which Virtues they could not ſubſiſt. South *Scotland* is divided into twenty one; North *Scotland* into thirteen Counties. For the Eccleſiaſtical Government they have two Archbiſhops: *S. Andrews*, who has eight; and *Glaſcow*, who has three Suffragan Biſhops under him. In the times of the *Romans*, this Country was called *Caledonia* and *Albania*; the People, *Picts*, from their cuſtom of Painting their Bodies. The *Romans* never extended their Conqueſts beyond the South of *Scotland*, becauſe they thought the Northern and barrener parts not worth their pains. The remaining Inhabitants, (after the withdrawing of the *Roman* Garriſons from the Northern parts of *Britain*,) became very troubleſome to the *Britains*; and forced them to call in the *Saxons* about 449: who Conquered the South parts of *Scotland*, and poſſeſs it to this day. The *Scots* or *Iriſh* about the ſame time entered the Weſtern parts of *Scotland*; and by degrees united firſt with the *Picts* or *Highlanders*; by their aſſiſtance Conquered the *Saxons*, and gained the Sovereignty of that whole Kingdom. But there being no Letters here, the Story of theſe times is very dark; which has occaſioned great Controverſies concerning the time of the *Scots* coming out of *Ireland*. About 839 the *Picts* were intirely ſubdued by *Kenneth* II. firſt ſole King of all *Scotland*. This Line continued under twenty three Princes, to 1285. When *Alexander* III dying without Iſſue, there began a tedious and bloody conteſt about the Succeſſion; which was referred to *Edward* I. of *England*, who adjudged the Crown to *John Baliol*, an *Engliſhman*. He Rebelling againſt his Benefactor, was defeated by that Prince; who following his blow made himſelf Maſter of *Scotland*, and kept it to his death. In 1307. *Robert Bruce*, the other Competitor, overthrew the *Engliſh*; eſtabliſhed himſelf King of *Scotland*, and Reigned till 1392: when the Kingdom divided again between *Edward Baliol*, and *David Bruce*; which latter prevailed at firſt againſt his Competitor; but fell under the power of the *Engliſh*, where he was many years a Priſoner. In 1371. *Rob.* II. Surnamed *Steward*, deſcended from the eldeſt Daughter of *David Bruce*, ſucceeded. In 1602. *James* VI. (the ninth in this Line,) ſucceeded after Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown of *England*; as Deſcended both by Father and Mother, from *Margaret* the eldeſt Daughter of *Henry* VII. King of *England*: the whole Line of *Henry* VIII. being extinguiſhed. The Chriſtian Religion was Planted here by different Perſons, and at ſeveral times. The *Saxon Scots* were Converted by *Aidan*, the firſt Biſhop of *Lindisferne*, about 635. The South-Eaſtern by *Ninias*, Biſhop of *Candida Caſa*, (or *White Haven*) about 555. The *Highlanders*, (or Northern *Picts*) by *Palladius*, a Deacon of *Rome*, about 435. The Biſhops of *Scotland* were always ſubject to the Archbiſhop of *York*, till 1478: when on the pretence of the frequent Wars between them and *England*, their two Archbiſhops Sees were erected; and they became a ſeparate Church from that of *England*.

Scotuſa, *Scotuſſa*, a ſmall City in *Theſſalia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Larissa*; near to which it ſtands.

Scutari or *Sudanee*, *Chryſopolis*, *Diana Fanum*, a Town upon the *Propontis* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, over againſt *Conſtantinople*; believed by ſome to be ſprung out of the ruins of the ancient *Chalcedon*.

Scylla. See *Scilla*.

Scythia, The moſt Region anciently underſtood by this name, was divided into *Scythia Europæa*, and *Aſiatica*. 1. *Scythia Europæa* was the Country of the *Nomades*, *Euphides*, &c. lying along the *Boryſthenes* towards the *Euxine* Sea, and the *Palus Mæotis* making on that ſide a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*; and now contained properly in the *Leſſer Tartary*. But beſides this, betwixt *Moeſia*, *Dacia*, *Thrace*, and the *Danube* there lay *Scythia Europæa Pontica*: where we have now the Eaſt quarter of *Bulgaria*, and the Territories of *Dobrain*, and *Beſſarabia*. Of which the *Scythians* poſſeſſed themſelves in the fifth Century. 2. *Scythia Aſiatica* was ſubdivided

ded into *Citerior* and *Ulterior*, the *Hither* and *Further Scythia*, by the Mountain *Imaus*. And distributed accordingly betwixt the *Sarmatæ* and *Persæ* to the West, *India* to the South, the *Tartarian* Ocean and the *Hyperborei* to the North. The antient *Alani*, *Saca*, and *Jaxartæ* were some of its Native Barbarians. This *Scythia* now lies comprehended in the Defart and great *Tartary*. The Manners of the old *Scythians* and modern *Tartars* being much-what the same.

Scythopolis, the ancient *Roman* name of *Bethshan* in *Palestine*, upon the Lake of *Genezareth*: which *Pliny* and *Ptolemy* misplace in *Cœlesyria*. See *Bethshan*.

Scritifinner, *Scritophinni*, a People in *Scandinavia*; between *Norway* to the North, and *Lapland* to the East. These People are said to Cloath themselves with the Skins of Beasts, like the *Samoiedes*; as is usual with all these *Hyperborean* Nations.

Sdilie. See *Delos*.

Sdrin, *Sdringa*, *Stridonium*, a City of *Dalmatia*; the Birth-place of S. *Jerome*, (the most Learned of the Latin Fathers;) ruined by the *Goths*: but afterwards rebuilt, and in some degree Peopled. Others place it upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and the *Drambe*; fifteen Miles beneath *Radelspurg* in *Stiria*.

Seafell, a high Hill in the middle of the Island of *Man*; in the *Irish* Sea: which affords the Beholder a Prospect of three Kingdoms at once, *England* to the East, *Scotland* to the North, and *Ireland* to the West.

Sebaste, *Sebastia*, *Sebastopolis*. See *Samaria*, *Sivas*, *Sustia* and *Savatapoli*.

Sebenico, *Sebenicum*, *Sicum*, a small City, very well fortified, in *Dalmatia*; upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*; under the *Venetians* ever since 1412. having before been a Maritim City of *Croatia*. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock: which are Places of great strength, and have four times humbled the *Ottoman* Force, and preserved this important Place under that State. It lies at the Mouth of the River *Kenka*, or *Kirka*; thirty eight Miles from *Zara* to the East, and three hundred from *Venice*. Made a Bishops See by Pope *Boniface* VIII. The ruins of the ancient *Sicum* of *Ptolemy* appear at some distance from this City.

Sebourg, a Castle and Seigniory in the Province of *Hainault*, in the *Low Countries*: three Leagues from *Valenciennes* and near *Bavay*. It has the honour of the Title of a *Viscounty*.

Secchia, *Gabellus*, a River of *Italy*; which springeth from the *Apennine*, in the Borders of *Carfagnana*; between *Tuscany* and the *Apennine*: running Northward, and dividing the Dutchy of *Modena* from that of *Reggio*, in some Places it watereth *Sassuola*: leaving *Modena* to the East, and *Coppi* to the West, it falls into the *Po* at S. *Benedicts* Abbey, in the Duchy of *Mantoua*; five *Italian* Miles from *Mirandola* to the North-West.

Secchy, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Frebridge*.

Seckaw, *Secovia*, *Secovium*, a small Castle in *Stiria*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburgh*; erected in 1219. by Pope *Honorius* III. and *Eberhard*, Archbishop of *Salzburgh*. It stands upon the River *Gayl*, a little above its fall into the *Mure*; not above four *German* Miles from the Borders of *Austria* to the South, and twenty from *Salzburgh* to the East. The Archbishop has the Election and Consecration of this Bishop; gives him his Investiture, takes an Oath of Fealty from him: and he has no Place nor Voice in the Diet of *Germany*.

Sedan, *Sedanum*, a City in *Champagne*, in *France*, upon the *Maes*; with a very strong Castle. Anciently in the Propriety of the Bishop of *Reims*; by whom it was exchanged with the Crown, for *Cormicy*. Afterwards it had particular Lords of the Families of *Braquemont*, and *Marcan*; and in the Family of *Turene* was made a Principality. In 1642. this little Principality was forced to submit to the Crown of *France*. It stands sixteen Leagues above *Namur* to the South, and from *Verdun* to the North; in the Frontiers of *Champagne* and *Luxemburgh*.

See, *Seva*, *Segia*, a small River in *Normandy*; six Miles from *Auranches* to the West.

Seeland, *Selandia*, *Codadonia*, a great Island in the *Baltick*; belonging to the Crown of *Denmark*: separated from *Scania* to the North by the *Sound*: on the South it has the *Baltick* Sea. It is sixteen *German* Miles in length, twelve in breadth; a very fruitful and pleasant spot of ground. The Capital of it is *Coppenhagen*, the Royal City of *Denmark*. The rest are *Helsinore*, *Cronenburgh*, and *Fridericksburgh*; and besides these it has three hundred and forty Parishes.

Sees, *Sagiensis Urbs*, *Sagium*, *Sajorum Civitas*, *Urbs Seluniorum*, a City in *Normandy* in *France*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*. It stands near the Fountains of the River *Orne*; thirty six Leagues from *Paris* to the West, eleven from *Lisieux* to the South, and five from *Alenzon* to the East.

Seged, or *Segedin*, *Segedunum*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Tibiscus*; where it receives the *Merish*, (a great River out of *Transylvania*, in the County of *Bodroch*;) twenty six *German* Miles from *Buda* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Colocza*. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. The *Imperialists* plundred it in 1685: and took it from the *Turks* without resistance, after they were possessed of *Buda*.

Segedwar, *Segethusa*, *Sandava*, *Singidava*, *Segesuaria*, a City of *Transylvania*; called by the *Germans Schezpurg*: it is seated partly on the side of an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Cochel*, which after falls into the *Merish*; ten *German* Miles from *Hermanstadt* (or *Zeben*) to the North, and fourteen from *Kronstadt* or *Brassaw* to the West: near the foot of the *Carpathian* Hills. Under the Prince of *Transylvania*.

Segewolde, *Segevoldia*, a City in *Livonia*, upon the River *Teyder*; five *Swedish* Miles from the Bay of *Riga* to the East, and seven from *Riga* to the South-East.

Segna, *Senia*, a City placed by *Pliny* in *Liburnia*, (now in *Croatia*) and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the bottom of a Mountain; thirty five Miles from *Nona* to the South-West, and fifty from the Borders of *Italy* to the East. This City belongs to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and is under the Emperor: it has an old Castle, a very strong Fort built on a steep Hill, and a Harbour upon the *Gulph of Venice*.

Segni, *Signia*, *Urbs Volscorum*, a City of great Antiquity, in the States of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*; under the Dominion of the Pope: giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Sfortia*. It stands on the top of a Mountain, called by its own name (*La Montagna de Segni*:) thirty two Miles from *Rome* to the East, and twelve from *Praneste* to the South. In this Place *Organs* were first invented, and Pope *Vitalianus* was born. The Popes *Innocent* III, *Gregory* IX. and *Alexander* IV. were all of the House of the Counts of *Segni*. For this Place was an Earldom before a Dukedom.

Segorbe, or *Segovia*, *Segorbia*, *Segobriga*, a City of the Kingdom of *Valentia*; upon the River *Mortedre*, which a little lower falls into the *Mediterra-*

nean

uxan Sea: it is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Valentia*; ſmall, and not well Peopled. Eight Miles from *Valentia* to the North-Weſt, and twelve from *Tervel* to the South-Eaſt.

Segovia, *Urbs Arcevacorum* in *Pliny*; *Segubia* in *Ptolemy*; *Segobia* in the Councils; is a City in *New Caſtile* in *Spain*, which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*. A celebrated Place, well Peopled and Rich, by reaſon of a great Cloathing Trade driven in it: And beſides very large Suburbs, it has a Caſtle called *El Alcaſer*. By the City, on the North-ſide, flows a ſmall River called *Ereſma*. It ſtands at the foot of an Hill in a pleaſant Plain; has a noble Aquaduct, ſupported by a hundred and ſeventy ſeven Arches, in double Rows, which reach from one Hill to another; built by the Emperor *Trajane*. This City is twenty *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Toledo* to the North. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 15.

Segovia La Nueva, a City in the Iſland of *Manilla*; (one of the *Philippines* under the *Spaniards*,) on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland; and a Biſhops See.

Segre, *Sicoris*, a River in *Catalonia*, which ariſeth in the County of *Cerdagne*; at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, in the Borders of *France*; and watering *Livia*, *Cerdagne*, and *Urgel*, receives the *Noguera Pallareſa*, and the *Noguera Rogercana*: the firſt at *Camaraſa*, the ſecond above *Lerida*; beneath it comes in the *Cinca* (a great River) above *Mequinenca*; below which this River *Segre* unites with the *Ebro*, nine Miles above *Garcia* to the Weſt.

Segura, *Serabis*, *Sorabis*, a River of *Spain*, which ariſeth in *New Caſtile* from a Mountain of the ſame name; and flowing through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, falls into the Bay of *Alicant*; having watered *Caravaca*, *Murcia*, and *Orihuela*.

Schuſen, *Senchuſium*, a City of *Brandenburgh*.

Seidtdag. See *Agion Oros*.

La Seille, *Sala*, *Salia*, a River of *Lorain*; which ariſeth out of the Lake *de Lindre*; and flowing North-Weſt, watereth *Dieuze*, *Nomeny* and *Going*: and at *Metz* falls into the *Moſelle*.

La Seine, *Seme*, *Sequana*, one of the principal Rivers of *France*; which ariſeth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in a mountainous place near the Caſtle of *Chanceaux*; two Leagues from a Town called *Seine*, and ſix from *Dijon* to the North. Being augmented by ſome ſmaller Rivers, it watereth *Chaſtillion*, *Bar ſur Seine*, *Troye*, *Pont ſur Seine*, (above which the *Aube* comes in; and beneath it the *Yonne* and the *Loing*:) ſo it haſteth by *Melun* to *Corbeil*. The *Marne* comes in a little above *Paris*, the Glory of this River: and beneath that City, above *Poiſſy*, the *Oiſe*, the *Epte*; and in *Normandy* the *Eure*, and the *Andelle* above *Roan*, the Capital of *Normandy*. At *Caudebec* in *Normandy* it forms a great Arm of the Sea; which admits the Tides of the Ocean thirty Leagues into the Land; gives paſſage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and ſmaller Ships as high as *Paris*.

Selby, a large Market Town in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire* and the Hundred of *Barkſton*, upon the River *Ouſe*. Remarkable for being the Birth-place of *K. Henry* I.

Selemne, the name in *Pauſanias* of a River of the *Peloponneſus*; gliding by *Patras*, in the Province of *Clarentia*.

Seleſcilia, *Seleucia*, a City of *Cilicia*; which is an Archbiſhops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; twelve Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 38. 40. The Antients gave it the Titles of *Seleucia Olbia*, *Seleucia Hiriæ*, and *Seleucia Aſpera*: which latter might be occaſioned by the many Mountains in this Country. *Gregory Nazianzen* calls it *Seleucia S. Theclæ*, becauſe it was famous for the Sepulchre of that Martyr. In the year 359. the *Arrians* aſſembled a Council of a hundred and ſixty Biſhops here: to which S. *Hilary* Biſhop of *Poictiers* came, being at that time an Exile in *Phrygia*.

Seleucaielbo, *Seleucia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*; built by *Seleucus* Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*; ten Miles from *Antioch*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Seleucia Aſpera, the ſame with *Seleſebia*.

Seleucia ad Tigrim, the ſame with *Bachad*.

Seleucia Piezia, the ſame with *Seleucaielbo*.

Seleucia ad Belum, the ſame with *Diverſigi*.

Seleucia Piſidiæ, this is an antient City of *Piſidia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the Confines of *Pamphylia*; in which S. *Paul* eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian Faith. A Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Antioch*. Now under the *Turks*, called *Caragar*, *Caraſazar*; and by others *Celeſtria*.

Selivrea, or *Selibria*, *Selymbria*, *Selybria*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, of great Antiquity; being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. It was at firſt a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Heraclea*; but now the *Metropolis* it ſelf. Great and populous, tho without Walls: it has a good Harbour too. This City ſtands twenty five Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Weſt; alſo called *Selombria*.

Selo. See *Silaro*.

Selſey-Iſle, a *Peninſula*, commonly ſo called, near *Chicheſter* in the County of *Suſſex*. Aſſigned about the Year 711. by *Edilwach*, King of the *South Saxons*, to *Wilfride* Archb. of *York* for his Seat; who being baniſhed his Country by the King of *Northumberland*, came thence to preach to the *South Saxons*. *Cedwal*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, having Conquered the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, built a Monaſtery here, and made it a Biſhops See: which continued in the ſame place above three hundred years, with the Title of the Biſhops of *Selſey*; till Biſhop *Stigand* in 1070 removed the See to *Chicheſter*. Its chiefeſt Note now is, that it yields plenty of excellent Lobſters and Cockles.

Semigallen, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*; which ſignifies in their Tongue, *The End of the Earth*. Bounded on the North by *Livonia* properly ſo called, cut off by the *Dwina*; on the South by *Samogithia*, on the Weſt by *Curland*; and on the Eaſt by the Palatinate of *Ploczko*. The principal Town is *Mittaw* the uſual Reſidence of the Dukes of *Curland*, under whom this Province is.

Semender. See *Spenderobi*.

Semnitz, one of the Names of the *Carpathian* Hills.

Sempach, a Town in *Switzerland*, under the Protection of the Canton of *Lucerne*.

Semur en Auxois, *Semurium*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armançon*; ten Leagues from *Autun* to the North, eleven from *Dijon* to the Weſt, and twenty two from *Troye* to the South.

Semur en Brionnois, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Territory of *Autun*; one League from the *Loyre* to the Eaſt, and three beneath *Roanne* to the North.

Sendomir, *Sendomira*, a City in *Poland*; the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame name in the *Leſſer Poland*; built upon an Hill by the *Viſtula*, (where it receives the *Sanum*) twenty eight *Poliſh* Miles from *Crakow* to the Eaſt, and thirty two above *Warſaw* to the South. This Town was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1655; and retaken next year by the *Poles*.

Senef,

Denef, a Town in the Dukedom of *Brabant* in the *Low Countries*: made remarkable by a Battel betwixt the *French* under the Prince of *Conde*: and the *Spaniards* joyned with the *Dutch*, in 1674. in which the former carried the Victory. It ſtands upon the Borders of *Hainault* and *Namur*.

Denega, a great River in *Africa*; called by the *Portugueſe Zanaga*, by the Natives *Ouedec*. One of the principal Branches of the *Niger*, and the moſt Northern; (which was called *Darat* or *Daradu*,) and falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by Cape *Verde*, (where there is a *French* Colony:) Upon its Banks ſtand the Cities of *Genehoa*, *Tombutum*, and ſome others; its courſe is from Eaſt to Weſt, between the Kingdoms of *Genehoa* and *Jalofarum*.

Denes, or *Senes*, *Civitas Sanisienſium*, *Saneſio*, *Sanitio*, *Sanitium*, a ſmall City of *Provence*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*; from which it ſtands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Siſteron* to the North-Eaſt. Now reduced almoſt to a Village. The See is removed to *Caſtellane*, a Town upon the *Verdon* two Miles South from *Senez*. And the Chapter of the Cathedral of the Order of S. *Auſtin* was *ſecularized* by Pope *Innocent* X. in 1647. It ſtands amongſt the Mountains of *Provence*: believed by ſome to be the *Sanitium* of *Ptolemy*.

Il Denefe, *Senenſis Ager*, a Territory in *Italy*, called by the Inhabitants *Il Saneſe*; by the *French le Sienois*: it is a conſiderable part of *Tuſcany* towards the South; between *Florence* and *Piſa* to the North and Weſt; the *Tyrrhenian* Sea to the South, and the States of the Church to the Eaſt: Heretofore a Commonwealth and a Free State; but has been ſubject above a hundred years to the Duke of *Florence*. The *Maremma di Siena* is divided between the Prince *di Piombino* (under the Protection of the *Spaniards*,) and the *Stato di Preſidii*; in which is *Orbitello* and *Tellamont*, immediately under the *Spaniards*, though they be parts of the *Senefe*. The Capital of this Province is *Siena*. The other Cities are *Monte Alciano*, *Colle*, *Pienza*, *Soana*, *Chiuſi*, *Maſſa*, *Roſetto*, and *Piombino*; and the Iſland on this Coaſt belonged alſo to this State.

Denga, or *Cinoa*, *Cinga*, a River in the Kingdom of *Aragon*; which ariſeth from the *Pyrenean* Hills above *Biela*: and flowing South watereth *Aniſa*, *Balbaſtro*, *Mancon* and *Fraga*: at *Mequinenca* falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*; having in this courſe entertained the *Eſſera*, the *Guaticalema*, and *Tjuela*, and ſome other Rivers.

Denigaglia, *Senogallia*, *Sena Gallica*, a ſmall, but handſome and ſtrong City upon the Coaſt of the Gulph of *Venice*, in the Dukedom *di Urbino* in *Italy*; belonging formerly to the Dukes of *Urbino* and the Family of the *Malateſti*, now to the Papacy. It has a Port, at the Fall of the River *Nigola* into the Gulph; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*. In 1627. a Synod was held at it. The *Senones*, a Tribe of the ancient *Gauls*, eſtabliſhing themſelves in the Country hereabouts, gave it this name of *Senogallia*. *Aſdrubal* received a Defeat before it; whoſe name is retained by a neighbouring Mountain, called *The Mountain of Aſdrubal*.

Dento, *Senna*, a River of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

Denlis, *Auguſtomagus*, *Silvanectum*, *Sylvacum*, a ſmall City in the Iſle of *France*; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, and the Capital of its County. Seated upon the River *Nonette*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North: it has this Name, *Sylvanectum*, becauſe it is ſurrounded with Wood from the Foreſt *de Rets*. The County or *Bailliage de Senlis* lies between the Iſle of *France*, *Le Valois*, the *Oyſe*, and the *Ayſne*. The principal Towns in it being *Senlis* and *Compeigne*. *Senlis* contains ſeven Pariſhes and two Collegiate Churches. The *Leaguers* in the Civil Wars beſieged it, and were here engaged by the *Kings* Party. There have been divers *French* Synods aſſembled at it.

Denne, or *Zenne*, *Senna*, a ſmall River of the *Low Countries*; which ariſing in *Hainault*, and flowing through the Dutchy of *Brabant*, watereth *Bruſſels* and *Mechlen*; then falls into the *Rupel*.

Denno, *Sirin*, a River in the *Baſilicate*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which watereth *Agromonte*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*; fifteen Miles from *Torre di Mare* to the South. It had once a City upon its Banks called *Siris* too; but now intirely ruined: its Rubbiſh ſcarce appearing, three Miles above its Out-let.

Denonois, *Senonenſis Ager*, a Tract in *France*; annexed to the Generalité of *Champagne*; which is a part of the Poſſeſſions of the old *Senones*, and has this Name from *Sens* its capital City.

Dens, *Senones*, *Agendicum Senonum*, a great City of *France*, called by the *Italians Sans*: ſo very antient, that it is thought older than *Rome*; and an Archbiſhops See. Built in a beautiful Plain upon the River *Tonne*, which has over it there a Stone Bridge. It is alſo the Capital of *Senonois*, in the Prefecture of *Champagne*; though ill attributed by ſome to *Burgundy*. A beautiful City, twenty ſix Leagues from *Paris* to the South Eaſt, and the ſame from *Orleans* to the North-Eaſt. Made famous heretofore by the Conqueſts of the *Senones*, (a Tribe of the *Gauls*) its old Inhabitants in *Italy* and *Greece*: who in the former took *Rome*, and built *Siena* and *Senogaglia* with other Places to this day retaining their Memory in the Names they gave them. *Robert*, King of *France*, took this City out of the hands of its *Counts* in 1005. It is plentifully watered by Rivulets from all Parts: adorned with a noble Metropolitan Church, ſix Abbeys, and divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. The Archbiſhops take the Title of *Primates* of *Gaul* and *Germany*. Several *French* Councils have been celebrated here. The Territory of *Senonois* reaches about ſixteen or ſeventeen Leagues in length, and eight in breadth. The learned *Petrus Abelardus* ſuffered the Condemnation of one of thoſe Councils in 1140. in the preſence of K. *Lewis le Jeune* and S. *Bernard*: from which he appealed to the Pope.

Denguino, *Arymagdus*, a River of *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which ſpringeth out of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; between the Cities of *Anemora* and *Arſince*.

Dentino, *Sentinus*, a ſmall River in the *Marchia Anconitana*; which running by *Sentina* (once a conſiderable Town, but now only a Caſtle in the Dukedom of *Urbino*; in a pleaſant Valley, fifteen Miles from *Eugubio*; the Town being ruined by the *Lombards*;) falls into the *Eſino*.

Dephoris, an antient City of *Paleſtine* in *Galilee*, four Miles from *Nazareth*, towards Mount *Carmel*; upon a little Hill in the midſt of a Plain. *Herod* made it the principal Place for Strength in all *Galilee*, for the greater ſecurity of his *Tetrarchy*. *Joachim* and *Ann*, the Father and Mother of the B. *Virgin*, were Natives and Inhabitants of it; in the place of whoſe Houſe a *Chriſtian* Church in the Primitive Times was erected, as appears by the remaining Ruines. There is a very large Fountain near it, called commonly by the ſame name of the *Fountain of Sephoris*; by which the *Chriſtian* Armies often aſſembled in the times of the *Kings* of *Jeruſalem*. From *Sephoris*, ſome write, that *Joachim* and *Ann* removed to *Nazareth*, and thence to *Jeruſalem*. It has been ſince called *Dio-Ceſarea*; but now lies in Ruines.

Ser, *Cyrbus*, a River of *Albania*, a Province or Kingdom of *Greece*.

Serato, *Seraium*, a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Migliazka*, in the Lower *Bosnia*. It is great and ſtrong; the Capital of that Kingdom; being ſome few Miles from the Borders of *Servia*, and about thirty from the *Save* to the South, and about ninety from *Belgrade* to the South-Weſt.

Serain, a River of *Bugey* in *France*, in the Territory of *Valbomey*: paſſing under the Bridge of *Soy* into the *Serverin*, and thence near *Rochefort* into the *Rhoſne*.

Serchio, *Æſaris*, *Auſer*, *Sarculus*, a River of *Italy*; which ariſeth out of the *Apennine* in *Tuſcany*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Modena*; and flowing through *Carfagnana* and the States of *Luca*, not far from the Capital City of that State, entertaineth the *Oſaro*: and entring the Dukedom of *Florence*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; five Miles North of the Mouth of the River *Arno*.

Sere, *Sara*, a River of *France* in *Touraine*: Another in the *Low Countries*, which falls into the *Oyſe*.

Seregippe del Rey, a City in *Braſil* in South *America*; built on an Hill near the Mouth of the River *Potigepeda*, on the Eaſtern Coaſt: the Capital of a Province of the ſame name, between *Pernambuc* to the North, and the Province of *All Saints*, to the South: both City and Province being ſubject to the King of *Portugal*.

Sereth, *Tiarantus*, a River of *Moldavia*, which falls into the *Danube*, near *Galaez* or *Axiopolis*.

Serica, a great Region of the ancient *Aſia*; betwixt *China* to the Eaſt, and the Mountain *Imaus* to the Weſt: famous heretofore for Manufactures in Silk. Its Cities were *Iſſedon*, *Serica*, *Ottorocorra*, *Piada*, &c. The Inhabitants are known in Antiquity by the name of *Seres*. This Country at preſent lies contained in the Kingdoms of *Niuche*, *Tangut*, &c. in the *Aſiatick Tartary*, to which ſome add *Cathay*. As ſome include it in the ancient *Scythia Aſiatica*, others make them ſeparate. The *Occhardus* (now *Tartar*) is a River of *Serica*.

Serio, *Serius*, a River in *Lombardy* in the States of *Venice*; which ſpringeth out of the Mountains in the Borders of the *Griſons*: and flowing South by *Bergamo* and *Crema*, falls into the *Adda* above *Pizegluone*; a great Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*; five Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*.

Sermoneto, *Sulmo*, *Serminera*, a Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church; which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It ſtands twenty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and ſeventeen from *Terracina* to the North-Eaſt.

Serpa, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, towards the Borders of *Andaluſia*, near the River *Guadiana*: upon an Eminence, with a Caſtle for its ſecurity. It hath an unfruitful Country about it.

Serphino, or *Serfinus*, *Serſphus*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*: full of Rocks, about thirty Miles in Circuit, betwixt the Iſlands of *Formena* or *Thermia*, and *Siſano*. The *Romans* uſed to baniſh Criminals to it.

Serrano, a ſmall uninhabited Iſland in the *North-Sea* in *America*, betwixt *Jamaica* and the Region of *Nicaragua* in *New Spain*: to which the Miſfortunes of a *Spaniard*, called *Serrano*, who was Shipwrack'd upon it in the time of *Charles* V, and detained all alone ſome years there, for want of a Veſſel to take him up again, have faſtned his own name.

Serres, or *Seres*, *Serræ*, a City of *Macedonia*; mentioned in *Nicota*, *Cedrenus*, and the latter *Greek* Writers; by *Leunclavius* now called *Seres*. It is now a conſiderable and well peopled Place; advanced to the Honour of an Archbiſhops See, in the place of *Amphipolis*: between which, *Theſſalonica* and *Philippi*, it ſtands upon an Hill; our latter Maps place it thirty four Miles from *Amphipolis* to the South-Eaſt, ſixty from *Theſſalonica* to the North-Eaſt, and thirty from *Conteſſa* to the North-Weſt.

Serван, or *Schirwan*, *Servania*, *Atropatia*, a Province in the North Weſt of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkiſh* Empire; the Northern Bounds of which are the *Caſpian* Sea. It has many great Cities: and is one of the moſt Fruitful and Populous Provinces in that Kingdom; though it has ſuffered much in latter times by the Depredations of the *Turks*. The Cities of it are *Tauris*, *Schamachie*, *Servan*, *Ardebeil* and *Bacu*. This Country makes a part of the ancient *Media*.

Serbia, a Province of the *Turkiſh* Empire, called by them *Zirſia*. It is of great extent. Bounded on the Weſt by *Croatia*, (or rather *Boſnia* and *Dalmatia*,) and in part by *Sclavonia*; on the North by the *Danube*, which ſeparates it from the *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*; on the Eaſt by *Bulgaria*; and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania*, and *Dalmatia*. The chief Towns and Cities in it are *Belgrade*, *Priſtren*, *Novibazar*, *Procupie*, *Semander*, and *Stopia*, which was anciently the Capital. In the times of the *Romans* this was called *Moeſia Superior*, eſteemed a part of *Thrace*, and the moſt barbarous Nation the *Romans* had ſubdued; which was done by *Marcus Licinius Craſſus* in the times of *Auguſtus Cæſar*. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, the *Servi* (a Branch of the *Sclaves*) became Maſters of this Country, and gave it the name of *Servia*. About 1060. it was conquered by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*; but ſuffered to continue under their own Princes, as Homagers to the Empire. *Amurath* I. was the firſt of the *Ottoman* Princes, who invaded this Country: He took *Naſſa* about 1374. after which they maintained a Bloody War with ſome Intermiſſions, till 1466; when they finally ſubmitted to *Mahomet* the Great, and ever after eſteemed a Province of that Empire. The Chriſtian Faith was firſt ſetled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius*, between 860. and 890. *Methodius* taking care to give them the Bible in the *Sclavonian* Tongue; together with the Divine Offices; which they hold in high eſteem to this day. The Country is very fruitful and rich; has Mines of Gold and Silver, eſpecially about *Zerbenick*. *Herzegovina* and *Raſcia*, are the two principal Parts of it.

Sesanne, *Seſanna*, a ſmall City in *La Brie*, a Province of *France*, in the Borders of *Champagne*: 13 Leagues from *Troyes* to the North, and 24 from *Paris* to the Eaſt; of late years it ſuffered much by fire, but now rebuilding. Some have written it *Sezania*.

Sezans, or *Sezan*, *Cincomagus*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Dauphine*; two Leagues from *Briançon* to the Eaſt, at the foot of the *Cottian Alpes*.

La Sefia, *Seſites*, a River of *Lombardy*, which ſpringeth out of the *Pennine Alpes*: and flowing between the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*, watereth *Varallo*, *Romagnano* and *Vercelli*; then falls into the *Po*, ſix Miles below *Caſale*.

Seſſa, *Sueſſa*, *Aurunca*, an ancient City in *Italy*, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua*; from which it ſtands ſixteen Miles to the Weſt, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the Eaſt; in a very fruitful ſoil for Wine and Corn. Honored with the Title of a Dukedom.

Seſto, *Seſtos*, *Seſtus*, a Town and Fortreſs upon the Coaſt of *Romania* in *Europe*, on this ſide the *Helleſpont*, oppoſite to *Abydos* in *Aſia* on the other. Theſe two Fortreſſes guard the Paſſage of the *Archipelago* into the Sea of *Marmora*. See *Abydos*.

Seſtula,

Sestula, the chief Town of the Territory of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*; towards the Borders of the *Bolognese*.

Sestri, the name of two Towns in the States of *Genoua* in *Italy*, to the East and West of the City *Genoua*.

Setia, a City in the Ile of *Candy*, called by the *Greeks Sitia*; which (though very small) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candy*. It stands on a *Peninsula*, on the East side of the Island; under the *Turks*.

Sethit, *Dilte*, an Island on the East of *Candy*, thought by the *Pagans* to have been the place where *Jove* was Nursed. Now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Setines, the vulgar Name of *Athens* by a Corruption of εἰς Ἀθήνας. See *Athens*.

Settalia, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the *Lesser Asia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; between *Cilicia* to the East, and *Lycia* to the West

Settle, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Staincliff*, upon the River *Rible*.

Sevenoke, a Market Town in the County of *Kent* in *Sutton Lath*: which hath a Hospital and a Free-School founded in 1418. by *William Sevenoke*, a Lord Mayor of *London*.

Les Sevennes, *Cemmenus*, *Gebenna*, a Mountain in *France*; which runs a Course of thirty Leagues: between *Rouergne* and *Givaudan* (two Provinces of *France*) to the West, the *Smitzers* and *le Velay* to the East. These Mountains begin near the Fountains of the *Loyre*, in the Province of *Vivarais*; and are extended as far as *Rovergne*, and the Borders of the *Lower Languedoc*. Towards *Paris* they are very fruitful, and well inhabited. The rest is more barren; and besides the Rivers which spring from it, and its being a Boundary, of no great advantage.

Seven-waldt, *Seven-walden*, *Badiabonnæ Lucus*, a Forest in *Friseland*.

Severino, *Acmonia*, a City built by *Severus* the *Roman* Emperor, upon the *Danube*; near *Trajanus* his Bridge: twelve *German* Miles from *Temeswar* to the North-East.

Severne, *Sabrina*, one of the nobleſt Rivers of *England*; which ariſeth in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, near *Plynlimon* Hill, and flows at firſt East, as far as *Llandon*; then turning North-East, it watereth *New-town*; and (leaving *Montgomery* to the East) paſſeth by *Welſh-Pool* to the borders of *Shropſhire*: taking in the *Tanot* before it entereth that County. So paſſeth South-West to *Shrewsbury*, and *Worceſter*; beneath which the *Temde*, and at *Tewkesbury* the *Avon* come in: paſſing to *Gloceſter*, it becomes by that time very great, and beneath that City it has never a Bridge over it. So parting *Monmouthſhire* to to the North from *Glouceſterſhire* to the South, it entereth the *Iriſh* Sea; by a vaſt and ſtately Mouth, liker an Arm of the Sea than a part of a River; fifteen *Engliſh* Miles broad; between *Naſh-point* in *Glamorganſhire*, and *Linſow* in *Devonſhire*.

Sevilla de Oro, a deſerted Town in the North part of the Iſland of *Jamaica*; which has a good Harbor upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, but little frequented by the *Engliſh*. The *Spaniards* were the Founders of it.

Sevilla, *Hiſpalis*, *Iſpali*, and *Hiſpalis ad Bætim*, a City of *Spain*; called by the *Spaniards Sevilla*; great, rich, and populous; the Capital of the *Lower Andaluſia*, and an Archbiſhop's See; ſeated upon the River *Guadalquivir*, upon which it has a frequented Harbor. There belongs alſo to it an Univerſity, a Court of Inquiſition, an old Caſtle (called *Alcaſer*) and a large Suburb called *Triana*. It is one of the ancienteſt Cities in *Spain*; aſcribed to *Hercules* as its Founder, which ſhews it to be a *Phanician* City. The *Moors* conquered it in the year of Chriſt 783, and held it five hundred thirty four years. In 1248 it was recovered by *Ferdinando*, out of the hands of the *Moors*, after a ſiege of ſixteen Months: ſince that time two of the Kings of *Caſtile* were born here, viz. *Ferdinand* IV. and *Henry* II. *Ferdinand* III. died here in 1252, *Alphonſus* X. in 1284. When the *Spaniards* [illegible]: from the *Moors*, there belonged to it a very populous Territory (being ſeated in a very fruitful Plain;) but by the Baniſhment of the *Moors*, it is become almoſt deſolate. Long. 14. 30. Lat. 37 25. The *Weſt-Indian* Fleets for the moſt part land their Merchandiſe at this City: the Form of whoſe ſituation is almoſt round. The Metropolitan Church paſſes for the largeſt in all *Spain*: You ſee a great number of Colleges, Chappels, and Religious Houſes beſides; with Palaces, Grand Places, and Fountains adorning them; whoſe Streams, by an Aquaduct, are fetched the ſpace of five or ſix Leagues from the City. In the years 590, and 619, two noted Councils were celebrated here. *Iſidore* Biſhop of *Sevil* rendered both the See and the City famous in his time. The *Spaniards* proverbially ſay, *Qui no ha viſto* Sevilla, *no ha viſto Maravilla*: *He that hath not ſeen* Sevill, *hath not ſeen a Wonder*. § Near this *Sevill*, in the ſame *Andaluſia*, ſtood the ancient City of *Italica*; whence the Poet *Silius*, its Native (as many write) was denominated *Italicus*: and which had the honour of giving Birth to three *Roman* Emperors, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, and *Theodoſius ſenior*. The place of its ruines now is known by the Name of *Sevilla la Vieja*, or *Old Sevill*.

La Seure, *Separa*, a double River in *Poictou*, in *France*. 1. *La Seure Nanton*, watereth *Mortagne* in *Poictou*, and *Nantes* in *Bretagne*; then falls into the *Loyre*. 2. *La Seure Niortois*, ariſeth above S. *Maixant*; and watering *Niort*, *Mallezan*, and *Marans*, falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Sewer, *Surius*, *Suirius*, a River which ariſeth in the County of *Tipperary*, in the Borders of *Leinſter*, in *Ireland*; and watering *Caiſhel*, *Caryck*, and *Waterford*, falls into the *Boyne*, on the South of *Ireland*; and with it into the Ocean.

Seyde, *Sidon*, by the *Germans* called *Said*, is a City of *Phœnicia*, in *Syria*, upon the Shores of the *Mediterranean*; North of *Tyre*; about a League diſtant from the remains of the ancient *Sidon*, Siſter to *Tyre* in the Scripture, for its Sins and the Puniſhments of them. A populous City, full of Merchants and Artiſans of all Nations; driving a great Trade in Cotton and Silk. The *Franciſcans*, *Capuchins* and *Jeſuits* have each their Chappels; the *Turks* ſeven or eight Moſques; and the Jews one Synagogue here. The *Maronites* of Mount *Libanus*, and the *Armenian Greeks* enjoy the like Liberties. Without the City, appear many Gardens of Oranges, Citrons, Tamarines, Palm-trees, and the Fig-trees of *Adam*; (ſo called, becauſe bearing a Leaf of the length of ſix foot and the breadth of two, *Adam* (it is ſuppoſed) covered his nakedneſs with them.) It hath two ſmall Fortreſſes; but ſo far ruined, as to remain indefenſible. The *Turks* keep a a *Sangiack* here, under the *Baſſaw* of *Damaſcus*; a *Cady*, or Judge, and an *Aga* of the *Janizaries*. The *French*, a *Conſul*. All which Officers are handſomely lodged: the reſt of the Houſes are ill built. The Harbor formerly was capable of receiving many and great Veſſels: but is now choaked with Sand to that degree, as to admit only of Skiffs; whilſt Ships lye in the road behind the Rocks for Shelter. In the Chriſtian times it was a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tyre*. The *Eutychians* held Council here of twenty four Biſhops, in 512, under the protection of the Emperour *Anaſtaſius*. In 1260, the *Tartars* became Maſters of it:

from whom the *Turks* obtain'd it about one hundred and fifty years since. There is now a Cæmetery upon a part of the Mountain *Antilibanus*, in the place where the *Old Sidon* ſtood, for the uſe of the Chriſtians of *Seyde*. And the *Maronites* have a poor Chappel by it.

Seyne. See *Seine.*

Sezza, *Setia*, a City of *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*, of good Antiquity; mentioned by *Martial*. It is ſaid to have ſometime been a Biſhop's See, though not now. *Du Val* places an Epiſpocal City of the ſame name in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Sfacchia, *Leuci*, a Range of Mountains in the Territory of *Cydonia*, on the Weſt ſide of the Iſland of *Candy*; which gave name to the *Sfacciotes*: who ſignalized themſelves by their valiant reſiſtance againſt the *Turks*, when they endeavoured the raviſhing that Iſland from the *Seignory* of *Venice*, of late years.

Shaftsbury, *Septonia*, a Town upon the *Stoure*, in the North-Eaſt Borders of *Dorſetſhire*, towards *Wiltſhire*: ſeated in the form of a Bow on an high Hill; which affords it a ſerene Air, and a large delightful Proſpect, but deprives it very much of Water. In the times of the *Norman* Conqueſt it had one hundred and four Houſes; and after this ten Pariſh Churches, now three; with about 500 Houſes, built of the Freeſtone of its own Hill. Some write King *Canutus* the *Dane* died here. This Town was built by King *Alfred*, in 880; as Mr. *Cambden* proves from an old Inſcription, mentioned in *William* of *Malmesbury*. In 1672, *Charles* II. created *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, (then Lord Chancellor of *England*) Earl of *Shaftsbury*; who died in *Holland*, and his Son ſucceeded him in this Honour.

Shannon, *Shennyn*, or *Shennonoi*, *Senus*, *Sinejus*, a River in *Ireland*, which is one of the principal in that Kingdom. It ariſeth in the County of *Roſcomon*, in the Province of *Connaught*, out of Mount *Slewnern*; and flowing Southward through *Letrim*, forms a vaſt Lake (called *Myne*, *Eske* and *Ree*,) towards the North end of which, on the Eaſt ſide, ſtands *Letrim*; in the middle, *Longford*; towards the South, *Ardagh*; on the Weſt ſide, *Elphem* and *Roſcomon*; and at ſome diſtance from the Lake to the South, *Athlone*. Beneath which comes in from the Weſt the *Logh*, (a vaſt River) from three other Lakes more to the Weſt, (called *Garoch*, *Mesks*, and *Ben-Carble*;) on the Eaſt it receives the *Anney*: ſo paſſing by *Banagh* and *Clonfort*, to the Lake of *Derg*, at *Kiloe* it leaves that Lake, and paſſeth to *Limerick*, where it turns full Weſt; and between *Munſter* to the South, and *Connaught* to the North enters the *Vergivian* Ocean by a Mouth five Miles wide; between *Cape Leane* and *Cape Sanan*, having in this Courſe ſeparated *Leinſter* and *Munſter* from *Connaught*.

Shap, a large Village in the County of *Weſtmorland*, in *Weſtward*, near the River *Lowther*: in which, in the Reign of *Henry* I, *Thomas*, Son of *Joſpatrick*, founded an Abbey; and the ſame was the only Abbey in this County. There is near this Town a noted Well, which ebbs and flows often in a day: and a perfect Bow of vaſt Stones, ſome nine foot high and fourteen thick, pitch'd at equal diſtances from each other for the ſpace of a Mile.

Sheate, a Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in *Cheſter-ward*, upon the Mouth of the River *Tine*. The *Newcaſtle* Coal-Fleet takes its Cargo here.

Sheffield, a large well-built Market-town in the Weſt riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the hundred of *Straffard*, upon the River *Don*; of particular note for Iron Wares, even in *Chaucer's* time, who deſcribes a Perſon with a *Sheffield Whittle* by his ſide. It ſhews the ruines of one of the five Caſtles, formerly ſeated upon the ſame River *Don*, in the compaſs of ten Miles. Corn eſpecially is much bought up here, for the ſupply of ſome parts of *Derby* and *Nottingham-ſhires*, as well as *Yorkſhire*.

Shefford, a Market Town in *Bedfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Clifton*, ſituated between two Rivulets, which below it join to fall in one Stream into the *Avon*.

Sheppey, *Shepey*, *Toliapi*, an Iſland on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Kent*; at the Mouth of the *Thames* and *Medway*. Separated by the River *Medway* from *Kent*, and on all other ſides ſurrounded with the Sea. About eight Miles long and ſix broad. Fruitful in Paſturage, and well watered, eſpecially on the South, by Rivers. The *Danes*, *Earl Goodwin*, his Sons, and their Adherents, much haraſſed it in former times. *Queensborough* is its chief Town: it hath ſeveral other Towns beſides, and hath been honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, in the Lady *Dacres*, Counteſs of *Shepey*.

Shepton-Mallet, or *Malley*, a large Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the hundred of *Whiſton*.

Shipton, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, in the hundred of *Oſwalderſton*, upon the River *Stower*. It ſtands in a ſlip of the County, taken off from *Warwickſhire*.

Shirburne, *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Caſtle in the North-Weſt of *Dorſetſhire*; on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, upon a River of the ſame Name; which afterwards falls into the *Parret*: the Capital of its Hundred. Built on the ſide of an Hill, in a fruitful and pleaſant Country; and much increaſed in the number of its Inhabitants and its Wealth, by the Cloathing Trade. In 704, a Biſhop's See was erected here; tranſlated afterwards to *Sunning*, and thence to *Salisbury*. The Family of the *Digbys*, Earls of *Briſtol*, are Barons of *Shirburne*. § Alſo a Market Town in the Weſt riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Barkſtow*, upon a ſmall ſtream falling into the *Warfe* and the *Ouſe* at the place of their Conjunction. This Town is noted for the Stone-quarries near it: well inhabited, and provided with a Free-School.

Shoreham, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Bramber Rape*, by the Sea ſide.

Shrewsbury, *Salopia*, the principal City in *Shropſhire*, is ſeated upon the *Severne*; on the top of an Hill of Red Earth, in the middle of that County. The River runs almoſt round the Town, and is covered by two lovely Bridges. *Roger* of *Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, built on the North ſide of it a ſtrong Caſtle, which added much to its ſtrength; he founded a ſtately Abbey in it, whoſe remains are extant ſtill. It was then a very conſiderable Place. Nor is it (after ſo many Ages) ſunk in its Wealth, Riches, or People: but ſtill a goodly City, and the Centre of the Trade between *Wales* and *England*. Near this City, in 1463, was a ſharp Battel fought between *Henry* IV, and *Henry Percie* Earl of *Northumberland*; on the behalf of *Edward Mortimer* (Earl of *March*) as the right Heir of the Crown of *England*, after *Richard* II. In 1067, *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror created Earl of *Shrewsbury*. His Poſterity enjoyed it till 1102, in three deſcents, and then were diveſted of it. In 1442, *John Talbot*, Marſhal of *France*, a Perſon of great Worth and Conduct, (and the terror of *France*) was by *Henry* VI. made Earl of this City; which Honour is enjoyed by his Poſterity to this day. *Charles Talbot*, the twelfth of this Line, ſucceeding in 1667. *Shrewsbury* contains now five Pariſh Churches: denominates a *Lath*; is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall, with a Bulwark that ranges from the Caſtle to the *Severn*; and is repreſented in the

the lower House of Parliament by two Burgesses. First supposed to have taken its rise from the ruines of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it.

Shropshire, *Salopia*, is bounded on the North by the County Palatine of *Chester*; on the East by *Staffordshire*; on the South by *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshires*; on the West by *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*. Its length from North to South is thirty four, its breadth from East to West twenty five, and the circuit about one hundred thirty four *English* Miles: wherein lye one hundred and seventy Parishes, and fifteen Market Towns. The Air of it is gentle and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful; abounding in Wheat, Barley, Pit-Coals, Iron and Wood. The *Severne* (which is the second River of *England*) divides this County almost in the middle; receiving into it the *Camlet*, the *Morda*, the *Mole*, the *Roddon*, the *Torne*, the *Worfe*, and some others: on the South it has the *Temde*, which receives the *Bradfield*, *Onke*, *Omey*, *Quenny*, *Stradbrook*, *Corve*, *Ledwich* and *Rea*; all which, and some other Rivers, water and enrich the South part of this County; so that it may very well be one of the most fruitful and best peopled Counties in *England*. The Principal City is *Shrewsbury*.

Siam, a City and Kingdom beyond the *Ganges*, in the *Farther East Indies*. The Kingdom is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Pegu* and *Ava*; on the East, *Cambaya*, *Lao*, *Jancoma* and *Tangu*: on the South, the Bay of its own Name; and on the West by the Bay of *Bengale*: making by this form of its situation a Demicircle of about four hundred and fifty Leagues. Some assign it a far greater extent, and bound it by *Pegu* and *Lao* on the North; the *Chinian* and *Indian* Oceans to the East and West; with the Kingdom of *Malaca* to the South: And this way it makes a great *Peninsula*. It is certain, the King of *Siam* keeps several other Kingdoms and Principalities tributary to him; and his Country being blessed with a good Air, a fertile Soil, Mines of Lead, Tin, Silver and Gold (tho of a base Alloy,) with store of Ivory; and being visited continually by Vessels from *Japan*, *China*, *Cochinchina*, *Tonquin*, the *Sound* and the *Philippine* Islands; from all parts of the *Farther East Indies*, and from *Arabia*, *Persia*, and the Kingdoms of *Europe*; it affords the enjoyment of every thing almost that is valuable. Whilst the Sun is in the Northern Signs, from *March* to *September*, the Fields are generally overflown by the Rivers, which much contributes to the fertility of them: for the Ear of the Rice mounts above the height of the Waters. The King of *Siam* was Master heretofore of *Malaca*; see *Malaca*. Of late, himself became a Tributary to the King of *Pegu*; see *Pegu*. But he is very absolute over, and served with the profoundest Adoration by, his own Subjects. The *English*, *French* and *Dutch* have each their Factories in this Kingdom. The *Portuguese* and *Armenians*, *Moors* and *Chinese*, settle here in great Numbers: being allowed dwellings in the City *Siam*, by a Favour not made common to all Nations. *Siam*, the City, stands in an Island that is formed by the River *Menan*: surpassing, in the richness of its Temples, most of the proudest Cities in the *Indies*; and its *Palace Royal*, where the King resides, built by the River side is of an extent sufficient to denominate a City of it self. In 1634, the *Dutch* built themselves a House in *Siam*, which is one of the best, belonging to their Company in these *Indies*.

Siangpang, *Siangyanum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*. The Capital over six other Cities.

Siara, a small City in *Brasil*, upon the North Sea, which is the Capital of a Province; has a large safe Haven and a Castle; but not very populous. Under the *Portuguese*.

Sibi, a Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*; towards the Fountains of *Ganges*, and Mount *Caucasus*; betwixt *Naugracut* and *Pitane*.

Sibin, *Sabiona*, now a Castle only, but formerly a City in the County of *Tirol*, and a Bishop's See. It is seated upon the River *Eysock*; ten Miles from *Brixia* (whither the Bishoprick is removed) to the South-West.

Siberia, a Province of great extent, under the Crown of *Muscovy*; towards the river *Obb*, in the Desart *Tartary*; between the Provinces of *Condora*, *Logomoria*, and *Permia*. Some few years since first discovered; all covered with uninhabited Woods, Marshes, and desolate Countries; having only a few Inhabitants, which have a particular Language of their own, and not the use of Bread. The *Muscovites* have of late built the Cities *Tobolsk*, upon the River *Tsim* and *Siber* on the *Obb* here, and united both in one Archbishoprick. At the former the Vice-Duke, under the Grand Duke of *Muscovy*, resides; he commands over both *Siberia* and *Samoyeda*. They have also set up Churches in divers places, for the *Muscovian* Christians.

Sicambri, a People of the ancient *Germany*; placed, by most, about the (now) Province of *Guelderland* in the *United Netherlands*, betwixt the *Maes* and the *Rhine*. By others, upon the banks of the *Mayne*. *Strabo* calls them *Sugambri*; *Ptolemy*, *Syngambri*. The *Bructeri* were a part of their Dependents.

Sichem, an ancient City of the Territory of *Samaria*, in *Palestine*; in the Tribe of *Ephraim*. The same which S. *John* calls *Sychar*, *John* 4. 5. standing near the Well, where our Saviour discourled the *Samaritan* Woman. It is mentioned in *Abraham*'s time for the place of his abode, *Gen.* 12. 6. Afterwards for the Sepulchre of *Joseph*, and the *Inheritance of his children*, *Josh.* 24. 32. For the Election of *Rehoboam* King of *Israel*, here, by all *Israel*, 2 *Chron.* 10. 1. and upon other Occasions. Now called *Naplouse*, *Neapolis*, and *New Samaria*. The High Priest of the present *Samaritans* resides at it.

Sicily, *Sicilia*, *Sicelia*, *Trinacria*, *Sicania*, *Trinquetra*, a very great Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, at the South-West point of *Italy*. Thought by some Ancients, to join originally with *Italy*, as part of the continent, and to have been separated from it by the stormy Powers of the Ocean. It lies in the form of a vast Triangle (from whence some of its names are derived;) having three great Capes (*Pelorum*) now *Faro*, to the North-East towards *Italy*; *Pachynus* (now *Passaro*) towards the *Morea*, and the South-East; and *Lilybæum* (now *Cape Coco*) to the West. Three hundred and eighty Miles from the *Morea*, one hundred from *Africa*, one hundred and seventy from *Sardinia*, and from *Italy* a Mile and a half. Its North side is two hundred fifty five Miles; its Southern one hundred and ninety; and the Western one hundred fifty five, as *Cluverius* saith, who measured the whole Island. It is now divided into three Counties, *Val di Demoni* to the North, *Val di Noto* to the South, and *Val di Mazara* to the West. The ancient Cities of greatest power, were *Syracusa* (now *Syragosa*,) *Panormus*, *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Messana*; of which the two last retain their former Dignity. The other Cities are *Gergenti*, *Calatagirone*, *Catania*, *Cefalu*, *Trapano*, *Mazara*, *Monreal*, *Noto*, *Patti*, *Sacca*, and *Terra Nova*. It is wonderfully fruitful as to Corn and Wine; therefore called by *Cato*, *The Granary of the Common-Wealth, and Nurse of the People of* Rome. Abounds also with Cattle, Sheep, Honey, Wine and Oyl. In ancient times it had seventy three Free Cities: in the time of the second *Punick* War it had sixty six. We have only Fabulous accounts who were the first Inhabitants: but certainly the *Phœnicians* have been here.

and were expelled by the *Greeks*; who not well agreeing amongſt themſelves, drew over the *Carthaginians* to their common ruine. The *Romans* followed not long after; and in the year of *Rome* 494. (two hundred and fifty ſix years before the birth of our Saviour) made themſelves Maſters of it; it being the firſt Province they poſſeſſed out of the Bounds of *Italy*. In the mean time *Dionyſius*, *Agathocles*, *Hiero*, and *Pericles* advanced themſelves to an *Abſolute Tyranny* here, by the uſe they made of their Victories. It continued under the *Romans* till the Reign of *Juſtinian*: then the *Vandals* under *Genſericus*, (in 439. and 440.) for ſome time became Maſters of it, who were expelled by *Belliſarius* in 535. Having been miſerably ſpoiled by the Emperor *Conſtans*, in 669. it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*; who plundered it, as they did ſeveral times after, and left it. *Leandro Alberti* ſaith, that in the Diviſion of the Empire between *Charles* the Great, and *Nicephorus* Emperor of the Eaſt, (about 800.), *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia* fell to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*: and that it continued under them till the times of *Nicephorus Thomas*. However we find the *Saracens* (in 910.) after a great Naval Victory, became Maſters of *Calabria*, *Apulia*, and *Sicily*. *Leandro* placeth this in 914: and ſaith, the *Greeks* had part of *Sicily* ſtill. In 1035. the *Saracens* were ſtill poſſeſſed of part of *Sicily*: but as *Leander* ſaith, they and the *Greeks* too were expelled by the *Normans*, in the times of *Michael Caliphates* (who reigned but one year, about 1041. and 1042.) by *Gulielmus Ferebatus*; [and not by *Tancred*, as ſay others.] To this *William* ſucceeded, (as Counts of *Calabria*) *Roger* I. by the Pope created King of *Sicily*; he having taken the Pope Priſoner in the year 1139. *William* II. *William* III. and *Tancred*, a Baſtard, oppoſed by Pope *Celeſtine* III: who preferred *Coſtanza*, (a Daughter of *Roger* II. an ancient Lady, a Nun) and married her to *Henry*, Son of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; and made him King of *Sicily*; to whom ſucceeded *Frederick* II. his Son. Then followed *Manfredus*, his Natural Son; but the Pope ſet up *Charles* Duke of *Anjou* againſt him in 1263. In 1281. upon *Eaſter-day*, in time of *Veſpers*, (whence the name came of the *Sicilian Veſpers*) the *French* were all maſſacred by the *Sicilians*, by the Order of *Peter* III. King of *Arragon*, who had married the Daughter of *Manfred*. During this Interval, this Crown had been offered to *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*; (Brother to *Henry* III. King of *England*) and he refuſed it. From thenceforward it became inſeparably united to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and has ever ſince had the ſame fate to this day, being governed by a Vice-Roy, who reſides at *Palermo* the preſent capital City of it. *Hoffman* ſaith, the *Saracens* were poſſeſſed of *Palermo*; had their *Admiral*, (or General) there, from 827. to 1070: when they were finally expelled by the *Normans*, to whom Pope *Nicolas* granted this Iſland on that condition, in 1058. So that the *Normans* might perhaps expell the *Greeks* in 1042. and the *Saracens* in 1070. The Inhabitants forced the *Spaniards* in the year 1647. to recall all their Taxes. This Iſland enjoyeth three Archbiſhops Sees, *Palermo*, *Meſſina*, and *Monreale*; about ſix or ſeven Biſhops Sees, and one Univerſity, *Catania*. *Ætna* is a known Mountain here.

Sicyon, an ancient ruined City of the *Peloponneſus*; of ſufficient note in its time. The *Turks* have built *Vaſilica* upon the Ruins of it.

Sida, *Side*, a Maritime City of *Pamphylia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; upon the *Mediterranean* and the Borders of *Iſauria*. Honoured formerly with an Archbiſhop's See. In 385. a Council was celebrated at it und. *Amphilochius* Biſhop of *Iconium*. Now in a condition of ruine; and called divers'y *Scandelor*, *Candelobora*, and *Chriſonda*.

Sidon. See *Seyde*.

Sidmouth, a Market and Sea-Town in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Budley*; of good account, before its Port was choaked up with Sand.

Siena, *Sena*, *Saena*, *Senæ*, a City of *Hetruria* in *Italy*, of great antiquity; and a *Roman* Colony. Seated in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Florence*; thirty two Miles from that City to the South, and an hundred and ſeven from *Rome* to the North. This City, as *Polybius* ſaith in his ſecond Book, was built by the *Gauls* in the year of *Rome* 396. *A. M.* 3730. after the taking of *Rome* by *Brennus*, and from the *Senones*, (one of their tribes) took this Name. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it ſuffered very much from the Barbarous Nations; and is ſaid to have been rebuilt by *Charles Martel*. The Inhabitants purchaſed their freedom of *Rodolphus* the Emperor, and managed the ſame with various ſucceſſes till 1555: when it was taken by the *Spaniard*, and ſold to the Duke of *Florence* in 1558. under whom it ſtill is. In 1459. it was made an Archbiſhop's See under Pope *Pius* II. It was a flouriſhing Univerſity in 1386. but when founded is not known to me. Several Popes (*Alexander* III. *Pius* II. *Pius* III. *Alexander* VII.) and great Men have been Natives of this place: its greateſt glory is S. *Catherine* of *Siena*, a *Dominican*, who perſuaded Pope *Gregory* IX. to leave *Avignon*. She died in 1380. Canonized by Pope *Pius* II. in 1461.

Sierra-Liona, a chain of Mountains upon the Frontiers of *Nigritia* and *Guinee*, in *Africa*; therefore placed ſometimes in the one and ſometimes in the other, by Writers. It gives name to the River *Sierra-Leona*, and to a large *African* Kingdom, whither the *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch* and *Portegueſe* traffick for Ivory, Ambergreaſe, Pepper, Cryſtal, Coral, pieces of Gold, &c. The *Engliſh*, for the ſecurity of their Commerce, built themſelves a Fort upon the River *Sierra-Leona*; which in 1664 was loſt to the *Dutch*. In 1607 the King of this Country with his Family and others received Chriſtian Baptiſm of Father *Barreira* a *Portugueſe* Jeſuit of the Miſſion. The *Portugueſe* called him *Dom Philippe de Lion*, in alluſion to the name of his Kingdom. The preſent King is alſo a Chriſtian; tho the greateſt part of the People, Heathens. His Kingdom extends from Cape *Verga* to Cape *Tagrin*, and hath its name from the noiſe of the Sea againſt the Rocks, and the thunder from the Mountains of it reſembling the roaring of a Lion.

Sierras-Nevadas, a Chain of Mountains in *Caſtile d'Or*, in South *America*; extended the ſpace of forty Leagues, and accounted two in height: being, tho near the Line, in the hotteſt ſeaſons always covered on the top with Snow; as it is intimated in its Name.

Siga, a City of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis* in *Africa*, with a Port upon the *Mediterranean*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. It is an ancient City, and in Chriſtian times has been a Biſhop's See. Now called *Human*. A River of its own name, *Siga*, falls into the *Mediterranean* here.

Sigan, a City of the Province of *Xenſi* in *China*; which is the Capital over thirty five other Cities.

Sige, and *Sigeum Promontorium*, an ancient Epiſcopal City of *Troas*, in *Aſia minor*: ruined. For the Promontory ſee *Janizzari*.

Sigeth, *Salinæ*, *Metuharis*, a ſtrong Town (the Head of a County of the ſame Name) in the lower *Hungary*, ſeated in a Marſh made by the River *Alme*; two *Hungarian* Miles from the *Drave*, ſeven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and five from *Quinque Eccleſiæ* to the Weſt. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle, fortified with three Ditches and as many Walls: which, added to the ſituation of it, make it very conſiderable.

Sol'man

Solyman the Magnificent ended his Life at *Quinque Eccleſiæ* during the Siege of this place; which was yielded to the *Turks September* 7. 1566, after a Defence that wanted nothing but Succeſs to have rendered it the moſt celebrated that has happened: *Nicolas Eſdrin*, Count of *Serini*, (Governour of it) being ſlain in the laſt Sally, which he made at the head of his remaining Forces. It is now in the Emperor's hands by re-conqueſt: ſurrendred *January* 15, 1688. The Imperialiſts found therein eighty five pieces of Cannon. § There is another Town of the ſame Name in the *Upper Hungary*; near the Fountains of the *Tibiſcus*, in the Principality of *Tranſylvania*.

Sign, a *Venetian* Garriſon in *Dalmatia*, beſieged by the *Turks* twenty four days, in 1687: and relieved by the Forces of the Republick under General *Cornaro*.

Silaro, *Silarus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in former times the Boundary of *Lucania*; and now often called *il Selo*, and *il Silaro*. It ariſeth in the Hither Principate from the *Apennine*; and falls into the Bay of *Salerno*, eighteen Miles from that City, to the Eaſt.

Il Stle, *Sile*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which watereth the City of *Treviſo*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Sileſia, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants, *Sliſko*; by the *Poles*, *Sluſko*; by the *Germans*, *Schleſien*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Poland*; on the North by the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*; on the Weſt with *Luſatia* and *Bohemia*, properly ſo called; on the South with *Moravia*, and the *Upper Hungary*. It was for eight hundred and ſixty years a part of *Poland*: and revolted from that Crown under *Uladiſlaus Loch*, King of *Poland*, in 1327. In the fifteenth Century, this Country generally imbraced the Doctrines of *John Hus*: which were tolerated by *Rhodolphus* II. in 1609. It had at firſt ſeveral Princes of Royal and Sovereign Juriſdictions in their ſeveral Principalities; which together with the *Piaſtean* Family, ended in the Perſon of *George William*, in 1675: whereupon that Country returned entirely to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*; having been above three hundred years ago united to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The Principal Cities and Towns in this Province are, *Brieg*, *Croſſen*, *Glogaw*, *Grotkaw*, *Jawer*, *Lignitz*, *Monſterberg*, *Olſs*, *Troppaw*, *Oppeln*, *Ratibor*, *Sagan*, *Schweidnitz*, *Volaw*, and *Breſlaw*, which is the Capital City of this Country. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Sileſia*.

The **Iſles of Silly**, *Silurum Inſulæ*, *Caſſiterides*, a knot of Iſlands in the *Vergivian* Ocean; to the Weſt of the Land's end of *Cornwal*; an hundred and twenty Miles South of the Coaſt in *Ireland*, ſixty from the Land's end, and an hundred and forty from *Cape S. Mahe* in *Britagne*. The *French* call them the *Sorlingues*. They are and ever have been under the Crown of *England*: in all above an hundred and forty five; all clad with Graſs or green Moſs. The greateſt of them is S. *Mary*, which has a Town and Harbor of the ſame Name. Where Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1593, built a Caſtle to defend it from the *Spaniards*; and fixed a Garriſon in it. King *Athelſtane* was the firſt of the *Saxon* Kings that conquered them. See *Cambden*.

Simmeren, a Town and County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in *Germany*. The Town hath a Caſtle belonging to it.

Simois, a ſmall River of *Troas* in *Phrygia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*. It ariſeth out of Mount *Ida*, and joining with the *Scamander*, falls into the *Archipelago* together with it near *Cape Janizari*, at the entrance into the Streights of *Gallipoli*.

Sin, *Sina*, a City in the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Choquang*; ſeated at the foot of a Mountain. § Alſo a Deſart, betwixt the Mountains *Elim* and *Sinai*, in *Arabia*: whither the *Iſraelites*, in their March, came the fifteenth day after their departure from *Egypt*; and murmuring for hunger, were relieved by an extraordinary Rain of *Quails* and *Manna*, *Exod.* 16. 4. 13.

Sinai, a part of the Mountain *Horeb*, upon the Coaſt of the *Red Sea*, in the *Stony Arabia*: ſeparated by a large Valley from the Mountain of S. *Catherine*. It hath at ſome diſtance from its foot a Spring of good Water: and upon the top two Grotto's in Rocks, at this day ſaid to be the place where *Moſes* received the Tables of the Law, and where he paſſed his forty days faſt. It is now wholly covered with a Multitude of Chappels, Convents, Cells and Gardens; poſſeſſed by ſome *Latin*, amongſt a crowd of *Greek* Chriſtians, who, ever ſince the third Century, have been planting their ſolitary Settlements here: So that in the former Chriſtian times, this Mountain with *Horeb* had as many Chappels upon it as employed fourteen thouſand Hermits to ſerve them; but the *Turks* have reduced that number ſince. The *Iſraelites* lay encamped a whole year about this Mountain.

Singara, an ancient City in *Meſopotamia*, near a Mountain of the ſame Name; now ſaid to be called *Atalis*. It ſaw a ſevere Battel betwixt the Armies of the Emperour *Conſtantius* and *Sapores* II. King of *Perſia*, in 349.

Singen, two Villages upon Rocks, almoſt inacceſſible, within a quarter of a Mile from one another in the Dukedom of *Wirtemburgh*, in *Schwaben* in *Germany*: near the Caſtle of *Hoentwiel*.

Sinopt, *Sinope*, a celebrated City of *Paphlagonia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amiſum*. Seated upon a ſmall River of the ſame Name, having two Harbors. Built by *Macritius*, a *Coan*, about the year of *Rome* 125: and fell not into the *Romans* hands, till they had conquered *Mithridates*, who had a Palace here. After this it became a *Colony*. In later times ſubject to its own Biſhop, from whom it was raviſhed by the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe*: It has had yet the good fortune to preſerve it ſelf in a tolerable State under thoſe devouring Enemies of Mankind. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 45. 00. *Valerius Flaccus* intimates its ancient Splendor, where he ſays,

Aſſyrios complexa ſinus ſtat opima Sinope.

Diogenes the Cynick Philoſopher, was its Native.

Sinueſſa, an antient *Roman* Colony in the *Campagna di Roma* in *Italy*: which *Ptolemy* calls *Soeſſa*, and *Livy Synope*. It became afterwards a Biſhop's See, but is now ruined; and *Rocca di Mondragone* is built in the place of it. *Baronius* refers the Council in 303, that was held in the affair of *P. Marcellinus*, to this City.

Sion, *Sedunum*, a City aſcribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonenſis*; now the Capital of *Valais*; and called by the *Germans*, *Sitten*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Moutiers en Tarontaiſe*; in a pleaſant Plain, having only one Hill on the Eaſt ſide; on which ſtand three Caſtles; in one of them the Biſhop reſides. There is a ſmall River runs by it, called *Sitta*, which after falls into the *Rhoſne*. It ſtands fifteen Miles from *Bearne* to the South, and fifty five from *Geneva* to the Eaſt. The Biſhop is the Sovereign of the City, Earl of *Valais*, and a Prince of the Empire: who for his ſecurity is Leagued with the Seven Catholick Cantons of the *Swiſs*; the Pretenſions of the Duke of *Savoy* to his Country having formerly occaſioned long and bloody Wars. The See did reſide at *Martigny* in *Chablais*, till the ruine of that Place; and then it came to be tranſlated hither. *Charles the Great*, about the year 802, beſtowed theſe great Privileges upon this See.

Sion, a Mountain and Cittadel in the ancient *Jeruſalem*, on which a part of that City was built. The Knights

Knights of the *Teutonick* Order bore the name heretofore, of the *Order of our Lady of Mount* Sion.

Sior, *Siorium*, a City in *Asia*; the Capital of the *Province* of *Semgad* and Kingdom of *Corea*, a Tributary Prince to the Kingdom of *China*. It is ſeated fifty Leagues from the Southern Borders of that Kingdom, upon a great River: as *Henry Hamel van Gorcum* a *Dutchman* ſaith, who lately publiſhed his Travels in this Kingdom. This Kingdom lies to the North-Eaſt of *China*; in a great Peninſula, toward *Japan*, and the Streights of *Anian*.

Sipontum, an old *Roman* Town in the Province called *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: whoſe Ruines yet appear at the foot of Mount *Gargano*, two Miles from *Manfredonia*. It had the honour to be made an Archbiſhop's See: but being by the *Saracens*, in the eighth Century, Earthquakes, and other Misfortunes, deſtroyed; the See was removed to *Manfredonia*. The Antients mention it under the ſeveral names of *Sypus*, *Sepias*, *Sepus*, *Sipontum*, and *Sepuntum*. The *Gulph* upon the *Adriatick* Sea near to it, took and retains its name.

Sirad, *Strack*, *Siradia*, a City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame name. It ſtands upon the River *Warta*; ſix Miles from *Vielun* to the North, twenty from *Breſlo* to the Eaſt, and forty five from *Warſaw* to the Weſt.

Sirmich, *Sirmich* or *Zirmach*, *Sirmis*, *Sermium*, *Sirmium*, a City of the Lower *Pannonia*, in which *Probus* the Emperor was born. Now called *Szremis* by the Natives, and *Sirmiſch* by the *Germans*: a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*; and the Capital of a County, called by its Name, in *Sclavonia*. It lies between the *Danube* to the Eaſt, the *Save* to the South, *Walcowar* to the North, and *Poſſega* to the South. This City ſtands fourteen *German* Miles from *Belgrade* to the Weſt, about two from the *Save* to the North, and from *Eſſeck* to the South, at the foot of *Mount Almus*. Now by the *Turks* reduced to a mere Village; formerly famous for two *Arian* Councils held under *Conſtantius* the Emperor; one in 351. the other in 357. *Socrat.* l. 2. c. 25. Long. 43. 05. Lat. 45. 24. *Photinus* was then Biſhop of the Place, whom they depoſed for a *Sabellian*. In one, they omitted the Word *Conſubſtantial*; in the other, they forbad both the *Word and the Thing*.

Le Siron, *Sirio*, *Serio*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*.

Sirus, or *Sidrocaſa*, a City of *Macedonia*, famous for its Silver Mines: and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Theſſalonica*; from which it ſtands fifty five Miles to the Eaſt, towards Mount *Athos*. Called in the latter Maps, *Sidrocaſſe*; but by *Leunclavius*, *Sirus*.

Sisseg, *Siſcia*, an ancient City of *Pannonia*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*. Now a Village in *Croatia*, with a Monaſtery ſeated upon the *Save*, and the *Colaps*; in the Borders of *Sclavonia*: two Miles from *Zagrab*, (or *Agram*,) which has robbed it of the Biſhops See. Under the Emperor.

Sisteron, *Segueſtero*, *Segeſteriorum Urbs*, *Siſtarica*, an ancient City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*; now a Biſhops See in the Province of *Provence* in *France*: great and populous: built upon the River *Durance*, (where it receives the *Buech*) in the Borders of *Dauphiné*: twenty four Leagues from *Orange* to the Eaſt, twenty ſix from *Grenoble* to the South, and from *Marſeilles* to the North-Eaſt.

Sittaw, or *Zitaw*, *Setuja*, a City of *Germany* in *Luſatia*.

Sitten. See *Sion*, a City in *Valais*.

Sittia, *Cytæum*, a City at the North-end of the Iſle of *Candy*, called *Setia* (and *Sitia*;) which is a Biſhops See: ſmall, but very ſtrong: ſeated in a *Peninſula*, and for the moſt part ſurrounded by the Sea: it has a noble, large, ſafe Haven; the Capital of a County, and one of the four Cities of that Iſland; but in Slavery under the *Turks*.

Siuchen, a Territory in the Province of *Nanquin* in *China*.

Sixena, a Village upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*: famous for a *Priory* of the Order of S. *John of Jeruſalem*, founded about the year 1188. by Queen *Sancha* of *Caſtile*, Wife to *Alphonſus* II. King of *Arragon*, ſirnamed the *Chaſte*: who after the Death of her Husband, took the Habit her ſelf in this Houſe, and divers Princeſſes with her. She endowed it with large Revenues, and a very conſiderable Juriſdiction: to the Benefices and Cures whereof the Prioreſs at this day nominates, and hath a Voice and Seat in the Provincial Chapter of *Arragon*. The Houſe is walled like a Fortreſs, with a Noble Palace in it, for the Reſidence of the Prioreſs; who attains to her Dignity, by the Election of the Religious. They bear the name alſo of the Ladies of *Malta*; as owing Fidelity and Obedience by Oath to the Great Maſter of the Knights of *Malta*: from which, though they ſubſtracted about the year 1470. to put themſelves immediately under the Pope; Yet in 1569. they returned again to it, fearing otherwiſe to fall under the Spiritual Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Lerida*. The perſons admitted muſt make proof of their quality, as Ladies. They wear a large Croſs in white Silk upon their Breaſts; and in time of Office, bear in their hands a Silver Scepter, as the Badges of their Order.

Skeningrave, a ſmall Sea-Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*; Weſt from *Mulgrave* Caſtle. The *Seal-Fiſh* appear in great Shoals about the Rocks here.

Skipton, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Staincliff*, and the Tract of *Craven*: upon a Stream, falling into the River *Aire*.

Skofde, *Skofda*, a ſmall City in *Weſtrogothia* in *Sweden*.

Skye, *Skia*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Scotland*; fifty Miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt. It lies about three Miles from the Shoars of *Roſſe* to the Weſt; and has never a Town or City of Note.

Sladitza, *Oſmus*, a River of *Bulgaria*.

The Sleeve, the Sea between *France* and *England*: or the Streights of *Calais*.

Slawkow, *Slaukovia*, a City in *Bohemia* in *Moravia*; called by the *Germans* **Austerlitz**: it ſtands five Miles from *Olmitz* to the South.

Sleaford, a large, well inhabited Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Flaxwell*; near the Head of a Stream of its own name, falling into the *Witham*. It ſhews the ruined Walls of a Caſtle, which it had in former times.

Sligo, *Slegum*, a Town and County in *Conaught* in *Ireland*, on the Weſtern Shoar.

Slieſwick, *Sleſvicum*, a City of *Denmark*; heretofore called *Hadeba* and **Sliestorp**. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, and the Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name: ſeated upon the River *Slete*, (which falls into the *Baltick* Sea) four *German* Miles from the Mouth of that River to the Weſt; between *Flensburg* to the North, and *Renſburg* to the South; ſixteen Miles from *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* to the North. Its Biſhoprick was inſtituted in 948. by *Harald Blaatland*; and extinguiſhed in 1556. by *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark*. Once an Imperial and Free City, but now exempt and under

der the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 54. 55.

The Dukedom of Sleſwick. *Sleſvicenſis Ducatus*, is a part of the *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*; ſometimes called *South Jutland*. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the *Baltick Sea*, on the South by *Holſtein*, on the Weſt by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Jutland*. *John Buno* denies it to be any part of *Holſtein* or *Germany*: but ſaith, it is a *Fife* of the Crown of *Denmark*. *Lotharius* the Emperor created *Canutus* (Duke of *Sleſwick*) King of the *Vandals*, in 1130. *Chriſtian* Son of *Theodorick Oldenburg* (King of *Denmark*) united this and *Holſtein* to the Crown of *Denmark*, in 1566. *Chriſtian* IV. granted it to the Duke of *Holſtein*, in 1589. but as a Feudatary and Subject of the Crown of *Denmark*. By the Treaty of *Roſchild*, in 1658. this Dukedom was declared a Sovereign State by the Procurement of the *Swedes*: the Affairs of *Denmark* requiring then a Compliance with the Demands of that Victorious Nation. But the Crown of *Denmark* taking the advantage of better times, forced this Duke to become a Subject of *Denmark* again; by a Treaty made at *Flensburg*, in 1675. which laſt Treaty has been endeavoured to be reſcinded, and that of *Roſchild* confirmed by the *Swedes*, and other of the Northern Princes.

Slonim, *Slonima*, a ſmall City in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; eight *Poliſh* Miles from that City to the South, upon the River *Sezura*.

Sluck, *Slucum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: great and populous, but for the moſt part built only of Timber, upon a River of its own name. It ſtands in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, fifteen *Poliſh* Miles North from the Borders of *Poleſia*. *Conſtantine* Duke of *Oſtrog*, (in the Reign of *Sigiſmund* I. King of *Poland*) defeated three great Armies of the *Tartars*, in a Fight of three days continuance near this place.

Sluys, *Sluſa*, *Cluſulæ*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong Town in *Flanders*; about one League from the Ocean, four from *Middleburg* to the South-Eaſt, and three from *Bruges*. Taken by the *Dutch* in 1604. from the *Spaniards*; and ever ſince in their hands.

Smaland, *Smalandia*, a County of *Gothland* under the *Swedes*; between *Weſtrogothia* to the Weſt, *Bleking* to the South, the *Baltick Sea* to the Eaſt, and *Oſtrogothia* to the North. The principal Places in it are *Calmar*, *Jonckoping* and *Wexſio*.

Smalkalde, *Smalcalda*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Henneneberg*, under the Duke of *Heſſ-Caſſel*: not above one *German* Mile from the River *Werra*, four from *Iſenach*, and ſix from *Erford* to the North-Weſt. Particularly regardable on the account of a League made and confirmed here by the Proteſtant Princes, in the years ſucceſſively, 1530. 1531. 1535. and 1537. againſt *Charles* V. Wherein, beſides thirty *Lutheran* Cities which had embraced the Confeſſion of *Auſbourgh*, the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, *Pomerania* and *Wirtembourgh*, the young Marquels of *Brandenbourgh*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *Landegrave* of *Heſſe* and other Princes, by times engaged: and whereas the *Pope* had convocated (what they deſired) a *free Council* at *Mantoua*, *theſe* in their Aſſembly in 1537. (whereat *Luther* and *Melanchthon* aſſiſted), anſwered, *They would never conſent to a Council out of* Germany. In 1547. *Charles* V. diſſipated all the Forces of this *League* in one Campaign; taking the *Elector* of *Saxony*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe* Priſoners. But in 1552 having recruited themſelves again, they obliged *Charles* V. to conclude the Peace of *Paſſaw*, whereby *Lutheraniſm* was authoritatively eſtabliſhed in *Germany*.

Smolensko, *Smolentum*, one of the principal Cities of *Poland*, and the Capital of a Palatinate. It ſtands upon the *Boryſthenes* in *White Ruſſia* in *Lithuania*, near the Borders of *Muſcovy*. Great and very ſtrong, ſurrounded by a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, ſtrengthened by fifty two great Towers, and a very ſtrong Caſtle. It contains about eight thouſand Houſes and was once much greater: ſubject at firſt to a *Ruſſian* Duke, who was the Sovereign of it; but conquered by *Vitondus* Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1403. *Caſimirus* II. King of *Poland* ſubjected it to that Crown, in 1452. The *Ruſs* took it in 1514. The *Poles* after many other fruitleſs attempts, recovered it again under *Sigiſmund* III. in 1611. after a Siege of two years. The *Ruſs* beſieged it in 1616. and in 1633. to their great loſs: Being the laſt time, after a years beſieging of it, defeated by *Uladiſlaus* IV. King of *Poland*; who obtained from the Pope the ſettlement of a Biſhops See in it. In 1654. it was taken by them, *October* 13. under whom it now is: and by a Treaty in 1656. yielded to the *Ruſs*. It lies one hundred and fifty *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Kiovia* to the North.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, of great Antiquity, as laying claim to the Birth of *Homer*. The *Turks* call it Ismirna. It is an Archbiſhops See; great, rich, and populous; the Seat of a *Turkiſh Sangiack*: built partly on an Hill, partly in a Plain, in the form of an Amphiathetre; upon the River *Mele*: having a large and ſecure Haven, upon a Gulph of the *Archipelago*, to which it gives name: very much frequented by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Merchants; to whom alone the preſent Greatneſs and Wealth of it is owing. The ancient *Greeks* and *Perſians* went often to War about it. Taken by the *Venetians*, in 1344. from the *Turks*; and not retaken till 1428. This was one of the *Seven Churches* mentioned in the *Revelations*; and almoſt the only one that is in a tolerable condition. See Mr. *Wheeler's* Travels, *pag.* 240. Long. 55. 30. Lat. 39. 28. An Earthquake and a Fire conſpired the ſame day to do miſchief to this City, *June* 13. 1688. They reckon in it, beſides the Northern Merchants, about ſixteen thouſand *Turks*, fifteen thouſand *Greeks*, eight thouſand *Armenians*, ſix or ſeven thouſand *Jews*. The *Turks* have fifteen Moſques for their Religion; the *Jews* ſeven Synagogues; the *Latin* Chriſtians three Churches; the *Greeks* two; and the *Armenians* one. There is a Convent of *French Capuchines*; with ſome *French Jeſuits*, and *Italian Cordeliers*. Each foreign Nation keeps a *Conſul* here for Commerce: which conſiſts in *Perſian* Silks, Turkey Leather, Camelets, Tapiſtry, &c. Some curious Ruins of its ancient Magnificent Buildings are yet extant; of which, and of its Noble Statues, many have been thence tranſported by the *Engliſh*. It was heretofore much greater than now. The Summer Seaſon would be inſupportably hot, but for a refreſhing Air from the Sea, which riſes ordinarily about ten in the Morning, and blows till Night. Proviſions are cheap in it. The *Turks* govern it, not by a *Baſſa*, but a *Cadi*, a Civil Officer; who uſes the *Chriſtians* obligingly.

Snath, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Oſgoderiff*: adjoined by the Tract of *Marſeland*.

Snetham, or *Snetſham*, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, and the Hundred of *Smethden*: ſeated upon a Rivulet, not far from the Sea.

Soana, *Suana*, a ſmall City in the Territory of *Siena*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Siena*. It ſtands upon a very high Hill, near the River *La Flore*; in the Borders of the States of the Church; forty eight Miles from *Siena* to the North-Eaſt. In a declining State, and walted almoſt to a Village. Long. 34. 46. Lat. 42 11. Pope *Gre-*

gory

gory VII. was born here. In 1626. a Synod was held here alſo.

Sobarbe, a Tract in *Arragon* towards the *Pyrenean* Hills, and *Catalonia*. Honoured formerly with the Title of a Kingdom.

Soconuſco, a Province in *New Spain*, in *South America*, lying along the *Pacifick Ocean*.

Soczow. See *Suchzow*.

Sodom, the Capital of the five miſerable Cities of the *Plain*, in *Paleſtine*; called in one name *Pentapolis*; whoſe deſtruction by *Fire from Heaven*, (according to the Hiſtory of the *Old Teſtament*. Gen 19.) or by an Earthquake vomiting forth a Lake of Subterraneous Sulphur and Brimſtone, according to *Strabo*, (who advances the number of theſe Cities to thirteen,) became a Proverb to the World.

Sodoze, *Sodera*, an ancient decayed City, in the Iſland of *Cholmkill*, on the Weſt of *Scotland*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Glaſco*: in which place, there are interred forty eight Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abbey here was built by *S. Columbus*, the Great Apoſtle of the Northern Nations; and from this place, the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* is ſtiled *Sodorenſis* in *Latin*.

Soeſt, *Suſatum*, a City in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, in the County of *Mark*; called by the *French Souſt*. Once an Imperial Free City, but now ſubject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Earl of *Mark*: Taken by the *French* in 1673. and afterwards deſerted. This City, in more ancient times was granted by *Frederick* I. to the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*; but being too much oppreſſed by them, it put it ſelf under the Protection of the Counts of *Mark*: and this in time turned to a Sovereignty; but it has ſome remains of its ancient Liberty. It ſtands ſeven *German* Miles from *Paderborne* Weſt; and *Munſter* South; and four from *Ham* to the Eaſt.

Sofala, *Zofala*, a Kingdom in the *Lower Æthiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Cafraria*; towards the *Ethiopick Ocean*; in an Iſland in the Mouth of the River *Zambez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*; which takes its name from *Sofala*, a ſtrong City under the *Portugueſe*; one hundred and fifty Miles from *Zanguebar*, and three hundred and forty from *Moſambique*. Fifty Miles Weſt of this City, there are rich Mines of Gold, called the *Mines of Manica*, from which the *Portugueſe* raiſe a vaſt Revenue. Some have therefore believed *Sophala* to be the *Ophir* of King *Solomon*; confirming their conjecture by the *Septuagint's* Tranſlation of *Ophir* into *Zoopher*, which by an ordinary change of *r* into *l*, makes *Zophesla* or *Sofala*; together with this, that the people of *Sofala* pretend to prove from their own Books, that the *Jews* in *Solomon's* time voyaged to thoſe Coaſts from three year to three year, to buy Gold: and the Country ſhews ſeveral Buildings and ancient Inſcriptions in unknown Characters, which muſt be underſtood to be the Works of Strangers. See *Ophir*. The *Portugueſe* call the King of *Monomotapa* the *Emperour of Gold*, from theſe and other Mines in his Dominions. For *Sofala* is contained in *Monomotapa*.

Sofia, *Sophia*, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* **Triaditza**; which is an Archbiſhops See, anciently called *Sardica*; ſeated upon the River *Boiana*; at an equal diſtance from the Borders of *Thrace* Eaſt, *Servia* Weſt, and *Macedonia* South; being now a great populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governour: but it has no Walls, nor other Fortifications; *Hoffman* calls the River, *Ciabrum*. In this place was the greateſt General Council of the Ancients held that ever met, in 347. In which, the *Nicene* Council by the Arts of *Conſtantius* was condemned. It ſtands three hundred Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Weſt, one hundred from *Theſſalonica* to the North, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Conſtantinople*. Long. 51. 00. Lat. 42. 43.

Sogdiana, a large Region of the ancient *Aſia*: betwixt the *Two Scythia's*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, and the *Caſpian Sea*: now anſwering to the Province of *Mawralnaher*, or *Maurenbaer* in the *Aſiatick Tartary*; North-Eaſt of *Perſia*.

Soiſons, *Sueſſiones*, *Sueſſia*, *Civitas Auguſta Sueſſionum*, an ancient *Roman* City in the *Iſle of France*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*; and the Capital of a County called *Le Soiſſonnois*. A great, fine, ſtrong City; ſeated upon the River *Aiſne*, which divides it; five Leagues from the Confines of *Picardy*; eleven from *Reims* to the Weſt, and twenty two from *Paris*. *Pepin* was firſt proclaimed King of *France* in this City, in 752. *Soiſſonnois* the Diſtrict belonging to it, was heretofore a part of *Picardy*: it lies between *Reims* to the Eaſt, *Picardy* to the North, *Valois* to the Weſt, and *Le Brie* to the South. It took this name from the *Sueſſones*, an old *Gallick* Tribe, which inhabited it before the *Roman* Conqueſt. Honoured for many Ages with the Title of an Earldom. The City hath ſix Abbeys in it, beſides Churches and divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. In 853. a Council was aſſembled at it in the preſence of *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*.

Solana, *Solana*, a ſmall River in *Aquitain* in *France*; which in the Province of *Limoſine* falls into the *Couneze* by the City of *Tulle*.

Solca, *Solaca*, a Province of the *Higher Æthiopia*, near the River *Tacaz*; between the Kingdom of *Bagamidra* to the South, and the Province of *Arbagela* to the North.

Solcis, the ſame with *Seleuſia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*.

Soleurre, *Salodurum*, *Saladarum*, a City of *Switzerland*; which is the Capital of a Canton called by its name. The Natives call it *Soleurre*, the *Germans* **Solothurn**, the *Italians Saloduro*. It ſtands upon the River *Arela*; ſeven Miles from *Baſil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North; and five from *Berne* to the ſame. The *Canton* is the eleventh in the number; ſmall, and *Roman Catholick*.

Solfarin, a ſmall Seigniory or Lordſhip in *Mantoua*.

Solms, *Solmia*, a County in *Germany*, which has its Name from a ruined Town on the River *Lohne*. It lies extended from North to South, part in *Weſterwalde*, and part in *Weteraw*; between *Haſſia* to the Eaſt, and *Treves* to the Weſt; under its own *Counts*, whoſe Reſidence is in the Caſtle of *Brunfeld*.

Solos, or *Soli*, the Birth-place of the ancient *Greek* Poet *Aratus*. This City is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Seleucia*. It ſtands in *Cilicia*, in *Aſia Minor*; and took for ſome time the name of *Pompeiopolis*, from its re-eſtabliſhment by *Pompey the Great*. *Pliny* mentions it upon the account of a Fountain it anciently had of an extraordinary quality. Now called *Paleſoli*.

Solongne, *Solonia*, *Sicalonia*, a ſmall Province under the Preſecture of *Orleans*: by *Latin* Writers alſo called *Sevalonia*, *Sigalonia*, *Saligunta* and *Sabulonia*, being a Sandy Country, & particularly fruitful in Wheat and Rice. It lies between the Provinces of *Orleans*, *Berry*, and *Blaſois*; but its proper Limits are loſt. The principal Town in it, is *Romorentin*; eight Leagues from *Bois* South, and fourteen from *Bourges* North.

The

The Iſlands of Solomon, a Maſs of great Iſlands in the *Pacifick Sea*, towards *New Zelands*: diſcovered by *Alvarez Mendoza* in 1567. but little frequented by the *Europeans*. The names of ſome of them, are S. *George*, S. *Mark*, S. *Nicholas*, S. *Anne*, S. *Catherine*, the *Three Maries*, S. *James*, S. *Chriſtopher*, S. *Jerome*, &c.

Solothurn. See *Soleure*.

Solpe, a City and Biſhop's See in the Province called *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Solſona, a City in *Cataloma* in *Spain*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*; made ſuch in 1593. by Pope *Clement* VIII. It ſtands upon the River *Cordoner*, at the foot of the Mountains; about three Leagues from *Cardona* to the North. A ſmall ill peopled Place, though it has been fortified by the *French*.

Soltwedel, *Heliopolis*, *Solvedelia*, a City in the ancient Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Jetz*; eight *German* Miles from *Ulcan* to the Eaſt, and ten from *Havelburg*. The Inhabitants report, it was built by *Charles the Great*; after he had deſtroyed a Statue of the Sun, which was worſhipped in this Place.

Solway Fryth, *Ieuna*, an Arm of the *Iriſh Sea*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*.

Somerſetſhire, *Belgæ*, *Durotriges*, *Somerſetia*, is a rich, populous, and fruitful County in the Weſt of *England*. Bounded on the North by the *Severne Sea*, and *Glocesterſhire* cut off by the *Severne*; on Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*, on the South by *Dorſetſhire*, and part of *Devonſhire*; on the Weſt by *Devonſhire* and the *Iriſh Sea*. It contains in length from Eaſt to Weſt fifty Miles, in breadth forty, in circuit two hundred and four; wherein lie three hundred eighty five Pariſhes, and thirty Market Towns. The Air is mild and gentle in the Summer: the Roads are extremely miry and deep in the Winter; which is recompenced by the Fertility of the Soil, yielding Corn and Graſs in great plenty; nor is it deſtitute of Mines of Lead. Whence comes the uſual Proverb here, *Wind is worſe for the Rider, is beſt for the Abider*. Theſe Mines are found particularly in *Mendip-Hills*. It has alſo a Rock called S. *Vincent's* Rock; where are found great plenty of Diamonds, equal to thoſe of *India* in their Luſtre; but not in hardneſs. It has three Noble Cities, *Briſtol*, *Bath*, and *Wells*: all which are diſcourſed of in their proper places. The Rivers *Parret*, *Tor*, *Tone*, *Frome* and others water it, beſides the *Severne's* Mouth. The firſt Earl of this County was *William de Mohun*, created in 1138. The ſecond, *William Long-Eſpee*, Baſe Son to *Henry* II in 1197. The third, *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1296. The fourth, *John de Beauford*, in 1396. In which Family it continued till 1471. in ſix Deſcents. The tenth was *Edmond* (third Son of *Henry* VI.) in 1496. The eleventh, *Henry Fitz Roy* a Baſe Son of *Henry* VIII. The twelfth, *Edward Seymor*, (Lord Protector of *Edward* VI.) created Duke in 1546. beheaded in 1552. The thirteenth, was *William Cave* in 1614. The fourteenth, *William Seymor*, Marquels of *Hartford*; reſtored to his Great-Grand father's Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, by *Charles* II. in 1660. ſince which time, there have been five Deſcents in this Family.

Somerton, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred: of great conſideration heretofore, when it is ſaid to have given Name to its County.

Somme, or *Sume*, *Pleudus*, *Somona*, *Samara*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*; which ariſeth in a place called *Fon Somme* in *Vermandois*; two Leagues from S. *Quintin* to the Weſt; and running Weſt, watereth *Han*, *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville* and S. *Valery*; where it falls into the *Britiſh Sea*, twelve *French* Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over againſt *Rye* in *Suſſex*; having divided *Picardy* into two parts.

Sommiers, *Sommeria*, a ſmall City in the *Lower Languedoc*, upon the River *Vidole*; four Leagues from *Mompellier* to the South-Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Niſmes*. Once a fortified City.

Songo, a City of the Kingdom of *Madingua*, in the diviſion of *Nigritia*, in *Africa*.

Sonneburg, one of the chief Towns in the Iſland of *Oeſel* in the *Baltick Sea*.

Sonnemberg, a Town in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh* in *Germany*, near *Poland*, to the Eaſt.

Soz, or *Soro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which divides *Alentejo* from *Extremadura*; and falls into the *Taio* at *Salvaterra*, nine Miles above *Liſbone*.

Soza, a City of *Latium*, upon the River *Garigliano*; now a Biſhops See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*; which is under no Archbiſhop. It has a ſplendid Caſtle: honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, belonging to the Family *di Boncompagno*; and ſtands fifty five Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt, and ten from the Lake *di Celano* (*Fucinus*) to the South. § This is alſo the name of a City in the Iſland of *Seelande*, in the *Baltick Sea*, belonging to *Denmark*: which has an Univerſity in it, founded by *Frederick* II. and re-eſtabliſhed by *Chriſtian* IV. Kings of *Denmark*.

Sozane, a Mountain in the Dukedom of *Tuſcany* in *Italy*: conſecrated to *Apollo* in the *Heathen Ages* there. It is now called *Monte di S. Silveſtre*.

Sozatoff, *Soratovia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Aſtracan*, upon the *Wolga*; in the middle between *Caſan* to the North, and *Aſtracan* to the South: Lat. 52. 12. in a great Plain. The Inhabitants are all *Muſcovites*. See *Olearius*, *Pag.* 162.

Sozawa, *Sorava*, a ſmall City in *Luſatia*; the Capital of the Lower part of that Province, and under the Elector of *Saxony*. It ſtands in the Borders of *Sileſia*; two *German* Miles from *Sagan* to the Weſt, and five from *Croſſen* to the South; often taken and retaken in the *Swediſh* War.

Sozge, *Sorgue*, *Orge*, *Sorge*, *Sulga*, *Sulgar*, a River of *Gallia Narbonenſis*; which ariſeth in the County of *Vendoſmois* in *Provence*, and falls into the *Rhoſne* above *Avignon*, but very near it; at a Town called *Pont-Sorge*.

Sozia, *Syria*.

Sozia, *Numantia Nova*, *Soria*, a City of *New Caſtile*; not above one League beneath the Ruins of the antient and celebrated *Numantia*: ſeated in the Mountains, well peopled, and having belonging to it a very large Juriſdiction. It ſtands twelve Leagues from *Baubula* to the South-Weſt, and eight from *Tarazona* to the North-Weſt.

Sozitæ, an antient people, mentioned by *Pliny*, as neighbouring upon *India*; and living altogether upon Fiſh.

Sozlingo. See *Silly-Iſlands*.

Sozrento, *Sorrento*, *Surrentum*, *Surentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbiſhops See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of the *Hither Principato*; twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is ſeated in a fruitful Plain; and though very antient, (being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Livy*) yet in a good Eſtate. Long. 38. 20. Lat. 40. 33.

Soſteropolis, *Soteropolis*, a ruined ſmall City, which ſtood near *Nicomedia* in *Bithynia*, in *Aſia Minor*; where according to *Zonaras*, died *Conſtantine the Great* of Poyſon.

Soubiac, or *Subiac*, a ſmall Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the Dominions of the Pope. It ſtands upon

upon the River *Teverone*: and is noted for an Abbey of the Order of S. *Benedict*, who did himſelf chooſe a Retreat here.

Soully, or *Seulley*, a Town in the Dukedom *de Bar* in *Lorain*.

Soul, *Sous*, a Kingdom in the Eaſt part of *Bile-dulgerid* in *Africa*; under the King of *Morocco*.

Soule, a Territory in the *Pais des Baſques* in *France*: Honoured with the Title of a Viſcounty. The chief Town in it, is *Mauleon de Soule*.

Soumel, a Town in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*, towards the *Ganges*.

The Sound. See *Sund*.

Sour. See *Tyre*.

Soure, *Sura*, a River in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; called by the *Germans* **Saur**, by the *French* *Soure*. It ariſeth near *Baſtoigne*; eight Leagues from *Luxemburg*; and being increaſed with ſome ſmaller Rivers, watereth *Dietkirch*: beneath which, it receives the *Ur* from *Viande* to the North; then paſſeth to *Echternach* and *Waſſer-bilch*; where it falls into the *Moſelle* two Leagues above *Trier* to the South.

Souri, a Province of *Turcomania*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Sourie, the ſame with *Zurieh*.

Souriquois, a Tribe of the unconquered Salvages of *New France*, in *North America*.

Souriſtan, the ſame with *Syria*.

Souſos, a people of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Souſter, *Suſa*, the Capital of *Chuſiſtan* in the Kingdom of *Perſia*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Bagdad* to the Eaſt; now in a flouriſhing State.

Southampton, *Clauſentum*, *Antonia*, *Magnus Portus*, *Triſantonum Portus*, a ſmall City in the County of *Hantſhire*, ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the River *Anton*, or *Hampton*, (which comes from *Winchеſter*, and here falls into the great Bay of *Southampton*;) ten Miles from *Winchеſter* to the South. This was a *Roman* Fort called *Clauſentum*, and ruined by the *Danes* in 980. Alſo plundered and burnt by the *French* under *Edward* III. and rebuilt in the Reign of *Richard*. It is a ſtrong, rich, populous, well traded City; fenced with a double Ditch, ſtrong Walls, and many Turrets; for the Defence of the Haven, it has a ſtrong Caſtle built by *Richard* II. The Haven is capable of Ships of good Burthen, up to the Key: and lies oppoſite to *Jerſey*, *Garnſey*, and *Normandy*. There are now five Pariſh Churches in this City. *Henry* VI. granted it a Mayor, and made it a County, in 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* (that celebrated Warriour) was its firſt Secular Earl, in 1338. (The Biſhops of *Winchеſter* being before reputed to be Earls of *Southampton*; and ſo ſtyled in the Statutes of the *Garter* made by *Henry* VIII.) *William Fitz-William* Lord Admiral, in 1547. *Thomas Wriothſley* (Lord Chancellour) was created the third Earl by *Edward* VI. to whom ſucceeded three of his Poſterity. The laſt died in 1667. In 1675. *Charles* II. created *Charles Fitz Roy* (eldeſt Son to the Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*) Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chicheſter*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

Southwark, a large Borough in the County of *Surrey*, and the Hundred of *Brixton*; oppoſite to *London*, on the other ſide of the *Thames*; and under the Juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor of *London*; yet enjoying ſeveral ancient Privileges peculiarly to it ſelf, and repreſented in the Lower Houſe of Parliament by its own Burgeſſes. In the number of Inhabitants and Buildings, it exceeds moſt Cities; notwithſtanding its Loſſes by many great Fires. *S. Thomas's Hoſpital*, founded by the Citizens of *London*, ſtands here.

Southwell, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Thurgarton*, of good Antiquity: upon a Rivulet, falling not far off into the *Trent*. Adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Southwould, *Sowold* or *Swold*, a ſmall Corporation and Sea-Port Town in the County of *Suffolk*; famous for the many Rendezvouzes of the *Engliſh* Fleets, when ever we have had any Wars with the *Hollanders*: eſpecially for two great Naval Victories obtained againſt them in the Bay of this Town; the firſt, *June* 3, 1665. the ſecond, *May* 28. 1672. Both under the Conduct of King *James* II. as Lord Admiral of *England*, under his Brother *Charles* II. of Bleſſed and Pious Memory. It is a ſtrong and pleaſant Town in the Hundred of *Blithing*, upon a Cliff; with the Sea to the Eaſt, the River *Blithe* (over which there is a Draw-Bridge) to the Weſt, and a Bay of its own name to the South, called *Swold's Bay*; made by the ſhooting forth chiefly of *Baſton Neſs*, the moſt *Eaſtern* Point of *England*. The Cliff hath ſeveral Pieces of Ordinance, planted upon it.

Sowe, the River upon which *Stafford* is ſituated.

Sowtham, a Market Town in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Knightlow*.

Spa, a ſmall Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, in the *Low Countries*; famed for its Medicinal Mineral Waters.

Spahan. See *Hiſpaam*.

Spain, *Hiſpania*, is one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdoms in *Europe*, called heretofore *Heſperia* and *Iberia*. It is ſeparated from *France* towards the North-Eaſt by the *Pyrenean* Hills; on all other ſides ſurrounded by the *Mediterranean Sea*, the *Streights of Gibraltar*, and the *Atlantick Ocean*: ſo that it lies in the form of a vaſt *Peninſula*, joined to *France* by a Neck of eighty *Spaniſh* Leagues over. Called by the Natives *La Eſpanna*, by the *French* *L' Eſpagne*, by the *Italians* *La Spagna*, by the *Engliſh* **Spain**, by the *Poles* **Hiſpanska**, by the *Germans* **Spanien**, and by the *Dutch* **Spangien**. Its greateſt length from Eaſt to Weſt is one hundred and ninety *German* Miles; or five hundred *Italian*. Its circuit two thouſand four hundred and eighty *Italian* Miles; taking in the Creeks and Windings of the Sea and Mountains, it is two thouſand eight hundred and ſixteen Miles; the leaſt of which Computations, is four hundred and ſixty Miles greater than *France* was forty years agone. The ancient Geographers with one conſent affirm, *That it abounded with whatſoever the Ambition or Needs of Men required; full of Men and Horſes; all over repleniſhed with Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſs, Iron, and Lead, (white and black;) had Corn, Wine, and Oyl in abundance: in ſhort, ſo extremely fruitful, that if any place for want of Water was leſs uſeful, yet even there Hemp and Flax thrived very well.* It was in thoſe days the *Weſt-Indies* of the World, and like them the Store-Houſe of the ancient Treaſures. The Ancients divided it into three great parts; called by them *Tarraconenſis*, *Betica*, and *Luſitania*. Firſt, *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis* was the greateſt of the three, and the moſt Eaſtern. On the Eaſt bounded by the *Pyrenean* Hills; on the North by the Bay of *Biſcay*; on the Weſt by the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Luſitania*; on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and *Betica*. Secondly, *Hiſpania Betica* was the moſt Southern part; bounded on the Eaſt and South by the former in part, and by the Ocean; on the Weſt and North by the ſame Ocean and *Luſitania*. Thirdly, *Hiſpania Luſitanica* was the moſt Weſtern part; extended upon the Ocean between *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, and *Hiſpania Betica*. The very ancient Hiſtory of this

this Country is either fabulous or loſt. The *Phœnicians* may juſtly be ſuppoſed to have been the firſt Civilizers of it, and the Founders of the moſt ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus* and *Strabo* affirm. After theſe (who ſettled moſtly in *Bætica*) the *Grecians* followed; who from *Marſeille* ſent many Colonies into *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next; who about forty years after they were by the *Romans* diſpoſſeſſed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*, (in the end of the firſt *Punick* War about the year of *Rome* 512;) by the Iſle of *Gades* (which was theirs before) entered *Spain*; and in leſs than twenty years (under *Amilcar*, *Aſdrubal* and *Hannibal*, the Son of *Amilcar*) deſtroyed *Saguntum*; built *New Carthage*; conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far the *Pyrenean* Hills, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; and might eaſily have ſubdued the reſt; but that *Hannibal* choſe rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and ruin *Rome* by an Invaſion of *Italy*. The Jealouſie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his Deſigns in *Italy*; and the *Roman* Fortunes prevailed in *Spain* too, under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the year of *Rome* 545. The People having been broken by the *Carthaginian*, ſubmitted the more willingly and eaſily to the *Romans*; and continued under them till about the year of Chriſt 400, when *Gundericus* (King of the *Vandals*) firſt conquered them. The *Goths* followed theſe; and in 418, ſet up a Kingdom; which in time extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. This Kingdom continued under thirty one Princes, till 724; when the *Moors* came in, and after a Fight of ſeven Days continuance prevailed againſt the *Goths*, and forced *Spain*. They brought over fifty thouſand Families of *Moors* and *Jews*; and ſo fixed themſelves here, that though they were in a ſhort time cantoned into a ſmall Kingdom; and the *Spaniards* with the remainders of the *Goths* (who had ſecured themſelves in the Mountains and other places of difficult acceſs) by the help of the *French*, made a gainful and prevailing War upon them; yet they could not be intirely ſubdued before 1492. In after times it is hard to ſay, whether the good Fortunes or ill Government of the *Spaniards* have contributed moſt to the ruin of this once moſt potent Kingdom. For firſt *Ferdinando* and *Iſabella* in 1492, expelled out of *Spain* one hundred and ſeventy thouſand Families of the *Jews*. *Philip* II. in 1610. expelled nine hundred thouſand *Moors*. And *America* being found in the mean time, the numbers of *Spaniards* that paſſed thither is unknown. *Philip* I. ſucceeded in 1504: The firſt Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who reigned in *Spain*. *Charles* V. his Son in 1516. *Philip* II. in 1556. *Philip* III. in 1598. *Philip* IV. in 1621. *Charles* II. the preſent King began his Reign in *September* 1665, being then an Infant. This Kingdom is now divided into fifteen Kingdoms or Provinces, *viz.* 1. *Navarre*. 2. *Biſcay*. 3. *Guipuſcoa*. 4. *Leon* and *Oviedo*. 5. *Gallicia*. 6. *Corduba*. 7. *Granada*. 8. *Murcia*. 9. *Toledo*. 10. *Caſtile*. 11. *Portugal*. 12. *Valentia*. 13. *Catalonia*. 14. The Kingdom of *Majorca*. 15. And the Kingd. of *Arragon*. Which are at this day all reduced under three Crowns or Governments, *Caſtile*, *Portugal*, and *Arragon*. The Religion profeſſed is ſtrict *Roman Catholick*; eſpecially ſince the introducing the Inquiſition by *Pedro Gonſales de Mendoza*, Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, in 1478. The Chriſtian Faith was taught this Nation very early by S. *James*, or more probably by S. *Paul*. *Arianiſm* entered with the *Goths*, and continued till 588. They never heard of the *Roman* Rites till after 1083: when a *Frenchman* being made Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service; and was at firſt oppoſed in it by all the other Prelates and People. It had been well for *Spain*, if it had never been received: ſeeing it has coſt that Nation ſo many of its People; no leſs than three thouſand Families having been deſtroyed by the Inquiſition in one Dioceſe in three years: not to mention the loſs of the United Netherlands, and the ruin of *Flanders*. The Cities of *Spain* are too numerous to be here inſerted.

New Spain, *Hiſpania Nova*, is a conſiderable Country in North *America*; called by the *Spaniards la Nueva Eſpanna*, and ſometimes *el Mexico*, from its Capital City. It contains all that ſpace of Land between the North and the South Sea, that lies between the *Terra Firma* (or Streight of *Panama*) to the Eaſt, and *Florida* to the Weſt; which by the *Indians* was called *Anahuac*; that is, *The Land by the Water*. It extends from fifteen deg. of Latitude to twenty ſix excluſively; in breadth ſix hundred *Italian* Miles, in length twelve hundred. The Air is very temperate (tho ſituate wholly in the *Torrid Zone*) by reaſon of the frequent Showers which fall in *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; (their hotteſt Months in the year) and alſo by reaſon of the Sea Breezes. It is abundantly inriched with inexhauſtible Mines of Gold, Silver, Braſs and Iron: has great plenty of Coco-Nuts, Cochineel, Wheat, Barley, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Cherries, Apples, and Pears, Cattle and Fowl: but it has few Grapes, and no Wine. Their Seed time is in *April* or *May*; their Harveſt in *October*: in the Low Countries they ſow in *October*, and reap in *May*. This Kingdom had Kings of its own, from 1332, to 1520: about two years before which, *Francis Cortez*, a *Spaniard*, entered it with eleven Ships, and five hundred and fifty Men; by help of which he ſacked the Town of *Pontonchon*, defeated by his Cannon and Horſe forty thouſand naked *Indians*, (who came to revenge this Injury;) and in 1531, took the City of *Mexico*, *Aug.* 13. and put an end to the *Indian* Empire. The Provinces of this vaſt Kingdom, are 1. *Panuco*. 2. *Mechuacan*. 3. *Mexicana*. 4 *Tlaſcala*. 5 *Guaxaca*. And the 6. *Jucatan*. Governed by a Viceroy under the King of *Spain*; who from this Acceſſion to his *European* Dominions uſes the Royal Stile of *Hiſpaniarum Rex*.

Spalatro, *Salo*, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, *Palatium Diocleſiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*; called by the *Italians*, *Spalato*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Spla*. It is very ſtrong, rich, and populous; and an Archbiſhops See, ſeated upon the *Adriatick*; (upon which it has a large and ſafe Haven) thirty five Miles from *Sebenico*. Long. 40. 54. Lat. 44. 00. This City grew up out of the Ruins of *Salona*; which ſtood four Miles more to the North. And in 1420, deſtroyed an Army of the *Turks*, which was ſent againſt it. The Learned Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels, pag. 15. has given a large account of the Site of this City; and a little lower, pag. 19. of the City of *Salona*, the Mother of *Spalato*. The Emperour *Diocleſian* was a Native of *Salona*: who building himſelf a Palace in this place, (whence the name *Spalatro* might be occaſioned by an eaſie corruption,) the other, (*Salona*) grew by time neglected. It is commanded by a Fortreſs, upon an Hill, without the Gate; in which the *Venetians* keep the leſſer Garriſon, becauſe they make ſure of the Fortreſs of *Cliſſa*, by which the paſſage lies out of *Turky* to *Spalatro*. The Walls of *Dioclefian's* Palace you have yet ſtanding; and the little Temple, which he built in the middle of it, has become the Cathedral Church. It is ſituated in a fruitful Country.

Spalding, a Market Town in the diviſion of *Holland*, in *Lincolnſhire*; and the Hundred of *Ellow*; upon the *Weland*. Well built and traded; though not far from the *Waſhes*.

Spandow, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquiſate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel* (where it enter-

tains the *Sprebe*:) two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the Weſt, and about ſix from *Brandenburgh* to the Eaſt; well fortified; yet taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in 1631.

Sparta. See *Miſitra*.

Spenderobi, *Spenderobii*, *Spenderovia*, a City of *Servia*; called by the *Turks*, *Semender*; by the *Hungarians*, *Sendrew*, or *Zendrew*, and *Zendrin*; by the *Italians*, *Sandria*. It is a Biſhops See; thought to be *Ptolemy's Singidunum*: and ſtands about ſix *German* Miles from *Belgrade* to the Eaſt upon the *Danube*, fourteen from *Temeſwar* to the South. The *Turkiſh* Governour of *Servia* reſides for the moſt part in this City. Taken in this War by the Imperialiſts amidſt their other Conqueſts in *Hungary*: and retaken by the *Turks* by ſtorm, *Sept.* 1690.

Spilsby, a Market Town in *Lincolnſh.* in the Hundred of *Bullingbrook*.

Spinola, a Seignory in the Neighbourhood of *Montferrat*, the *Milany*, and the States of *Genoua*, in *Italy*: Honoured with the Title of a Marquiſate.

Spire, *Spira*, *Nemetes*, *Noviomagus*, *Nemetus*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *Speyr*; by the *French*, *Spire*; by the *Italians*, *Spira*. It is a Free and Imperial City, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*; in the Dioceſe of *Spire*, but not ſubject to the Biſhop. This great, rich, populous City is Free; but under the Protection of the Elector Palatine, and the Biſhop under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. It ſtands in the middle between *Strasburgh* to the South, and *Mentz* to the North; fifty *German* Miles from either, and fifteen from *Heidelberg* to the North-Weſt. The Imperial Chamber (which was firſt inſtituted at *Francfort* in 1495, by *Maximilian* I.) In 1530, was by *Charles* V. removed to *Spire*; and has been ever ſince in this City. Of old called *Nemetum*; and in 1082. being ſo far by its (then) Biſhop enlarged, as to incloſe the Village of *Spire* neighbouring upon it, took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in 1011, by *Conrade* the Emperour; in which are the Tombs of eight of the *German* Emperours; to wit, *Conrade* II. (who gave the Town of *Brunchſol*, and all the Territory of *Brusingow* to this Biſhoprick about the year 1030;) *Henry* III. his Son (who finiſhed the Cathedral, begun by his Father;) *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. *Philip*, *Rodolph* I. *Adolp* of *Naſſaw*, and *Albert* I. The Emperours which granted Privileges to this City were, *Charles* IV. *Rodolphus* I. *Albert*, *Lewis*, *Wenceſlaus*, *Frederick* III. and *Maximilian* II. Near it *Philip* the *Suabian*, beat *Otho* the *Saxon*, in 1202. In a Diet here held in 1526, the Peace of Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed; which when it was endeavoured to be Repealed in a ſecond Diet here held in 1529, ſeveral of the *German* Princes Proteſted againſt the Repeal, and were thence called Proteſtants. *Jeſſes* the firſt Biſhop was preſent in the Council of *Cologne*, in 346. This City was taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*; who demoliſhed all its Outworks, becauſe he was not willing to ſpare ſo many Men out of his Army, as were neceſſary for a Garriſon to it: by which the *Germans* the more eaſily recovered it in 1635. It received a *French* Garriſon in *Sept.* 1688, who have demoliſhed it ſince. The Imperial Chamber conſiſts of fifteen Counſellors, (eight Roman Catholicks, and ſeven Proteſtants;) two Preſidents, (a Roman Catholick, and a Proteſtant;) and the Biſhop as the Principal Judge. In 1675. the Elector of *Treves* ſucceeded to the Biſhoprick.

Spiritu Santo, *Spiritus Sanctus*, a ſmall City; which is the Capital of a Prefecture in *Braſil*, under the *Portugueſe*. Sixty *Spaniſh* Leagues from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South. §. There is a River in the Kingdom of *Monomotapa*, in *Africa*, which diſcharges itſelf into the *Æthiopick* Ocean at *Cabo de S. Nicolo*, of this name: called by the *Portugueſe*, *Rio de lo Spiritu Santo*.

Spirlinga, a ſmall Town in *Sicily*; which was the only place in that Iſland, innocent of that bloody and infamous Conſpiracy, called the *Sicilian* Veſpers.

Spirnazza, *Panyaſus*, a River of *Macedonia*; which falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *Durazzo*, and the River *Aſpro*, (which laſt falls into the ſame Sea,) twenty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the North. Some call it *Aſpro Spirnazza*: others *Spirnazza*, *Arzenza*.

Spittoberg, an Univerſity in *Brandenburgh*, founded in 1544.

Spitzberg, *Spitzbergæ*, *Regio Arctica*, or the Sharp Mountains, as the Name ſignifies; is a large Country, and a part of the *Artick* Continent: between *Nova Zembla* to the Eaſt, and *Greenland* to the Weſt; which are yet not near it by three hundred Miles. It was called thus by the *Dutch*, upon their diſcovering it in 1596. the *Engliſh* call it *New-Land*: others *Spitzelberg*. It extends to deg. 80. of North Latitude. Whether it be an Iſland, or joyned to any Continent, is unknown to the *Europeans*: extreme cold, without one Village in it; only ſome parts are frequented by the *Dutch*, who Fiſh for Whales; and find ſome two hundred foot long. Here are a great number of Bears, (black and white) Foxes, and Sea-Geeſe.

Split, the ſame with *Spalatro*.

Splugen, *Splugue*, *Speluca*, the higheſt Mountain amongſt the *Grijons*; a part of the *Rhetian Alpes*; upon which there was once a ſtrong Caſtle, near the Lower Branch of the *Rhine*, about eight Miles from *Cleven* to the North.

Spoleti, *Spoletum*, *Spoletium*, is a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*: called *Spoleto*, and *Spolete*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name. It ſtands in the Province of *Umbria*, or *Ombria*; partly on an Hill, partly in a Valley upon the River *Teſſino*; thirteen Miles from *Foligno* to the North-Eaſt, forty five from *Rome* to the North, and ſixty two from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Biſhops See, immediatly under the Pope; and a City of great Antiquity: having defended it ſelf very well againſt *Hannibal* in the ſecond *Punick* War. In 1234. here was a Council held under Pope *Gregory* IX. for the Recovery of the Holy Land. The ſame year, the Biſhop's See was tranſlated hither from *Spello*. In ſeven hundred and forty, it was beſieged by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*; and reduced to great Extremities. In 1155, *Frederick Barboroſſa*, took, plundered, and burnt it, for violating his Ambaſſadors and corrupting his Coin. In 1583, here was a Synod held by its Biſhop. It ſhows ſome ſtately Ruines of an Amphitheatre, a Temple and a Palace of the Kings of the *Gothe*, who made it their Reſidence.

Il Ducato di Spoleto, *Spoletanus Ducatus*, is a very large Province of *Italy*; called of old *Umbria*, of latter times *Ombria*: And a Dukedom, from the time that *Longinus* (the *Greek Exarch* of *Ravenna*, after the recalling *Narſes*) inſtituted Dukes for the Government of this Province. The *Lombards* made a Conqueſt of it, under *Alboinus*, (one of their Kings) in 571. But they left it under Dukes ſtill; one of which in 740, joyning with Pope *Gregory*, and rebelling againſt his Maſter *Luitprandus*, drew a War upon the Province. In 876. *Charles the Bald* (one of the *Caroline* Princes) made *Guido*, a Deſcendent of *Charles the Great*, Duke of *Spoleto*; whoſe Poſterity in thirteen Deſcents enjoyed it to 1193. How, or when, this Province fell under the Pope I know not;

not; but it bore the Title of a Dukedom under them, till 1440: when it reassumed its ancient Name of *Ombria*. See *Leander Albertus*.

Sponheim, *Sponheimensis Comitatus*, a County in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; between the *Moselle* and the *Nave* (which last falls into the *Rhine*) four *German* Miles beneath *Mentz*. The fourth part of it is under the Marquess of *Baden*; the rest has been under the Electors Palatine, ever since 1416: when it came to that Family by the Marriage of *Isabella* (Heiress of it) with *Robert* Elector Palatine. The principal places in it are *Creutznach*, *Simmeren*, and *Birkenfeld*.

Sporades, the scattered Islands towards *Candia*, in the *Archipelago*: so called in opposition to the *Cyclades*, which lye together in the form of a Circle. The *Romans*, *Saracens*, and the *Corsairs*, with the present Masters the *Turks* of them, by their several devastations have reduced these once flourishing retreats into a poor condition. There are always some *Greeks* upon them.

Spree, *Sprewe*, *Spra*, *la Sprebe*, *Spreha*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Bohemia*; and flowing through *Lusatia*, watereth *Bautzen*, *Cottwitz*, and *Luben*; then entering *Brandenburgh*, falls by *Berlin* into the *Havel* at *Spandow*; which last ends in the *Elbe* at *Havelburg*.

Sprotaw, *Sproravia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Glogaw*; upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Bober*. Four Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

Spurnhead, *Ocelis*, a Cape or Promontory in *Yorkshire*, at the Mouth of the *Humber*.

Squillaci, *Scyletium*, *Scillaceum*, a small City of great Antiquity; called by *Ptolemy*, *Scilacium*; *Pliny*, *Scylaceum*: and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reggio*; in the *Farther Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; to which there belongs a Bay, upon the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. This City stands sixty five Miles from *Regio* to the North-East, fifty five from *Rossano* to the South: and has not above three hundred Houses in it. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48. It was an *Athenian* Colony; and one of the most considerable Cities belonging to the *Bruttii* in *Magna Græcia*.

Stade, *Statio*, *Stada*, a City in the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, near the *Elbe*; anciently a Free Imperial City, and a Hanse Town; but now subject to the Duke of *Breme*. It stands upon a small River, called *Schwinge*; (which a little lower falls into the *Elbe*) seven *German* Miles from *Hamburgh* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North. A very strong Town. Taken in 1676, by the Duke of *Brunswick*. In 1680, it was restored by the Treaty concluded at *Zell* to the *Swedes*; under whom it was before put by the Treaty of *Munster*.

Stallanger, *Stavandria*, *Stafangria*, *Stavangria*, a City of *Norway*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Dronthem*; and has a large safe Harbor upon the *German* Ocean. It stands in the Prefecture of *Bergen*; ninety Miles from *Bergen* to the South, and sixty from the *Baltick* Sea. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

Stallarda, a Town not far from *Saluzzes* in *Piedmont*; made remarkable by the Battel between the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, and the *French*, on the eighteenth of *August* 1690, in which the former retired with loss.

Staffordshire, *Staffordia*, *Cornavi*, a County in the middle of *England*. Bounded on the North by *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*, (where a Stone shews the point in which these three Countries meet;) on the East by *Derbyshire*, cut off by the *Dove* and *Trent*; on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*; and on the West by *Shropshire*. It represents a Lozenge in its form: its length being forty four Miles from North to South, and its breadth twenty seven; the whole Circumference one hundred and forty seven: containing one hundred and thirty Parishes, and eight Market Towns. For Springs, Brooks and Rivers, besides the *Trent*, it hath the *Dove* (which partly separates it from *Derbyshire*) the *Churnet*, the *Blithe*, the *Line*, the *Tean*, the *Sowe*, the *Penk*, the *Mansfold*, and several others; over which are reckoned in all twenty four Stone-bridges. Here is plenty of Lime, Marble, Timber, Stone for building, and game; with some Alabaster, and Salt-springs. The Air is good, and very healthful; cold, especially towards the North; in which part the Earth also is barren. The middle is more level, but full of Woods. The South is fruitful, producing Corn, and Grass in abundance, Coals, and Mines of Iron. And so great formerly was the number of Parks and Warrens in this County, that most Gentlemens Seats were attended by both. This County takes its name from *Stafford*, the principal Town in it; anciently called *Betheny*. Built by *Edward* the Elder. Incorporated by King *John*: on the East and South walled. Trenched by its own Barons, the other two sides being secured by a Lake of Water: the River *Sowe* runs on the East and West of the Town, and is covered with a Bridge. It hath two Parish Churches, a Free-school, and many good Buildings. *Edward* VI. confirmed and enlarged their Charter. Its Long is 18. 40. Lat. 53. 20. In the year 1357, one *Ralph* was created the first Earl of *Stafford*; whose Posterity in twelve Descents enjoyed that Honor to the year 1639: when it was finally extinguished in the Person of *Henry Stafford*. In 1640, *Charles* I. revived this Honour by conferring it upon Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*; who was then married to one of the Daughters of the last Earl of *Stafford*. He was Beheaded *Dec.* 7. 1680. in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. But the Title revived under K. *James* II. in *Henry* his Son, the present Earl of *Stafford*. See the Natural History of this County, written by Dr. *Robert Plott*, with the same extraordinary Art and Elaborateness which is peculiar to him.

Stagira, an ancient Town, famous for being the Native place of the Philosopher *Aristotle*, thence entitled *Stagirita*) in the Kingdom of *Macedonia*; called afterwards *Libanova* by some, and yet said to be extant.

Stagno, *Stagnum*, a small City in *Dalmatia*; and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*; from which it stands thirty Miles to the North, upon the *Adriatick*: which affords it the Convenience of an Harbour. This Town belongs to the Republick of *Ragusa*.

Stainmore-Hill, an exceeding Stony Hill, (as the Northern use of the word *Stain* signifies) in the County of *Westmorland*: Remarkable for a Stone-Cross, said anciently to have been erected for a Boundary betwixt the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; upon a Peace concluded betwixt *William* the Conqueror, and *Malcholm* King of *Scotland*. The Arms of *England* were displayed upon the South-side of it, and those of *Scotland* on the North.

Stalemura, *Anemurium*, a City in *Cilicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; called by others *Anemura*: a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*: between *Antioch* to the West, and *Celendris* (now *Palapoli*) to the East: about forty four Miles from Cape *Cormachites*, in the North of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the North. *Mela* placeth it in the Borders of *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia*. Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

Stalimene

Stalimene, *Lemnos*, a conſiderable Iſland in the *Archipelago*; called by the Inhabitants, *Stilemnos*. It is one hundred and ſixty Miles in compaſs. At firſt under the *Venetians*; but ſince conquered by *Mahomet* II. Fifty Miles from *Agiomoros*, or the Coaſt of *Macedonia* to the Eaſt. It hath a conſiderable City of its own name: produces good Wine, and is well Cultivated. Famous for a Red Earth, called from it *Terra Lemnia*, and *Sigillata*; by which the *Ottoman* Port reaps a conſiderable revenue.

Stamboli, the *Turkiſh* Name of *Conſtantinople*.

Stametz, *Stametia*, a ſmall City in *Gothland*, a Province of *Sweden*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*; but now become a poor Village.

Stampalia, a conſiderable Iſland in the *Archipelago*, towards the Sea of *Scarpanto*: called anciently *Aſtypalæa*, and placed by *Strabo* in the number of the *Sporades*. It hath a City of its own name now, as before; when a Temple of great fame throughout *Greece* adorned it, which was conſecrated to the honour of *Apollo*. The principal Church is dedicated to S. *George*; and ſerved with the *Greek* rites, under the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Siphanto*, who ſome part of the year reſides at it. To the City belongs a Caſtle for its ſecurity, planted upon a Mountain: upon the Frontiſpiece of which the Arms of *Venice*, *France*, and *Thuſcany* appear diſplayed. This City is the ſole ſettlement in the Iſland; being, tho of a fruitful Soil, much in want of freſh Water.

Stanes, a large, well inhabited, and frequented Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Braughing*, with a Bridge over a River, leading into *Surrey*.

Stanford, *Stamford*, *Durobrivæ*, a Town of *Lincolnſhire*, in *Keſteven* diviſion, of good Antiquity: upon the River *Welland*, on the Borders of *Northampton*, and *Rutland* (with a part in each: but the chiefeſt in *Lincolnſhire*) which is great and well peopled; having about ſeven Pariſh Churches, and ſeveral Bridges over the River; being expanded on both its ſides. The *Roman High Dike*, *or Way*, leadeth to the North from this Town. The Houſes are built of Free-ſtone; the Streets fair and Large, and begirt with a Wall. It hath the honour to be a Corporation, repreſented in the lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes. And in its Neighbourhood, ſtands a ſtately Seat and Park of the Earl of *Exeter*, called *Burleigh* Houſe. In the Reign of *Edward* III. part of the Students of *Oxford*, (upon a quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men) ſettled for ſome time in this Town; who erected a College here (its Ruins are yet remaining,) and would not return to *Oxford* till compelled by a Proclamation: whence aroſe that Statute of the Univerſity, enjoyning every one by Oath at the taking of Batchelors Degree, not to profeſs Philoſophy at *Stamford*. In 1628, *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*, was created Earl of *Stamford*; and ſucceeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in 1673.

Stanhope, *Stainthorp*, or *Staindrop*, a Market Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in *Darlington Wapentake*: upon a rivulet, running into the *Tees*.

Market-Stanton, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire* in the Hundred of *Gartree*.

Stargard, *Urbs Vetus*, a City of *Holſtein*. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 55. 06.

Stargart, *Stargardia*, a City of *Germany*, in the *Further Pomerania* (the Capital of which it is) upon the River *Ihna*; under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; five *German* Miles from *Stetin* to the Eaſt. It is a Hanſe Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

Staten-Eylandt, a ſmall Rocky Iſland, diſcovered by the *Dutch* in 1594. to the Eaſt of *Weigat's* Streights, near that Coaſt of *Moſcovy*, called by them *New Holland*. Not above one League long, and two in Circuit. Some pieces of fine clear Chryſtal were found about the Rocks. The *Duteh* gave it this Name to ſignifie an Iſland of their *States*.

Stavelo, *Stabile*, *Stabulum*, a Monaſtery in the Dioceſe of *Utrecht*; between the Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*, and the Low-Countries; three *German* Miles from *Limburgh* to the South. There belongs to the Abbat a Territory; which lies between the Biſhoprick of *Leige*, and the Dukedom of *Limburgh* and *Luxemburgh*.

Stavern, *Stavera*, a ſmall City of *Friſeland*, under the United Provinces in *Weſtergow*, upon the *Zuyder Zee*; four *German* Miles from *Enchuſen* to the North, and ſix from *Vollenhove* to the South-Weſt. It is a Sea-Port Town, included in the Hanſe League: of old the Seat of the Kings of *Friſeland*.

Steenberg, *Stenebergа*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, under the *Dutch*; and belonging particularly to the Prince of *Orange*.

Steenwick, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Yſſel*, in the *United Netherlands*; upon the River *Aa*, in the Borders of Weſt *Friſeland*: ſeventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and ſeven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the Eaſt. Taken by *Alexander Farneſe* Duke of *Parma* by *Scalade*; and by the *French* in 1672; but deſerted ſoon after.

Stegeborg, *Stegeburgum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Oſtrogothia*; with a Port or Harbour on the *Baltick* Sea, under the King of *Sweden*: ſixteen Miles from *Norcoping* to the Eaſt.

Stella, a Mountain in *Galatia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; near the City of *Ancyra*; called by the *Turks*, *Almadag*. This is very remarkable for the Defeat of two great Princes in their times; *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey* the Great, ſixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour: and *Bajazet* I. (Emperor of the *Turks*) here beaten and taken with his Son *Muſa*, by *Tamerlane* the Great, in 1397. Which Victory, if it had been followed by a vigorous Attack from all the Chriſtian Princes united, might (by the Bleſſing of God) have put an end to the *Ottoman* Family then.

Stenay, *Stenæum*, *Stenacum*, a ſtrong City in the Dukedom of *Lorain*; ſometimes called *Stathenay*. It lies in the Dukedom of *Bar* upon the *Maes*: ſeven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and ſix from *Sedan* to the South. Taken by the *French* in 1654, and kept by them ever ſince; now annexed to *Champagne*.

Sterling, *Sterling*, a Town and County in *Scotland*, ſometimes called *Striveling*: on the North it has *Mentith* and *Fife*, on the South the *Cluyd*, on the Eaſt *Lothian*, and on the Weſt *Lenox*. It takes its Name from *Sterling*, a Town upon *Dunbritoun Fryth*. This Town was ſo ſtrong, that the Victorious *Engliſh* durſt not attempt it after their Victory at *Dunbar*. But it was taken afterwards by General *Monk* in 1654.

Stetin, *Stetinum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*; called by the *Germans*, *Szeecin*. It ſtands upon the *Oder*, over which it has a Bridge; and is divided by it into two equal parts: eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, and forty four from *Dantzick* to the South-Weſt. This City grew up after the Ruin of *Vineta* (in the Iſle of *Uſedom*, ten Miles more to the North-Weſt) from a ſmall Village, to that greatneſs it now enjoys, by becoming the Seat of the Dukes of *Pomerania*; who lived here many

many Ages in a Caſtle of an elegant and noble Structure. *Otho* (the Father of *Barnimus* I. Founder of the Line of *Stetin*) removed hither in 1345. This Family continued the Poſſeſſion of it till 1630; when *Guſtavus Adolphus* coming before it with an Army, obtained an admiſſion partly by force, and partly by the terror of his Arms: *Bogiſlaus*, the laſt of that Line, dying ſoon after. The Right of the Succeſſion undoubtedly belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*: but the *Swedes* being in Poſſeſſion, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munſter*, and kept this City till the year 1677. When the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, coming before it with a powerful Army, after a tedious Siege took it. In 1679, by the Treaty of S. *Germaine*, it was reſtored to the *Swedes*; who are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong place. See *Pomerania*. It had been before attempted by the Imperial and *Brandenburgh* Forces united, in 1659: and baffled the deſigns of thoſe great Princes. *Olearius*. Long. 43. 45. Lat. 53. 27.

Stevenedge, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire* in the Hundred of *Broadwater*.

Steyning or *Stening*, a Market Town and Borough in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Bramber* Rape: Having the privilege of the Election of two Parliament Men.

Steyr, *Aſturis*, a City of *Auſtria*, four Miles from *Linz* to the South.

Stift, *Ditio*, a word in the *German* Tongue; which ſignifies a Dominion, Country, or Territory; and frequently joyned with the Names of places; as *Stift von Luick*, the Dominion of *Liege*.

Stiria, a Province of *Germany*; ſtiled by the Inhabitants, *die Steyer* or *Steyer-marck*; which was a part of the Old *Noricum*, (or *Upper Pannonia*) towards the *Muer*, and the *Drave*. It is bounded on the Eaſt by *Hungary*; on the North by *Auſtria*; on the Weſt by the Dioceſe of *Saltzburgh*, and *Carinthia*; and on the South by *Carniola*. The Capital of it is *Gratz*; the other Cities, *Colley*, *Kermend*, *Marcpurg*, *Petaw*, *Pruckam Muer*, and *Rakelſpurg*. *Canſa* belongs alſo to this Province; and reckoned to the *Lower Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the old Inhabitants of this Country; who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valeria* in Honor of a Daughter of *Dioclefian*, ſo called. It was at firſt a Marquiſate: and by *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, the Emperor, changed into a Dukedom. In length one hundred and ten Miles, in breadth ſixty: for the moſt part barren, being covered with the Spurs and Branches of the *Alpes*; and rich in nothing but Minerals. *Ottacar* (the laſt Duke of this Province) ſold it to *Leopold* the Fifth, Archduke of *Auſtria*; who bought it with a part of that vaſt Ranſom he extorted from *Richard* I. King of *England*, about the year 1193. Tho it has been ſince granted to ſome younger Brothers of that Family, yet it is now returned to the Emperor; and not likely to be any more diſmembred from the reſt of the Hereditary Countries. As to the Fertility of it, *Hoffman* differs from Dr. *Heylin*; who ſaith, *in Iron Mines it excels all the* European *Countries, and wants nothing that is uſeful; it abounding with Wine, Corn, Cattle, and Salt.*

Stirone, *Siſterio*, a ſmall River of *Lombardy*, in the Dukedom of *Parma*; which watering *Burgo di S. Domino*, falls into the *Taro*; four Miles above its fall into the *Po*.

Stives, *Thebæ*, a City once of great Renown, but now a poor Village in *Greece*; fifty Miles from *Athens* to the North; *Sophianus* calls it *Thiva*. The *Turks* abandoned it after the taking of *Athens*, to collect their Strength into one Body at *Negropont*. Whereupon General *Moroſini* in 1687, poſſeſſed himſelf of it. But finding it of little uſe to keep, he razed the Fortifications, which were in great part ruined before; and abandoned it alſo. See *Thebæ*.

Stockbridge, a Market Town and Borough in the County of *Southampton*, and the Hundred of *Kingsomborn*, upon the River *Teſt*. Repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Houſe of Commons.

Stockholm, *Holmia*, is a very great City, and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; ſtanding in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*: Heretofore a place of ſmall conſideration; but having for the two laſt Ages enjoyed the Reſidence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and they having alſo much enlarged that Kingdom by their Conqueſts in *Poland*, *Germany*, and *Moſcovy*, it is now become a celebrated Mart, rich, and populous. It has a Royal Caſtle, a large and ſafe Port, upon the diſemhogure of the Lake *Meler*; ſecured by Forts, and from the weather ſo protected by Rocks, that the greateſt Veſſels may ride in the midſt of it without anchor or cable. It has a convenient Situation, (but being placed amongſt many Rocks juſt by it, the proſpect of it is not very taking) upon ſix ſmall Iſlands, joyned by Bridges of Wood to each other: the beſt Peopled, is called *Stockholm*, which denominates the City; alſo two large Suburbs, one on the North, and the other on the South. Tho it is a place of no ſtrength, yet *Chriſtian*, King of *Denmark*, could not take it, when he beſieged it in 1518. It ſtands eight *Swediſh* Leagues from *Upſal* to the South, five from the *Baltick* Sea to the Weſt, and eighty from *Dantzick* and *Copenhagen*. Long. 43 00. Lat. 60. 30. *Guſtavus Adolphus* and *Charles Guſtavus*, ſurnamed *Auguſtus*, Kings of *Sweden*, lye interred in a Church of this City: But the reſt of the Kings lie at *Upſal* and other places.

Stockpost or *Stopford*, a Market Town in *Cheſhire*, in the Hundred of *Macclesfield*, upon the River *Merſey*.

Stockton, a Market Town in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*. The Capital of a Ward.

Stoechades, *Liguſtides*, the Iſlands *Hyeres* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Provence*: in which the Knights of *Malta*, after their loſs of *Rhodes*, entertained thoughts of ſettling by the permiſſion of the King of *France*. The Monks had got footing upon them in *Caſſian's* time. There was a *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery ſtanding in the time of P. *Innocent* III. The Ancients mention the principal of them by the names of *Hiſpa*, *Prote*, *Pomponiana*, *Phenice*, *Sturnm*, &c. which now are called *Teſte de Can*, *Ribaudas*, *Ribaudon*, *Langouſtier*, &c. This laſt ſeem to expreſs their other ancient Name of *Liguſtides*, See *Hieres*.

Stoel-Weiſſemburg. See *Alba Regalis*.

Stokesley, a Market Town in the North-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Langbark*: well watered with freſh Streams.

Stolhoffen, *Stolhoffa*, a City or fortified Town in *Schwaben* in *Germany*; upon the *Rhine*, in the Marquiſate of *Baden*; two *German* Miles from *Hagenow* to the Eaſt, and three from *Strasburg* South-Eaſt.

Stolpe, *Stolpa*, a Town ſeated upon a River of the ſame Name in the *Further Pomerania*; three *German* Miles from *Lawenburg* in *Pomerania* to the Weſt, thirteen from *Colberg* to the Eaſt. It has an ancient Caſtle; ſubject to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

Stone, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirehill*, upon the *Trent*.

Stonehenge, *Mons Ambroſii*, a very venerable and ancient Monument in *Wiltſhire*, ſix Miles from *Salisbury*: conſiſting of three Crowns, or Ranks of huge

huge unwrought Stones, one within another: ſome of which are twenty eight Foot high, and ſeven broad; upon the tops there are others laid croſs and framed into them. Upon a large plain, ſcarce affording any other Stones at all in the circumferences of ſome Miles. Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſes the Art of the Ancients in making Stone of Sand and unctuous Cement, was employed in this Work: Becauſe theſe Stones ſeem too vaſt a load for Carriages.

Stormaren, *Stormaria*, a Province of *Holſtein*; bounded on the North by *Holſtein* properly ſo called; on the Eaſt by *Waggaren* and *Lawenburg*; and on the Weſt and South by *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*; cut off by the *Elbe*. Partly ſubject to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*. The principal Places in it are *Gluckſtad*, *Cremſen* and *Pinnenberg*, which are under the King of *Denmark*. Under the Duke are *Elmſhorn*, *Steinhorſt*, *Barnſted* and *Reinhorſt*. *Hamburg*, though ſubject to neither of theſe Princes, is reckoned within the Bounds of this Province by *John Bunon*.

Stow on the Wold, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Slaughter*. §. Another in the County of *Suffolk*; the Capital of its Hundred, upon the River *Orwell*: large and beautifully built, with a ſpacious lofty Church; And driving a great Trade in Stuffs.

Stralſund, *Sundæ*, a ſmall, but very ſtrong City in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, which has an Harbor over againſt the Iſle of *Rugen*: another towards *Gripſwald* and *Pomerania*, and a third looking toward *Dumgarten*, and the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*; being built in a Triangle. It ſtands five *German* Miles from *Gripſwald* to the North, ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Iſle of *Rugen*; ſecured by Marſhes, the Sea, and three well fortified Banks. Now one of the Hanſe Towns, but formerly a Free Imperial City, and a frequented Mart. Built by the *Danes*, in 1211: and being beſieged by Count *Walleſtein* for the Emperor, (who had ſubdued all the reſt of *Pomerania*) this ſmall place in 1629, called *Guſtavus Adolphus* into *Germany*; who reſcued it out of the Hands of the Imperialiſts, and became the Maſter of it; which was confirmed by the Peace of *Munſter*. In 1678, the Duke of *Brandenburgh* took and burnt this Town, not leaving out of above two thouſand Houſes, five hundred unruined by his Bombs and Fireworks. He took it upon a Capitulation: and the next year after, by the Treaty at *S. Germains*, it was reſigned to the *Swedes* again.

Straunitza, *Bœotia*, *Attica*, a part of *Greece*, the Capital of which is *Thebes*: it lies over againſt the Iſle of *Negropont*.

Strasburg, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alſatia* in *Germany*, called by the *Italians Argentina*: It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. And for many Ages a Free and Imperial City; ſeated upon the River *Ill*, (where it falls into the *Breuch*) one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-Bridge of vaſt length. Eight *German* Miles from *Briſach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Baſil*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. So very ancient, that it is ſaid to be built in the year of the World 1955: thirty three years before the Birth of *Abraham*: which tho it may be true, yet cannot be proved. *Tacitus* and *Cæſar* call it *Tribocorum* and *Tribocum*: *Ptolemy*, *Argentoratum*: other Latin Writers *Argentina*, and *Straburgum*. It is mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, as a Place which the *Slaughter of the Barbarians* (by *Julian* the Apoſtate) *had made famous*. The Victory here mentioned was in the year of Chriſt 357. In which, *Julian* overthrew ſix Barbarous Kings of the *Germans*; and took *Chodomomar* (the chief of them) Priſoner. In the year 378, *Gratianus* the Emperor gave the *Germans* another great Overthrow near this City. *Attila* King of the *Huns*, took and waſted this City about the year 451. *Childerick* King of the *Franks*, poſſeſſed himſelf of it in the year 478. S. *Amand* became the firſt Biſhop of this City in the year 643. *Henry* II. Emperor rebuilt this City in the year 1004. The Cathedral was built in the year 1207. In the year 1332, it ſuffered very much by inteſtine Diviſions, between the Nobility and Populacy. In 1522, the Reformation was firſt Preached; and in 1529, it was embraced. Whereupon the year following, this City entred a League with the Reformed Cantons for her Defence. In 1538, here was an Univerſity opened by the Senate, at the perſwation of *Jacobus Sturmius*, a learned Man, who flouriſhed that time in the City: which in 1566, was confirmed by *Maximilian* I. But in *September* 29. 1681, the preſent King of *France*, having before poſſeſſed himſelf of all the reſt of *Alſatia*, ſuddenly ſurprized this important Place (in a time of Peace when no Body ſuſpected it) and put an end to the Liberty of this great City. Long. 29. 25. Lat. 48. 25. *Hoffman*.

Stratford-ſtonp, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Newport*; in *Watling-ſtreet* Road, a Military High-way of the *Romans*, croſſing all the Country. This Town boaſts to be the *Luitdurum* of the *Romans*; and the place at which *K. Edward* the Elder, whilſt he fortified *Towceſter*, obſtructed the paſſage of the *Danes*. *K. Edward* I. for a memorial of his Queen *Eleanor*, whoſe Corps reſted here in their journey from *Lincolnſhire* to *London*, adorned it with a Beautiful Croſs. §. Another in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Barlickway*, upon the River *Avon*: over which it hath a large and fair Stone Bridge, with two Pariſh Churches: And is well inhabited.

Strathern, *Strathernia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*; between *Albany* and *Athole* to the North, *Perth* to the Eaſt, and *Menteith* to the Weſt and South. *Aberneath* is the Capital of it.

Strath-Navern, the moſt North-Weſtern County in *Scotland*; bounded on the North and Weſt by the Ocean, on the South by *Southerland*, and on the Eaſt by *Caithneſs*. It is all over run with Woods; filled with Mountains deſolate and cold, and of ſmall profit or regard.

Stratton, a Market Town in the County of *Cornwall*, The Capital of its Hundred.

Straubingen, *Auguſta Acilia*, *Servodurum*, *Straburga*, a City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which has a Bridge upon the *Danube*, ſix *German* Miles beneath *Ratisbone* to the Eaſt, and eleven from *Presburg* to the Weſt.

Strel, *Sargetia*, a River of *Walachia*, called *Iſtrig* by the *Germans*; in which *Decebalus* hid his Treaſures, when he was attacked by *Trajan*: it falls into the *Marell*, a River of *Tranſylvania*.

Strengnes, or *Strengenes*, *Strengeſia*, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Sudermania*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Upſal*; eight *Swediſh* Miles on the Lake of *Melar* from *Stockholm* to the Weſt, and three from *Torſa* to the Eaſt.

Church-Stretton, a Market Town in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of *Munſlow*.

Stretton, or *Strigna*, the ſame with *Sarum*.

Strigonia, *Gran*.

Strivali, or *Strophadi*, *Strophades*, two ſmall Iſlands in the *Ionian* Sea, South of *Zante*, and about thirty Miles from the Weſtern Coaſt of the *Morea*. The largeſt, not above three or four Miles in Circuit.

But

But extraordinary fertile in raſins and good fruits. Full of Springs. The *Caloyers* or *Grecian* Monks are the only People inhabiting it: whoſe Convent is built in the manner of a Fortreſs, with a Terraſs of Canon for their ſecurity againſt the *Corſaires* of *Barbary*. But ſeldom either the *Corſaires* or the *Turks* come here for any thing but water.

Stromboli, *Strongyle*, one of the *Lipari* Iſlands in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, on the North of *Sicily*: which caſts forth flames of Sulphure in ſome places continually; whileſt others produce Fruits and Cotton in plenty. It is ten Miles in circuit, and made memorable amongſt the Ancients by the Story of *Æolus*.

Stromona, *Strymon*, a River of *Thrace*, which ſprings from a part of the Mountain *Hæmus*; and ſeparating *Thrace* from *Macedonia*, falls into the *Archipelago*, at the Gulph of *Conteſſa*. In the Summer Seaſon the Cranes frequent it ſo notably, as to take the name of *Strymoniæ aves* from it. In the Winter they fly hence to the warm *Nile*: as *Lucan* ſays,

Deſeritur Strymon, tepido committere Nilo
Biſtonias conſuetus aves.

Strongoli, *Strongylum*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Hither Calabria*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Santa Severina*; and a Principality. Placed on a high Hill; three Miles from the *Ionian* Sea to the Weſt, eight from its Metropolis to the South-Eaſt, and thirteen from *Cortona* to the North: ſome believe it was of old called *Macallum*.

Strongyle. See *Stromboli*.

Strophades. See *Strivali*.

Stroud, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Biſley*, upon the Banks of a River of its own name, over which it hath a Bridge. This River hath the Virtue of giving the tincture of Scarlet. Many fulling Mills ſtand upon it for that uſe. The Town is well built, generally of Stone.

Struden, the Cataracts or precipitate Fall of the *Danube* in *Auſtria*, beneath *Linz*; the *Germans* call it *Seuvreſſel*.

Strumita, *Myra*, a City of *Lycia*; placed by *Strabo* in the Inland Parts, near the River *Lemyrus*, about two Miles from the Shoar; formerly a Biſhops See, now the Metropolis; having thirty ſix Suffragan Biſhops under its Archbiſhop. Long. 59. 40. Lat. 38. 25.

Stugart, *Stugardia*, *Stugartia*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*; the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wurtemburg*, and the Seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and a noble Caſtle: ſtands upon the River *Necker*; one *German* Mile from *Eſling* to the Weſt, and four from *Tubingen* to the North.

Stulingen, a Town and *Landgravate* in the Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*.

La Stura, *Stura*, two Rivers in *Lombardy*. The firſt in the Dukedom of *Monteferat*, which falls into the *Po* at *Ponteſtura*, four Miles beneath *Caſal*. The ſecond riſeth in *Savoy*, and running South, falls into the *Po* three Miles beneath *Turin* from the Weſt.

Sturbridge, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, and the Hundred of *Halfſhire*, upon the River *Stower*, over which it hath a Bridge: It is ſituated in a Flatt. There is a Free-ſchool, and a Library here.

Sturminſter-Newton, a Market Town in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Brownſell*. It ſtands upon, and hath a fair Stone-bridge over, the River *Stower*: ſhowing the reſts of an ancient Caſtle hard by, in which the *Kings* of the *Weſt-Saxons* kept their Reſidence.

Stymphalis, a Mountain, Town, and Lake of the *Peloponneſus* in *Arcadia*; called anciently by this name: Now, *Monte Poglisi*, *Vulſi* and *Longanico*.

Styx, a Fountain ſpringing from the Lake of *Pheneus*, at the foot of the Mountain *Nonacris*, in the *Peloponneſus* in *Arcadia*: which the fictions contracted by its contagious qualities, amongſt the Poets, have made known to all.

Suabia, *Schwaben*.

Suachen, *Ptolemais*, a celebrated Port of the higher *Æthiopia*, upon the Red Sea; in the Hands of the *Turks*. Long. 66. 00 Lat. 16. 26. According to the latter Maps, Long. 68. 15. Lat. 19. 27. It is written *Suaquem* in theſe Maps.

Suant, an ancient People, remaining to this day about the Mountain *Cauſaſus* in *Aſia*, to the Eaſt of *Mengrelia*. They are mentioned in *Strabo*. And now, the moſt civilized of all the Inhabitants of that Mountain. A hardy valiant People, good Soldiers, and pretending to the name of Chriſtians.

Succadana, a City in the Iſland of *Borneo* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Suchcu, *Sucheum*, a City of *China* in the Province of *Queycheu*.

Suchcu, a City of *China* in the Province of *Nankim*.

Suching, a City of *China* in the Province of *Quamſi*: now under the King of *Tunkim*.

Suchuen, a large Province in the Kingdom of *China*; lying towards the South-Weſt Borders of that Kingdom, upon *India* and the Kingdom of *Thibet*. Bounded on the North by *Xenſi*, on the Eaſt by *Huquam*, on the South by *Queycheu*, and on the Weſt by the *Further Eaſt-Indies*: the principal City of it is *Chingtu*. It contains eight great Cities, one hundred twenty four ſmall Cities, and four hundred ſixty four thouſand one hundred twenty eight Families. The River *Kiang* divides it in two. It ſuffered very much in the laſt Wars with the *Tartars*.

Suchzow, *Suczova*, a City of *Moldavia*, (or as *Baudrand* faith in *Walachia*) upon the River *Stretch*; in the Borders of *Tranſylvania*; fifty Miles from *Jaſſy* to the Weſt. Always kept by a ſtrong Garriſon of the *Turks*, in whoſe Hands it has been for ſome Ages.

Suda, *Amphimalia*, a Sea-Port Town at the North End of the Iſle of *Candy*; which has a ſtrong Caſtle, and a good Harbor.

Sudbury, *Colonia*; That is, *The South Town*: ſuppoſed to have had this name in oppoſition to *Norwich* (or the North Town) and to have been in ancient time the Capital or County Town. It is ſeated upon the River *Stour*, in the Borders of *Eſſex*, in the County of *Suffolk*: with a fair Bridge over the *Stour*, leading into *Eſſex*; and three Pariſh Churches. A Mayor Town, rich, and populous, by reaſon of a conſiderable Clothing Trade here driven; eſpecially in *Sayes*; about fifteen Miles from *Ipſwich* to the Weſt, and forty from *London* to the North: repreſented by two Burgeſſes in Parliament. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy* late Duke of *Grafton* was Baron of *Sudbury*.

Sudermaniand, *Sudermannia*, a County in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; called by the Natives *Sodermaniand*. Bounded on the North by *Weſtmannia* and *Upſall*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea. It has the Honor to be a Dukedom of great Eſteem, being born by the Royal Family of that Kingdom. The principal Places in it are *Nicoping*, *Swegnes* and *Troſa*.

Suelli, *Suellinga*, a very ſmall City in the Iſle of *Sardinia*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cagliari*; from which it ſtands fifteen Miles: reduced almoſt to a Village.

Sueonie, *Suevonia*, a conſiderable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; between *Lapland* to the North; the *Baltick* Sea, and Bay of *Bothnia* to the Eaſt; *Gothia* to the South, and *Norway* to the Weſt. It contains ten Counties. The Capital of it is the Royal City of *Stockholm*.

Suez, *Suez*, *Arſinoe*, *Cleopatris*, *Poſidium*, is a City or Sea-Port Town of *Egypt*, in the bottom of the *Red Sea*: containing about two hundred Houſes, and has a pretty Harbour; but ſo ſhallow, that a Ship cannot enter it, nor a Galley till half unloaded: but the Road is ſafe. It has a *Baraque* rail'd with Timber, Paliſſadoes, thirteen Culverins; and as many Cannons for its ſecurity. It has a *Greek* Church, an old ruin'd Caſtle and ſome indifferent Houſes. When the Ships or Galleys come in, it is pretty Populous: at other times, almoſt deſolate. *Thevenot*, Part I. pag. 176. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 29. 10. The *Æthiopian* Merchants with Spices, Pearl, Amber, Musk, precious Stones, and other rarities out of *India* rendeſvouz here: Whence they tranſport them upon Camels to *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, and there ſell them to the *Venetians* and other Chriſtian Merchants. The Country, environing this City, is a ſandy Deſart; which forces the Inhabitants to ſeek their Proviſions elſewhere, and their water at two Leagues diſtance. The *Iſthmus* betwixt the *Mediterranean* and the *Red Sea*, ſeparating *Egypt* from *Arabia*, receiveth the name of the *Iſthmus of Suez* from this Port.

Suevi, the ancient Inhabitants of the preſent Circle of *Schwaben* in *Germany*: who in conjunction with the *Vandals* and the *Alani*, about the year 406, entred and pillaged divers Provinces of the *Gauls*: thence in 409 paſſing into *Spain*, ſettled into a Kingdom in *Galicia* and *Portugal*, under *Hermericus* their firſt King; who died about 440; and was ſucceeded by eight other Kings: till about the year 585. *Leuvigildus*, King of the *VViſegoths*, conquered and united their Eſtates of the *Sueves* to his own.

Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, is bounded on the E. by the *German* Sea; on the N. by the *Waveney*, and the little *Ouſe* (which riſe in the middle of its bounds: the firſt running Eaſt, and the ſecond Weſt, divide it from *Norfolk*) on the Weſt by *Cambridgeſhire*; and on the South by *Eſſex*, ſevered from it by the *Stoure*. It lies in the form of a *Craſcens*: The length from Eaſt to Weſt about forty five Miles; the breadth thirty; the whole circumference of it is about one hundred and forty, containing five hundred and ſeventy five Pariſhes, and thirty Market Towns: the Air mild and healthful; the Soil rich, level, and fruitful; ſuch as yields abundance of Corn of all ſorts, Peaſe, Hemp, Paſturage, and Wood. The more inland part is commonly called *High Suffolk*, or the *VVoodlands*. This County reckons nigh fifty Parks in it. The *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blithe*, *Deben*, and *Breton*, contribute their ſtreams for the watering of it with the three former Rivers its Boundaries. The ancient *Iceni*, (a *Britiſh* tribe) and afterwards the *Eaſt-Angles* poſſeſſed it in the ſeveral times of the *Romans*, and the *Saxon Heptarchy*. The principal places in it are *Ipſwich*, *Bury*, and *Sudbury*. The Marqueſſes or Earls of this County, were *Robert de Vfford* or *Clifford* in 1335. *Wiſliam* his Son in 1369. *Michael de la Pole* (Lord Chancellor) Created Earl in 1379. *VVilliam de la Pole* (the IV. in this Line) was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry* VI. *Edmond* the VIII. in this Line, was the laſt of that name; Beheaded by *Henry* VIII. about 1510. In 1513, *Charles Brandon* (Viſcount *Liſle*) was Created Duke of *Suffolk*: who by *Mary* ſecond Siſter of *Henry* VIII. had *Henry Brandon*; who died a Child. In 1551, *Henry Grey* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, having married *Francis* Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, was made Duke of *Suffolk*: he was Beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in 1553. This was the laſt Duke of *Suffolk*. In 1603. King *James* I. Created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *VValden* Earl of *Suffolk*; to whom *James* Lord *Howard* the III. of this Line ſucceeded in 1640.

Sugen, *Sugenum*, a City formerly part of the Province of *Quamſi*, and belonging to *China*; now under the King of *Tunkin*, who has fortified it very ſtrongly.

Sulmona, or *Solmona*, *Sulmo*, a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*; upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*) Eight Miles from the Borders of *Abruzzo* to the Eaſt, almoſt ſeventy from *Naples* to the North, and near ninety from *Rome* to the Eaſt. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Theatino*; and a principality belonging to the Houſe of *Borgheſe*. The Birth-place of *Ovid* the Latin Poet: who tells us its diſtance from *Rome*, and praiſes it for its Streams, in

Sulmo mihi Patria eſt, gelidis Uberrimus undis;
Milia qui novies diſtat ab Urbe decem.

Sultzbach, *Sultzbachium*, a ſmall Town in *Nortgow*, in the *Upper Palatinate* of the *Rhine*; one Mile diſtance from *Amberg* to the South-Eaſt: which gives the Title of a Prince to ſome Branches of the Palatine Family.

Sumatra, a vaſt Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indies* to the South-Weſt of the Promontory of *Malaccia*; from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow ſtreight; as alſo by another from the Iſle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt, one hundred and eighty five *German* Miles; or nine hundred and ten *Engliſh*; and is two hundred and ten broad in the middle. There are ſeveral Kingdoms in this Iſland, which ordinarily go to war with one another. The principal of which are *Achem*, *Camper*, *Jamby*, *Menanchabo*, *Pacem*, *Paſumban*, and *Pedir*: The principal City in the whole Iſland and Kingdom is *Achem*, towards the North; the King whereof poſſeſſes one half of the Iſland. The Coaſt upon the ſtreights of the *Sund* is under the obedience of the King of *Bantam*. Some parts are covered with Wood and Mountains: amongſt which latter, one in the middle of the Iſland caſts forth flames by intervals. It is divided by the Equator into almoſt two equal parts; the Air is very hot and unhealthful; the Soil will produce little Grain but Rice and Millet. It yieldeth Ginger, Pepper, Camphir, Agarick and Caſſia in great abundance, Wax and Hony, Silks and Cottons; rich Mines of Tin, Iron and Sulphur; and ſuch quantity of Gold, that ſome conceive it to be *Solomons Ophir*; and ſome the *Taprobane* of the ancients. The Inhabitants are for the moſt part *Pagans*; except the Sea Coaſt, where *Mahometaniſm* has got ſome footing. It has a vaſt number of Rivers and Marſhes; which with the Woods do much promote the unwholſomeneſs of the Air. The *Hollanders* enjoy four or five Fortreſſes in it, and are become more powerful than ſome of the Kings. The *Portugueſe* traffick to it; but it is, when the others will permit them; for they have no eſtabliſhments here.

Sund, *Sundæ Fretum*, *Sundicum fretum*, a ſtreight between the *Baltick* Sea, and the *German* Ocean; call'd by the *Dutch Ore Sunn*; by the *Engliſh* the *Sound*. It ſtretcheth fifty Miles from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt; about fifteen at its greateſt breadth: but between *Elſingburg* and *Cronenburg* not above three over: which neceſſitates all Ships that paſs to and fro to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*,

mark; he being able otherwise by the Cannon of his Castles to shut up the Passage. §. This name is attributed also to the Streights, betwixt the Islands of *Java* and *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*. The *Dutch* call it, *Straet Van Sunda*: and Latin Writers, *Sundæ fretum*.

The Island of the Sund or Sound, comprehend in the *Portugueses*'s accounts who gave them this name, all those Islands in the *Indian* Ocean, which lye beyond the Promontory of *Malaca*: some near, some under the Equinoctial. Commonly divided into the *Islands of the Sund* to the East, and to the West. Of the former, *Gilolo*, *Banda*, *Flores*, *Macassar*, and the *Molucoes*, are the Prihcipal. Of the other, *Borneo*, *Java*, and *Sumatra*.

Sundenberg, or *Sunderbourg*, a Town and Duchy in the Isle of *Alsen* near *Jutland*.

Sunderland, *Sunderlandia*, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *VVere*, in the North-East part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in *Essington* Ward: once a part of the Continent; but rent off by the violence of the Sea; from whence it has the name of *Sunderland*. A place of no great note, only for its Sea-Coal Trade, till it was made the Title of an Earldom by *Charles* I. who in 1627, Created *Emannel* Lord *Scrope* of *Bolton*, President of the North, Earl of *Sunderland*. He dying Childless, *Henry* Lord *Spenser*, of *VVormleighton*, (in 1643.) was Created Earl of *Sunderland*, and slain the eighth of *June* the same year in the first Battel of *Newbery*. To whom succeeded *Robert* his Son, sometime Principal Secretary of State, and President of the Council to King *James* II.

Sungtiang, a trading and populous City in the Province of *Nanking* in *China*. The Capital over two others.

Suntgaw, or *Sundgow*, *Suntgovia*, a Province of *Germany*, now under the King of *France*, by the Peace of *Munster*. Bounded on the North by *Alsatia*; on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil*; (which last is sometimes included under this name;) on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*; and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Principal Places in it are *Befort*, *Mulhausen*, *Ferrete*, (whence it hath the name also of the County of *Ferrete*) and *Hontingue*. The last has been lately fortified by the King of *France*.

Sura, an ancient Episcopal City of *Syria*, near the *Euphrates*. The See is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*. §. *Plutarch* remembers us of a Town of this name in *Lycia*, in the *Lesser Asia*: famed for Oracles in ancient times delivered there. Betwixt *Phellus* and *Sestumita*.

Surate, *Surata*, a very famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, upon the Bay of *Cambaya*: under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*; which has a convenient Port or Haven, much frequented by the *European* and *Armenian* Merchants for Diamonds, Pearls, Ambergrease, Musk, Civet, Spices, and *Indian* Stuffs; procured from divers parts, and here laid up in Magazines. It lies (saith Monsieur *Thevenot*) 21. deg. and some minutes from the Line: and was then designed to be Fortified with a Brick instead of its ancient Earthen Wall; which had not been able to preserve it from the depredations of a *Rajà*. In the time of the *Monson* or Fair (kept in the Spring Quarter) it is exceeding full of People; not meanly furnished at others; nor are those Inhabitants le's confiderable on the account of their Wealth, than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here: it is the Staple of the *English* Trade in the *East-Indies*. It has a Castle at the South end of the Town, upon the River; which is square, flank'd at each corner by a large Tower. The Ditches on three sides are filled with Sea Water; on the West the River runs; and there are many Cannon mounted in it. The Governor commands over all the adjacent Provinces, and keeps the train and equipage of a Prince. For the rest you may consult *Thevenot* Part III. pag. 15.

Surina, a Province of South *America*, between the confluence of the River *Cayana*, and that of the *Amazons*.

Surrey, *Suria*, is separated on the North from *Buckingham* and *Middlesex* by the great River *Thames*; on the East it is bounded by *Kent*, on the South by *Sussex* and *Hampshire*, and on the West by *Hampshire* and *Barkshire*. In length thirty four Miles, in breadth about twenty two; in circumference one hundred and twelve; including one hundred and forty Parishes, with eight Market Towns. The Air is sweet and pleasant; the Soil, especially in the verges of the County fruitful; the middle Parts being somewhat hard to cultivate. Whence the People are used to say, their County is like a *Course piece of Cloth with a fine List*. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *VVay*, the *Mole*, and the *Wandle*, (whose head springs from *Croydon*,) all emptying themselves in the *Thames*. It has many Noble and Princely Hou'es; but few Towns or Places of any considerable greatness: the Principal Town in it being *Kingston* upon *Tham's*. The *Regni* an old *British* Tribe were the first Inhabitants of this County. In the times of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a part of the Kingdom of the South *Saxons*. The first Earl of it was *VVill. de VVarren*, Created by *VVilliam* the Conqueror in 1067. *William* (the third of this Line) succeeded in 1135. who was followed by *VVilliam de Blois* Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel de VVarren* in 1146. and by *Hameline Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, half Brother to *Edward* III. second Husband of the said *Isabel* in 1163. His Posterity enjoyed it in four descents till 1347.: when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz Alan* Lord Treasurer was Earl of *Surrey*. In 1398. *Thomas Holland* was Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*; afterwards Beheaded. *Thomas Fitz Alan* (Son of the former *Richard*) died Earl of *Surrey* in 1414. In 1451, *John* Lord *Mowbray* was Created Earl of *VVarren* and *Surrey*, and after Duke of *Norfolk*. In 1475. *Richard* (a second Son of *Edward* IV.) was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*. In 1483. *Thomas* L. *Howard* L. Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk* was Created Earl of *Surrey*; in which Family it is at this day.

Surunga, a City and Kingdom in *Japan* in the Island of *Niphon*.

Sus, *Susa* or *Susum*, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*; so called from a River of the same Name. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Morocco*; on the East by *Darha*; on the South by *Tessera*; and on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean. Divided into seven Provinces; the principal Cities in it are *Tarudant* (the Regal City) *Teseut*, and *Santta Cruz*. This is a pleasant, rich, fruitful Kingdom; yields Wine, Grain, Fruits, Pasturage, Indico, Alum, &c. has a great Quantity of Gold, which is a perpetual cause of War amongst them: and many Castles and Villages, well fortified by the Natives, since the *Portuguese* abandoned this Country in the last Century. Now subject to the Kingdom of *Fez*; tho it has been a distinct Kingdom; and the Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahometans*, and some of the best Soldiers in *Africa*.

Susa, one of the principal Cities in the Principality of *Piedmont*, upon the *Doria*, at the foot of the *Cottian* Alps, which separate *Piedmont* from *Dauphine*; and the Capital of a Marquisate of its own Name: belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*; but taken by

the *French* Forces under Monſieur *Cattinat*, *November* 1690. Nineteen Miles from *Pignerol*. The *French* call it *Suſe*. This City ſhews an Inſcription upon a Triumphal Arch, from which Learned Men conclude, that the Emperor *Auguſtus* erected his Trophy hereabouts for the Conqueſt of the *Alpine* Nations, in the year of *Rome* 740; fourteen Years before our Saviour. For tho others place that Trophy about the Foot of *le Col de Tende* or the *Maritime* Alpes, near *Nice* and *Monaco*, from a part of the words *Gentes Alpinæ Devictæ*, ſeen there upon a Fragment of a ſtone: yet theſe two Opinions are reconcilable, by ſuppoſing that *Auguſtus* ſet up this Trophy at the foot of both the *Maritime* and *Cottian* Alpes for the greater glory. § *Suſa* was alſo the Capital of the ancient Country *Suſiana* in *Aſia*; at the entrance of a ſpacious Plain, which the River *Choaſpes* watered. The Kings of *Perſia* uſed to paſs the Spring at it. *Darius* repaired it, ſays *Pliny*. *Alexander the Great* took it. It is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, if the ſame *Souſter*. See *Souſter*.

Suſdal, *Suſdalia*, a City of *Muſcovy*; the Capital of a Province of the ſame Name, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Roſtow*. It ſtands eighty Miles from *Moſcow* to the South-Eaſt, and one hundred and thirty from *Novogorod Niſi* to the North-Weſt.

Suſiana, an ancient Country of *Aſia*; betwixt *Syria*, *Perſia* and *Chaldæa*: whereof *Suſa* was the Capital City, and *Melitene* one conſiderable Province. It had the honour to be a Kingdom: which, after the death of *Abradatus* King of *Suſiana*, ſubmitted to the power of *Cyrus*.

Suſſex, *Suſſexia*, one of the Southern Counties of *England*: Bounded on the North by *Surrey* and *Kent*; on the Eaſt by *Kent*; on the South by the *Britiſh* Sea; and on the Weſt by *Hampſhire*. Its Length from Eaſt to Weſt is ſixty Miles; the broadeſt part from North to South not above twenty; and its Circumference about one hundred and fifty: wherein are contained one hundred and twelve Pariſhes, with eighteen Market Towns. The Air is good; but ſubject to great Fogs and Miſts out of the neighbour Sea; which recompenceth this Inconvenience with plenty of Fiſh and Fowl. There are few Harbors upon this Coaſt: the Soil is rich and fruitful, but the Roads miry and unpleaſant: the Middle of the Country has excellent Meadows; the Sea-coaſts are Hilly, but afford plenty of Corn and Graſs: the North-ſide full of Woods and Groves. The principal River is *Arun*. The chief City in it is *Chicheſter*, which is a Biſhop's See: the next to it, *Lewes*. The *Regni* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County: who were ſubdued by *Aulus Plautius* in the reign of *Claudius* the *Roman* Emperor. In 478, *Ella* erected here the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, from whence this County has its Name. The firſt Earl of it was *William de Albeney* Earl of *Arundel*, who married *Adeliza*, the Relict of *Henry* I, in 1178. He was ſucceeded by *William* his Son: it continued in this Family for five Deſcents. In 1243, *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*, ſucceeded. In 1305, *John*, a Son of the former, followed. In 1529, *Robert Ratcliffe* was Created, by *Henry* VIII, Earl of *Suſſex*; whoſe Poſterity enjoyed this Honor ſix Deſcents. In 1644, *Thomas* Lord *Savil* was Created the fourteenth Earl of *Suſſex*; whoſe Son ſucceeded, and in him that Family ended. This Honor, in 1674, was conferred upon *Thomas Leonard* Lord *Dacres*, (who married *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Daughter to the Ducheſs of *Cleaveland*) by *Charles* II.

Sutherland, *Sutherlandia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*. Bounded on the North by *Caithneſs* and *Strathnavern*; on the Weſt by *Aſſint*, on the South by *Roſs*, and on the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean. The principal Town in it is *Dornock*.

Sutri, *Sutrium*, *Colonia Julia Sutrina*, a City in the States of the Church in S. *Peters* Patrimony, upon the River *Pozzolo*: which is a Biſhops See, but for ever united to the See of *Nepi*; from whence it ſtands four Miles to the Weſt, and twenty four from *Rome* to the South-Weſt. It is little and incompaſſed with Rocks on all ſides. *Livy* ſays of it, that *Camillus*, when it had revolted againſt the *Romans*, went with an Army to reduce it. In the year of *Chriſt* 1046. the Emperor *Henry* III. aſſembled a Council here, which depoſed Pope *Gregory* VI. (who had intruded into the *Roman* See in 1044.) and elected *Conſtantine* II. in his ſtead. In 1059. another Council confirm'd Pope *Nicholas* II. his Election to the See, and depoſed the *Antipope* to him, *Benedict*, before Biſhop of *Veletri*.

Sutton-Coſfield, a Market Town in *Warwickſhire*, in the Hundred of *Hemlingford*.

Suvas, *Sebaſtopolis*, a City of *Cappadocia* in *Aſia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sebaſtia*: now a very conſiderable Place, and the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governor: about fifty Miles from *Amaſia* to the North-Eaſt. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Swaffham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of S. *Greneho*.

Swanſey, a Market Town in *Glamorganſhire* in *Wales*; the Capital of its Hundred.

Swartenes, *Iccium*, a Cape in *Picardy*, ſo called by the *Dutch*; four Leagues from *Calais* to the Weſt, and ſix from the Coaſt of *Kent*. The *Engliſh* call it *Blackneſs*.

Swarte Sluys, a ſmall City in *Over-Yſſel*, one of the United Provinces of the *Low-Countries*.

Sweden, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants *Sweerie*, *Swedenrick*, and *Swerieſryke*: by the *Germans Schweden*; by the *French Suede*; by the *Poles Szwecya*, and *Szwedzka Ziemia*; by the *Italians La Suetia*, by the *Spaniards La Suecia*. It is a great and populous Kingdom; contains the greateſt part of that which was of old called *Scandinavia*; for ſome time united to the Crown of *Denmark*: and has been a ſeparate and diſtinct Kingdom, only ſince 1525. Bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway*, and the *Frozen* Ocean; on the Eaſt by *Muſcovy* or great *Ruſſia*; on the South by the *Baltick* Sea; and on the Weſt by *Denmark* and *Norway*. The principal Parts of it are, firſt, *Gothia*; ſecond, *Sweden* properly ſo called; third *Norland*; fourth *Finland*; fifth *Ingria*; ſixth *Livonia*; all which are ſubdivided into thirty four Counties. They are again ſubdivided into *Haeradin* like our *Hundreds*. It has ſeventeen Cities; the Capital of all *Stockholm*. The Air of this whole Kingdom is very cold; clear or foggy as it lies nearer or remoter from the Seas, Lakes, and Marſhes; and for the moſt part more temperate and pure than that of *Norway*. In length from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland* one thouſand *Italian* Miles; in breadth twenty days Journey on Horſeback: ſo that with all its Appendages it is thought nine hundred Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. It hath one Foreſt, betwixt *Jenkoping* and *Elſimbourg*, thirty Leagues long; with plenty of Rivers, Lakes, Marſhes, Rocks and Mountains: ſo that the ſoil is more fertile than that of any other of the Northern Kingdoms: which enables them to tranſport great quantities of Malt and Barley; Braſs, Lead, Steel, Copper, Iron, Hides of Goats, Bucks, Oxen, rich Furrs, Deals and Oaks for Buildings. They have ſome Silver in their Mines; in the Woods Tar and Honey; and vaſt quantities of Sea and Freſh-water Fiſh. The People are ſtrong and healthful, hoſpitable and civil; live ſometimes to a hundred and forty years of Age.

So

So induſtrious, that a Beggar is not to be ſeen amongſt them. Of latter times they have ſhewn the World they are good Soldiers, and capable of Learning too. This was the Country of the *Goths*; who in the fourth Century pulled up the *Roman* Empire in the Weſt, and let in the other Barbarous Nations; who ſtill poſſeſs it. This People were never ſubject to the *Romans*: but have been under Kingly Government from the firſt Peopling of the Country. We have a pretty certain Catalogue of theſe Kings from the times of *Charles the Great* to *Magnus* IV. King of *Norway* and *Sweden*: (amongſt theſe, *Olaus* II. firſt took the name of King of *Sweden*: his Predeceſſors were called Kings of *Upſal*, after their capital City:) who in 1363. was ſucceeded by *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg* in prejudice of *Haquin* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*; after whom ſucceeded *Margaret* the *Semiramis* of the North, (Queen of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*,) in 1387. She united all theſe Kingdoms into one by an Act of State. In 1411. *Erick* IV. Duke of *Pomeren* ſucceeded as her Adopted Son in all theſe Kingdoms. After this the Kingdom became Elective and Unſteady: till in 1523. (or 25) *Guſtavus Ericus* was choſen King; who expelled the *Danes*, and put an end to that Union. He died in 1560. In 1611. *Guſtavus Adolphus the Great* attained the Succeſſion in this Line; who was killed in the Battel at *Lutzen* in *Miſnia* in *Germany* in 1632. To him ſucceeded his Daughter, the moſt famous and admired *Chriſtina*; who of her own voluntary motion, and pleaſure, by declaration in form of Law, with the conſent of the States, *i. e.* truly *Abdicated* the Crown to her Couſin *Charles Guſtavus* in 1654. and lately died at *Rome*. *Charles* the preſent King of *Sweden* is the ninth in this Line; and ſucceeded *Charles* II. his Father, in 1660. This People was converted to the Chriſtian Faith by *Anſgarus* Biſhop of *Bremen* about 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the ſettlement of Biſhops in theſe Northern Countries in 1133. They received the Reformation under *Guſtavus* I. in 1525; and have ever ſince ſtuck to the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion: which they preſerved in *Germany* too, when it was (about 1630.) in great danger to have been over-powered by the Proſperity of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. They have alſo planted a *New Sweden*, in *New America*, not far from *Virginia*.

Swerin, *Suerinum*, a City of *Germany*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Breme*; in the *Lower Saxony*. Heretofore ſubject to its own Biſhop and the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*: but now intirely under that Duke by the Treaty of *Munſter*. It ſtands upon a Lake of the ſame name; ſeven *German* Miles from *Guſtrow* to the Weſt, and three from *Wiſmar* to the South. This City received with its Biſhop the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion, in 1530. In 1631. taken by *Guſtavus Adolphus*; and was under the *Swedes* till the Peace of *Munſter*. The Biſhoprick was Founded by *Frederick* I. Emperor of *Germany*.

Swernicke, a conſiderable City and Paſs upon the River *Trina*, near the Confines of *Boſnia*. Taken by the *Imperialiſts* *October* 15. 1688.

Swilly, a Lake in the County of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

Swindon, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kinwarſton*.

Swine, a River or Bay in *Pomerania*, the ſame with the *Oder*; the *Germans* write *Schwine*.

Switzerland, *Helvetia*, is a large Country in *Europe*: which of ancient Times was eſteemed a part of *France* or *Gallia*; in the middle times, of *Germany*; and for three of the laſt Centuries has been a Free and Independent Country; governed by its own Magiſtrates. It is called by the *Germans* *Schwitzerland*; by the *French* *Suiſſe*; by ſome of the Natives *Eyatgnoſts-Schafft*, that is, the United Lands; by the *Italians* *l' Elvetia*; by the *Spaniards* *Helvecia*; by the *Poles* *Szwayczarska*: On the North it is bounded by the *Rhine*, which ſeparates it from *Germany*; on the Eaſt by the Lake *di Idro* or *Breſcia*, and the ſame River which divides it from *Germany* and the *Griſons*; on the South by the Lake *Lemane*, *Walliſſerland*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*; on the Weſt by the *Frenche Comté*. The Country is for the moſt part over-ſpread with Lakes and Mountains: yet not barren; the tops of theſe Hills being full of Graſs, and the bottoms ſurrounded with rich Meadows and fruitful Paſtures. It yields Corn and Wine, but not ſufficient for its Inhabitants. In length two hundred and forty Miles, in breadth one hundred and eighty. The Inhabitants are Honeſt, Frugal, Induſtrious, great Lovers of Liberty, good Soldiers, Lovers of Impartiality and Juſtice. About the time of *Julius Cæſar*'s Conquering *Gaul*, fifty ſix years before the Birth of our Saviour; theſe People being oppreſſed with too great a number of People, to the number of three Millions ſix hundred and eight thouſand made an Irruption into *Gaul*; burning all their own Towns before they left them. But *Julius Cæſar* gave them ſuch warm Entertainment in *Gaul*, that they were forced to beg his leave to return; two Millions of them having periſhed in this War. From henceforward they were ſubject to the *Romans*; till in the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian* II. they were conquered by the *Burgundians*, and *Germans*. A part of this Country about 635. was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Habſpurg*, the Founder of the Houſe of *Auſtria*: though that Dukedom fell not into the hands of this Family, till the times of *Rodolph* the Fortunate, about 1376. He being the twentieth in this Line, and elected Emperor of *Germany* in 1273; in 1282. created *Albert* his Son Duke of *Auſtria*. The reſt of this Country was given by *Rodolph* (the laſt King of *Burgundy*) to *Conrade* II. Emperor of *Germany*, in 1032. From henceforward they were eſteemed a part of *Germany*. But being unjuſtly handled by *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria* in 1308, they Revolted and Leagued againſt him; that is, the Cantons of *Switz*, *Underwalt*, and *Uri*; (He was afterwards killed in a Battel with them:) which League they made perpetual in the year 1315. In 1332. *Lucerne*; in 1351. *Zurich*; in 1352. *Glaris*; the ſame year *Zug* and *Berne* two Free States; in 1481. *Friburg*, *Baſil* and *Solothurne*; in 1501. *Schafhauſen*; and in 1513. *Appenzil* were added to the former; which thirteen Cantons make up that knot of Commonwealths, now called the *Switz*: and their Liberty in the year 1649. was intirely fixed by the Treaty of *Munſter*. Theſe *Cantons* in the year 1663. made a League with *Lewis* XIV. King of *France* for ſixty years. They were converted to the Chriſtian Faith by one *Lucius*, about the year of Chriſt 177. At the Reformation *Zuinglius* began here to Preach before *Luther*; and had that ſucceſs, that the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Baſil* and *Schafhauſen*, followed his Doctrine; and held a Synod at *Baſil* for the Eſtabliſhment of it in 1530. The Cantons of *Glaris* and *Appenzil* are mixed of both Religions; the reſt perſiſted in the Communion of the Church of *Rome*; and have been more addicted to her Intereſt, than their Anceſtors were before the Reformation. The *Roman Catholick* Cantons aſſemble ordinarily at *Lucerne*: the Reformed, at *Aran*. The General Aſſemblies of the whole Cantons are wont to be held at *Baden*. Theſe *Cantons* have each their different Laws, independent of one another; and are governed in the nature of ſo many diſtinct Republicks.

Swol, *Navalia*, a ſtrong Town or City in *Over-Iſſel*, (one of the Provinces of the *United Netherlands*) ſeated on the *Iſſel*; three *German* Miles almoſt above its fall into the *Zuyder Zee*, ten from *Nimeguen* to the North, and two from *Swarte Sluys* to the South. It has double Ditches and Ramparts: thought the ſtrongeſt Town in this Province: ſo that the States always retire hither in time of great neceſſity. *Guicciardin.*

Syene, an antient and noble City of the *Thebais*, in the *Upper Egypt*: in the Borders of *Æthiopia*, and upon the Banks of the *Nile*. The utmoſt Boundary of the *Turkiſh* Empire on that ſide now, as it was heretofore of the *Roman*. One of the principal *Cataracts* of the *Nile* falls near it, amongſt the Rocks, with great Noiſe and Violence. The Mountains hereabouts produce the *Granite* Stone, called therefore *Syenites* after the name of this City: of which the antient *Ægyptians* made their Tombs, Columns, Obeliſks and Pyramids to eternalize the memory of their Great Men. It is an Archbiſhop's See: ſheweth many noble Edifices, and Tombs with Epitaphs in *Latin* and the *Egyptian* Languages. But of a greater circuit in former times. The modern Name by ſome is put *Aſna*; others, *Zema*, and *Aſuan*.

Sygaios, an Iſland, mentioned by *Pliny* in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Symplegades, *Cyane*, two Rocks or ſmall Iſlands in the Canal of the *Black Sea*, or the *Streights of Conſtantinople*: ſo near to each other, that the antient Poets ſaid they daſh'd together.

Synnada, an ancient City in *Phrygia Magna*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*: in which *Euſebius* places a Council in 265, that did declare, *Baptiſm by Heretick's to be null.*

Syracuſa, once the nobleſt and moſt potent City in the Iſland of *Sicily*, on the Eaſt ſide of that Iſland. Built by *Archias* a *Corinthian*, in the year of the World 1190; above ſeven hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour; in the days of *Uzziah* King of *Judah*. In after times it became the greateſt and the moſt celebrated City the *Greeks* poſſeſſed in any part of the World. *Strabo* ſaith, its Circuit in his time was an hundred and eighty *Greek Stadia's*; that is, twenty two *Engliſh* Miles and an half. *Livy* in his twenty fifth Book ſaith, the ſpoil of it was almoſt equal to that of *Carthage*; wherein *Plutarch* agrees with him. Famous it is for a great Defeat of the *Athenians* under its Walls; in the year of the World 3336. of *Rome* 339. It fell under the power of the *Romans* in the year of the World 3738. of *Rome* 341. two hundred and ten years before the Birth of our Saviour; when it was intirely ruined by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General. It had a triple Wall, two Ports, three Fortreſſes; three famous Temples (beſides others) of *Jupiter*, *Diana*, and *Minerva*: an admirable Statue of *Apollo*, an Amphitheatre, a Palace of *Hiero's* Building, and divers other noble publick Works. The Mathematician *Archimedes* (its Native) retarded more the taking of it by *Marcellus* with his Art, than the Citizens and Garriſon by their Arms and Sallies. And at laſt in the Conqueſt, was killed, unknown. *Theocritus* the Poet, and *Epicharmus* the Philoſopher, were its Natives alſo. It recovered again; and in *Ptolies* times had three Walls, three Caſtles, a Marble Gate; and could raiſe twelve thouſand Horſe, and four hundred Ships. In the year of Chriſt 884. the *Saracens* took it, and razed it to the ground; and it never recovered ſince. For whereas before it was an Archbiſhops See, and the Metropolis of the Iſland; it is now but a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Montereale*; ſmall, and not mighty populous; called by the Inhabitants, *Siragoza*, or *Syragoſa*. Mr. *Sandys*, (who ſaw it) ſaith, it ſtands now in an Iſland, called *Ortygia*; having a ſtrong Caſtle well fortified; and is it ſelf ſtrongly walled, having two noble Havens; kept by a Garriſon of two hundred *Spaniards*, and three hundred Towns-men. The Buildings are ancient; the Inhabitants grave. It ſtands in a Marſh, which makes it leſs healthful, though it affords the City a great plenty of all things. The Cathedral Church of S. *Luke* that is there now, was heretofore the Temple of *Diana*. Long. 39 24. Lat. 36. 24.

Syria, a vaſt Country in the *Greater Aſia*; called by the *Jews Aram* or *Charam*. When it is largely taken, it contains *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine*, (or the Holy Land) and *Syria* properly ſo called. In the latter Acceptation it is bounded to the North by *Cilicia*, and the leſſer *Armenia*; on the Eaſt by *Meſopotamia*, (divided from it by the *Euphrates*, and *Arabia Deſerta*;) on the South it has *Paleſtine* and *Phœnicia*; and on the Weſt the *Mediterranean Sea*. Now called by the Inhabitants *Souriſtan*, by the *French Sourie*, by the *Italians Soria*. Its length from North to South four hundred; from Eaſt to Weſt it is in breadth two hundred *Italian* Miles. In very ancient Times *Damaſcus* was the capital City: in the middle times *Antioch*; now *Aleppo*. This Country is by Nature extremely Fruitful; and once as Populous, but now almoſt deſolate. As to the Story of it, *N. Damaſcenus* mentions one *Adadus* ſlain by *David* King of *Iſrael*; after whom there followed a Succeſſion of Kings, thirteen in number: the laſt of which (*Rezin*) was conquered by *Tiglath Phileſer* King of *Aſſyria*, and beheaded in *Damaſcus* about the year of the World 3213. After this they were ſubject to the Kings of *Aſſyria*, *Media* and *Perſia*, till after the Death of *Alexander* the Great. *Seleucus Nicanor* began another Kingdom here, about the year of the World 3644; whoſe Poſterity and Succeſſors to the number of twenty one, or twenty five, (of which *Antiochus* XII. was the laſt) Reigned, till *Pompey* the Great made a perfect Conqueſt of all *Syria* for the *Romans* in the year of the World 4650, ſixty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of Chriſt 636. (or as others 34.) when it was conquered by *Haumer* the third *Calyph* of the *Saracens*. About the year of Chriſt 1075. *Melech* and *Ducas* began a *Turkiſh* Kingdom: which in the year 1262. after a Deſcent of nine Kings, was deſtroyed by *Haalon* the *Tartar*. Next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamalucks* of *Egypt*; under whom it continued till the year 1515: and then was conquered by *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*: under whom it is at this day, moſt wretchedly haraſſed and deſolated.

Syrtes, two dangerous ſandy Gulphs in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coaſt of *Barbary* in *Africa*: called antiently, *Syrtes magna & parva*: now, the Gulph *de Sidra*, and *de Capes*. In one name, the *Shoals of Barbary*. The firſt lies betwixt the Kingdoms of *Tripoli* and *Barca*, the other betwixt *Tripoli* and *Tunis*.

T A.

Ta, a River on the South of *China*, in the Provinces of *Quanſey* and *Quantum*.

Tabago, the *Tobacco* Iſland, in the *Weſt-Indies*, in the North Sea: Poſſeſſed by the *Dutch*: commonly alſo called *New Walcheren*. It lies eight Miles from *la Trinidad* to the North-Eaſt, and ninety South of *Barbadoes*: having eighteen ſmall Rivers, and many ſafe Harbours: about nine *Dutch* Miles long,

long, and three broad; very fruitful, and full of all Neceſſaries. About forty years ſince, the *Dutch* began to plant it. In 1673. the *Engliſh*, under Sir *Tobias Bridges* took and plundered it; carried away four hundred Priſoners, and as many *Negroes*. In 1677. the *French* (being deſirous to drive the *Dutch* out of it) ſent the *Comte d' Eſtrée* with ten Ships: which entered *Khpt* Bay, and for ſeveral days ingaged a Fleet of eight *Dutch* Ships there lying under the Command of *James Binckes*, a *Dutchman*: who ſo well defended the Iſland, that though the *French* pretended they deſtroyed the Fort the *Dutch* had built; yet they were forced to draw off, and leave the *Dutch* Maſters of the Place. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30. The whole Plantation of this Iſland is *Tobacco*, after its name.

Tabareſtan, *Tabareſtania*, a Province of *Perſia*, toward the *Caſpian Sea*; containing a great part of the ancient *Hyrcania*. The *Caſpian Sea* is ſometimes from this Province called the Sea of *Tabareſtan*. *Aſterabath* its Capital City.

Tabarque, *Tabraca*, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, betwixt *Hippo* and *Utica*. It hath had the honour in the times of Chriſtianity there, to be a Biſhops See; but now, only conſiderable for its Port *Pliny*, *Claudian*, and *Stephanus* mention it.

Tabaſco, *Tabaſca*, a Town and Province in *New Spain*, in *North America*. The Province lies between the Bay of *Mexico* to the North, and the Province of *Chiapa* to the South: extended from Eaſt to Weſt forty ſix *Spaniſh* Leagues. The principal City in it was by the *Indians* called *Tabaſco*; but the *Spaniards* call it *Nueſtra Seynora de la Vittoria*, our Lady of Victory; becauſe *Cortez*, the *Spaniſh* General, gave the *Mexicans* an irrecoverable Defeat near this Place.

Tabenna, an Iſland of the *Thebais*, in the Kingdom of *Egypt*; near the City *Syene*. Inhabited formerly by the *Monks*, entituled *Tabennioſita* from it; in whoſe times, *Tabennis*, was a ſmall Town ſtanding here.

Tabor, *Taborium*, a Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Lauznioz*; twenty Miles from *Budweſs*, and forty five from *Prague*. The *Huſſites* made this Place the Seat of their War, and fortified it: and from thence for twenty years ruined the *Imperial* and Hereditary Countries; called thereupon *Taborites*.

Tacara, a ſmall Kingdom on the Coaſt of *Guinea*, in *Africa*.

Tacaze, *Tacaſus*, *Aſtaboras*, a vaſt River in the *Higher Æthiopia*; which ariſeth in the Kingdom of *Angote*; chiefly from three Fountains; and runs Weſt ſometime between *Dagama* and *Hoga*. Then bending North through the Kingdom of *Tigre*, it watereth the Deſart of *Oldeba*; and joyns the River *Mareb* or *Marebo*. Being much improved, it paſſeth through the Kingdom of *Dongin*; and at *Jalack* falls into the *Nile* in the Kingdom of *Nubia*, from the Eaſt.

Tachiali, *Antiochia Maeandri*, a City of *Caria*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*; from which it ſtands ſeventy Miles to the Eaſt, upon the *Meander*; and thirty ſeven from *Burſia* to the South. *Lazitus* Biſhop of this See, ſubſcribed to the Council of *Chalcedon*. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 39. 30.

Tadcaſter, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*: which hath a large Stone Bridge over the River *Warfe*; and Lime-Stone digged up in its Neighbourhood in Plenty.

Tadouſſack, *Taduſſacum*, a Town in *New France*, upon the Bay of S. *Laurence*: where it receives the River *Saguen*; a hundred Miles from *Quebec* to the South-Eaſt.

Tænarus. See *Matapan*.

Taff, *Rhatoſtathybius*, a ſmall River in *Glamorganſhire* in *Wales*; which watering and giving name to *Landaff*, falls into the *Iriſh* Sea near the Borders of *Monmouthſhire*.

Taflete, *Taflета*, a Kingdom in *Bilediulgerida* in *Africa*; between *Segellomeſſa* to the Eaſt, and *Darha* to the Weſt: bounded with the Kingdom of *Morocco* to the North. The Capital City is of the ſame name. A populous and plentiful City, fortified with a Caſtle; of great Trade for Indico, Silks, and Maroquines: but the Country elſewhere is extreme Sandy, hot and deſert. About 1660. the King of this place, after many Victories, conquered *Morocco* and *Fez*; and kept them for ſome time. This is ſuppoſed to have been a part of the ancient *Numidia*.

Tagaſte, is now a deſolate Village in the Province of *Conſtantine*, in the Kingdom of *Algiers* in *Barbary*: which heretofore was a Biſhops See, and famous for giving Birth to S. *Auguſtine*.

Tagat, a fruitful Mountain, two Leagues from the City *Fez*, to the Eaſt; in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Barbary*: about two Leagues in length. Covered with Pines on one ſide, and affording Land for Tillage on the other.

Taicheu, *Taicheum*, a City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*. It ſtands upon a Mountain, and is the Capital over five other Cities.

Taiima, a Town and Province in the North part of *Nipon*.

Taillebourg, a Town in the Province of *Xaintonge* in *France*, upon the River *Charante*: at which S. *Louis* King of *France* in 1242. defeated the Malecontents of his Kingdom, that were riſen in Arms againſt him.

Tajo, *Tagus*, one of the moſt celebrated Rivers of *Spain*. It ariſeth from two Fountains in *New Caſtile*, but in the Borders of *Arragon*; at the foot of Mount *Vallezillo*. And running North, it takes in the *Molina*: then turning South Weſt, it paſſeth by *Paſtrana* to *Aronjues*: where it admits the Tajuna, with a knot of other Rivers from *Madrid* and *Henares*: turning more Weſterly, it ſalutes *Toledo*; takes in beneath it the *Gaudarrama*, and the *Alberch*; viſits *Talavera*, and *Puente de Archobuko*, where it is covered by a Bridge; beneath *Almaraz* it receives the *Guadalupo*. So paſſing by *Alcantara*, it entereth the Kingdom of *Portugal* at *Perdigaon*; and receiving the *Rio Monſil*, and a vaſt number of ſmall Brooks in that Kingdom, it forms the vaſt Haven of *Lubon*; and on the South ſide of that City paſſeth into the *Atlantick Ocean*: having from its Fountains run one hundred and ten *Spaniſh* Leagues, and being at its Mouth two *Spaniſh* Leagues broad. There is no River in *Spain* more frequently mentioned than this, eſpecially on the account of its Golden Sand, by the Poets.

Taiping, a City of the Province of *Nankim*, upon the River *Kiang* in *China*. There is another of *Quansum*: which is now under the King of *Tunkim*.

Taitung, a ſtrong City in the Province of *Xanſi* in *China*. It is the third of Note there, and drives a great Trade.

Taiyven, the Capital City of the Province of *Xanſi* in *China*, near the River *Iruen*.

Talabo, or *Talaro*, *Piranus*, a River in *Corſica*.

Talamone, a Town and Port to the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, in the Eſtate called *Digli Preſidii*, upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Tuſcany*, in *Italy*. Belonging to the *Spaniards*.

Talavera,

Talavera, *Ebara*, *Libora*, a Town in *New Caſtile*, upon the *Tajo*. See *Tajo*.

Talca, a very fruitful Iſland in the *Caſpian Sea*, according to *Pliny*, (who calls it *Taxata*) and other Ancients: But we have no Modern Account of it.

Tamaga, *Tamaca* and *Tambre*, a River of *Spain*: which ariſeth in *Gallicia*, above *Mone Roy*; and running South through the Province of *Entre Douro è minho*, falls into the *Douro*; ſix *Spaniſh* Leagues above *Porto* to the Eaſt.

Tamar, *Tamaris*, a River in the Eaſt of *Cornwal*, which divides that County from *Devonſhire*. It ariſeth in *Devonſhire*, near the *Iriſh Sea*; and running South, watereth *Bridgrule*, *Telcot*, *Tamerton*, (which has its name from this River) *Beyton*, *Lawhitton*, *Cal-Stock*: and having received amongſt others the *Foy*, at *Plimouth* it entereth the *Britiſh Sea*; forming there a Noble and Capacious Haven. See *Cambden*.

Tamaraca, a City and Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Braſil* in *South America*, under the *Portugueſe*: making one of the fourteen Governments or Provinces of *Braſil*.

Tamaro, *Thamarus*, a ſmall River in the *Principato*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which riſing from the *Appennine*, a little above *Beneventa*, falls into the *Calore*.

Tamaſſo, *Tamaſſus*, a Town in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, towards *Famagoſta*. Of great Repute for its Tin-Mines.

Taming, *Taminga*, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Tampan, the Mouth of the *Rhoſne*.

Tamul, a petty Kingdom contained in *Biſnagar*, in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*.

Tamworth, a Borough and Market Town in the Borders of *Staffordſhire* and *Warwickſhire*, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker*: whereof one waſheth that part of the Town, which ſtands in *Staffordſhire*; and the other that in *Warwickſhire*. It hath a ſtrong (though ſmall) Caſtle for its defence: is beautified with a large Church; and in the Lower Houſe of *Parliament* repreſented by two Burgeſſes.

Tanagra, an ancient City of *Beotia* (now *Stramulipa*) in *Greece*, near the River *Aſopus*: Called *Oropa* by *Ariſtotle*, and *Gephyra* in *Stephanus*. *Athenæus* mentions, *Cetus Tanagranus*, as a *Proverb* for a vaſt *Whale*, becauſe one of a prodigious Magnitude was caſt up here. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*, the ſame with the *Anaſoria* of ſome Moderns.

Tanais, a River of *Crim Tartary*, which divides *Europe* from *Aſia*. Called by the Neighbouring Nations, **Don**; by the *Italians*, *Tana*. It ariſeth in the Province of *Rezan*, in *Moſcovy* (eleven hundred Miles from *Moſcow*) from the Lake **Jubanoodo Leziero**, which is five hundred Miles broad; and flowing with a very Oblique Courſe through the Countries poſſeſſed by the *Precopenſian*, or *Crim Tartars*; not far from the *Wolga* falls into the Lake of *Mæotis*; near a City called from it *Tanais*, now ruined. This City was once taken by the *Ruſs*; but now in the hands of the *Turks*. The River divides it into two parts, and affords it the convenience of an Haven; though now not much frequented. **Long.** 60. 40. **Lat.** 48. 09.

Tanaro, *Tanarus*, a Navigable River of *Lombardy*; which ariſeth in *Piedmont*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua* from the *Appennine*: and running North-Eaſt, watereth *Mondovi*, *Alba*, *Aſti*, and *Alexandria*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*: it falls into the *Po* at *Baſſignano*; between *Caſal* to the North, and *Voghera* to the South.

Tandaya, one of the *Philippine Iſlands*.

Tandja, an Iſland of the *Euxine Sea*, at the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*.

Tanegazima, a ſmall Iſland belonging to *Japan*.

Tanes, *Taniticum Oſtium*, one of the Eaſtern Mouths of the *Nile*. This gave name to *Tanis*, now *Tanes*, a deſolate Village in *Egypt* at this time; but formerly one of the greateſt, richeſt, and ſtrongeſt Cities of *Egypt*; a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Damietta*. The *Caſphs* rebuilt it, after it had been ſome Ages deſolate; but it ſoon returned to its former State.

Tangier, *Tingi*, *Tingis*, one of the oldeſt Cities of *Africa*, in the Province of *Hasbat*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*. Built by *Antæus* a *Phœnician*, as the Learned Sir *John Marſham* proves from *Procopius*, who mentions an ancient Pillar with this Inſcription in the *Phœnician* Tongue; **We are fled from Joſhua the Son of Nun, a Robber**; whereupon he placeth the building of it in *Joſhua's* time, and ſaith it is undoubtedly a very ancient *Phœnician* Colony. It ſtands at the Mouth of the *Streights of Gibraltar*, towards the *Atlantick Ocean*; and was anciently an Archbiſhops See, and an Univerſity. The *Goths* poſſeſſed it after the *Romans*, and annexed it to the Government of *Ceuta*. In 1471. *Alphonſus* King of *Portugal* made himſelf Maſter of it. From which time it continued in the poſſeſſion of that Crown, till in 1662. it was put by the *Portugueſe* into the hands of the *Engliſh*. *Charles* II. having beſtowed immenſe charges upon the Haven and Out-Works of it, (after it had proſperouſly repelled ſeveral Attacks of the *Moors* in 1663, 1664. and in 1682;) in 1683. by the Lord *Dartmouth*, that Prince ordered all the Forts and Works to be blown up; the Mole to be ſlighted; and withdrew the Garriſon into *England*; finding the benefit not equal to the charge of keeping it. **Long.** 6. 30. **Lat.** 35. 56.

Tangermund, *Tangermunda*, a Town in the Old Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*; upon the *Elbe*, where it takes in the River **Tanger**: ſeven *German* Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, toward *Havelburgh*. Heretofore a very ſtrong and conſiderable place. The Emperour *Charles* IV. kept his Court there: but in the *Swediſh* War it was often taken, and ſuffered ſo very much, that it is become very inconſiderable now.

Tangu, *Tangum*, a Kingdom in the *Further Eaſt-Indies*, by the River *Menan*; which has a City of the ſame name, and was formerly ſubject to the King of *Pegu*.

Tangut, *Tangutum*, a Kingdom in the *Aſian Tartary*, towards *China* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. The Capital City of it, is *Tangu*.

Tanjaor, a City and Kingdom in *Coromandel*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; formerly ſubject to the King of *Biſnagar*; but has now a Prince of its own; who is a Tributary to the former. It lies ſixty Miles from the Coaſt of *Coromandel* to the Weſt.

Tanor, a ſmall Kingdom in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*, in the Promontory of *Malabar*: which hath a City of the ſame name, five Leagues from *Calecut* to the South. The King reſides at a Palace one League from the City, and preſerves a ſtrict Alliance with the *Portugueſe*.

Taormina, a City of *Sicily*.

Tapapſa, or *Tapy*, a great River of *South America*: which riſeth in the Borders of *Braſil*; and after having given name to a Province, falls into the River of *Amaſons* in *Guiana*.

Tapiau, a Town in the *Ducal Pruſſia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Tapſobane. See *Zeilan*.

Tapſus, an ancient City in the Province of *Byzacena*, now in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Barbary*.

Cæſar

Cæſar beſieged it, to oblige *Scipio* to a Battel: and after his Defeat of *Scipio*, it ſurrendred to the Conquerour.

Tapua guazu, a Province of *South America* in *Paragua*; near the Lake of *Xaray*, in the Borders of *Braſil*.

Tapuies, a people of *Braſil*, in the Prefecture of *Santo Spirito*.

Tara, *Taras*, a ſmall River in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which ariſing from the *Apennine* near *Maſſafra*, falls into the Gulph of *Taranto*, by the City of *Taranto*; which has its name from this River.

Taragale, a City in the Region of *Darha* in *Biledulgerid*, in *Africa*; near the City of *Darha*: fortified with a Caſtle and a conſiderable Garriſon, for the ſecurity of the Mint, which the Emperour of *Marocco* keeps here. The *Jews* have about four hundred Families in it. The Country adjacent affords plenty of Corn, Paſturage, and Dates.

Taranto, *Tarentum*, *Urbs Salentinorum*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called at this day *Tarente* by the *French*. Built by a Band of *Lacedemonian* Baſtards, and made the Capital of the ancient *Magna Græcia*; who having no Inheritance at home, were ſent hither to ſeek their fortunes, in the year of the World 3242. forty five years after the building of *Rome*. It became a famous Common-Wealth. Its ancient Inhabitants, the *Tarentini*, ſolicited *Pyrrhus*'s Deſcent into *Italy* to make War with the *Romans*. In the year of *Rome* 481. *Milo*, a Citizen of it, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the ſecond *Punick* War it received *Hannibal*. And in the year of *Rome* 545. was recovered out of his hands again by *Quintus Fabius Maximus*. In 631. it was made a *Roman* Colony. In 1194. *Henry* IV. gave it to *William*, (the Son of *Tancred*) Prince of *Taranto*; when he had cauſed him to be caſtrated, to prevent any Poſterity. It is now an Archbiſhops See; ſmall, but ſtrong, and well peopled; has a Caſtle garriſoned with *Spaniards*. The Haven was once very good, but ſpoiled by great Stones ſunk in the Mouth of it; ſo that none but ſmall Ships can enter it. This City has alſo ſtill the Honour of the Title of a Principality. It ſtands upon a Peninſula, on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Tara*. Some derive the Name of the *Tarantula* (whoſe Venom is cured only by violent dancing) from it. In 1614. a Synod was held here by its Archbiſhop. Long. 41. 30. Lat. 39. 58.

Tarare, *Cemmenus*, a Mountain near *Lyons* in *France*; more commonly called *les Sevennes*.

Taraſcon, *Taraſco*, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhoſne*, four Leagues beneath *Avignon* to the South, and three from *Arles*. It is great and populous, and has two ſtrong Caſtles, a Collegiate Church, with divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. The Reliques of S. *Martha* are ſaid to be preſerved here.

Tarazona, *Turiaſo*, an ancient *Roman* City, in the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sarragoſa*; upon the River *Queois*; four Leagues from *Tudela* to the North-Weſt, and ten from *Bilbao* to the North. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonſus* VIII. in 1010. And is chiefly commended for the rare temper of its Steel. Long. 19. 02. Lat. 42. 50.

Tarbes, *Tarba*, *Turba*, *Caſtrum Bigorræ*, a City of *Aquitain*, in the County of *Bigorre*, whereof it is the Capital: ſeated in a pleaſant Plain, upon the River *Adour*; well peopled, and has a Caſtle called *Bigorre*, which gave name to this County. It is alſo a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Aux*; from which this City ſtands nine Miles to the North-Weſt, and ſix from *Pau* to the Eaſt.

Tarczal, *Carpates*, the *Carpathian* Hills, which divide *Hungary* and *Tranſylvania*, from *Poland*.

Tardenois, *Tardanenſis Comitatus*, a County in the *Iſle of France*; between the *Marne* to the South, and the *Veſle* to the North: its true Bounds are now loſt.

Tardera, *Ilba*, *Tholobi*, a River in *Catalonia*: which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Blanes*; nine Miles from *Barcinone* to the North.

Tarentaiſe, *Tarenteſia*, a Tract or Valley in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, between the *Alpes* and the Dukedom of *Aouſte* to the Eaſt; *Hoſſano* to the North; *Savoy* (properly ſo called) to the Weſt; and the Valley *di Moriana* to the South. This was the Seat of the ancient *Centrones*. The principal place in it, *Montiers*. It is one of the three principal Provinces of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, but very Mountainous and Barren.

Targa, a Kingdom, Deſart, City, and Lake in *Africa*; in *Zaara*, between the Deſart of *Lempta* to the Eaſt, *Zuenziga* to the Weſt, *Biledulgerida* to the North, and *Nigritia* to the South.

Targovisto, *Targoviſtum*, *Targoviſcum*, *Tergoviſtus*, *Tiriſcum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Moldavia*, and the Seat of their Princes. The Natives call it *Termiſch*. It ſtands in the Borders of *Walachia*, up the River *Jalonitza*; ſixty Miles from *Nigebolis* to the North, and a little more from *Cronſtad*, or (*Braſſaw*) in *Tranſylvania* to the South, in a Marſh. Heretofore, together with *Moldavia*, under the King of *Hungary*. And now returned under that Crown again. See *Moldavia*.

Tariffa, a City of *Spain* in *Andaluſia*, near the *Streights of Gibraltar*: once a great and ſtrong place, but now almoſt ruined: inhabited by a few, though it has a Caſtle and an Haven. It was recovered from the *Moors* in 1292. And *Octob.* 28. 1340. the *Moors* received a great Defeat near this place: which ſtands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the Weſt, and ſix from the Coaſt of *Barbary* to the North.

Tarne, or *le Tar*, *Tarnis*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*: which ſpringeth from Mount *Lozere* in *Givaudan*; and being improved by ſome leſſer Streams, watereth *Millaud*; then entering *Languedoc*, it viſiteth *Monteauban*, where it is covered by a lovely Stone Bridge: and a little beneath *Moiſſac*, falls into the *Garonne*; five Leagues above *Agen*. The preſent King of *France*, has with great expence of late years made this River Navigable by Boats.

Taro, or *Tarro*, *Tarus*, a River of *Lombardy* in *Italy*; which ariſeth from the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*: and running through a Valley of its own name, (and through the Dukedom of *Parma*) falls thirteen Miles below *Cremona* into the *Po*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Charles* VIII. of *France*, in 1495. defeated all the Forces of *Italy* aſſembled hither to ſtop him from going out of *Italy*.

Tarpeya, a Lake in the Kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, near the City *Poroſi*: ſpringing from a large Fountain in the middle of it ſelf.

Tarragona, *Tarraco*, a City of *Spain*; which in ancient time gave name to that part of *Spain* called *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*. It was built by the *Scipio*'s: others ſay, before the *Roman* Conqueſt: *Eratoſthenes* having mentioned it in the year of the World 2780. The *Scipio*'s much enlarged it: and therefore *Pliny* and *Solinus* make them the Founders. *Mela* ſaith, it was in his time the richeſt Maritim City on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Spain*. It was certainly a great

Metropolis, and had fourteen leſſer Cities under it. The *Moors* ruined the *Roman* City; and rebuilt that which now ſtands; walling it for the greater ſecurity. It is now an Archbiſhops See, and an Univerſity founded by Cardinal *Gaſparo de Cervantes*, (Archbiſhop of this See) in the Reign of *Philip* II. It ſtands at the Mouth of the River *Tulcis*, now *el Fracol*; which affords it a ſmall Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*: thirteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Torroſa*, and fifteen from *Barcelona*. In a decaying condition. Long. 22. 33. Lat. 41. 58. In 1242. a Synod was held here to oppoſe the progreſs of the Doctrines of the *Vaudois*.

Tarſus, *Tarſos*, the Metropolitan City of *Cilicia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*: upon the River *Cydnum*, which divides it into two equal parts. It took divers names from the *Roman* Emperours. At this day it is called by the Inhabitants, *Teraſſa*; by the *Turks*, **Terſis**; by the *Italians*, *Tarſo*. Now an Archbiſhops See; ſix Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Pope *Clement* IX. bore the Title of this See, before his Election to the *Pontificate*. Long. 66. 14. Lat. 38. 56. This City deſerves a particular veneration from all Chriſtians; becauſe S. *Paul*, the Great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*, was born in it; and by that means pleaded its privilege to avoid ſome ill uſages he had otherwiſe ſuffered. This is alſo the *Tarſhiſh*, whither *Jonas* deſired to paſs, when he took Ship at *Joppe*, (*Jon.* 1. 3.): which the following part of his Story hath made ſo memorable. *Lyra* and S. *Anſelme* interpret the *Tharſis* of King *Solomon*, whither his Fleet went to buy precious Merchandiſes for the *Temple*, of this place alſo. But others reject their opinion; and we have no Concord amongſt the Learned upon that queſtion. See *Ophir*.

Tartar, *Occhardus*, a River of *Serica*, (a part of the *Aſiatick Tartary*) from which that Nation took its name of *Tartaria*. The Country is bounded on the Weſt by Mount *Imaus*, and on the Eaſt by *China*: now thought to be called **Suchur**. There is a City upon it, of the ſame name.

Tartaro, *Tartarus*, *Atriana*, a River in the States of *Venice*; which ariſeth in the Territory of *Verona*; and flowing Eaſt, watereth *Adria*, an ancient City: then one part of it falls into that Branch of the *Po*, called *il Fuoſa*; and the other into the River *Adige*.

Tartary, *Tartaria*, *Scythæ*, is divided commonly into the *Great* and *Aſiatick*; the *Leſſer* and *European Tartary*. For this latter, ſee *Krim Tartary*, *Cherſoneſus Taurica*, and *Precop*. The *Aſiatick Tartary* is the far greateſt Country in all *Aſia*: called by the *Poles*, **Tartarcka**. Bounded on the North by the *Frozen Ocean*, on the Eaſt by the ſame Sea, and *China*; on the South by *China*, *India*, *Perſia*, and the *Caſpian Sea*; on the Weſt by *Ruſſia*. The North Eaſtern Bounds upon *Japan* and *China* are utterly unknown. It is not certain, but that *Aſia* and *America* may there meet; or at moſt may be divided by a narrow Channel, which could never yet be diſcovered. This Country extends from the Mouth of the *Nieper*, to the Cape of *Tabin* North Eaſt, one thouſand *German* Miles: and from the Mouth of the River *Obb* to the Wall of *China* South-Eaſt, fifteen hundred of the ſame Miles: perhaps it is much greater towards the North and Eaſt. It is divided into *Tartary* properly ſo called, *Tartaria Deſerta*, *Zagathai*, *Cathay*, and *Turqueſtan*: theſe, containing many Kingdoms: ſome of which, as to the names of them, are as yet unknown to us. The people are the moſt Barbarous of Mankind; Bloody, Fierce, and Brutiſh. The Country appears Barren, Deſolate, Uncultivated; without Cities, ſettled Inhabitants, Agriculture, and fixed Limits. The Princes are abſolute Maſters of their reſpective People; which live in *Hoards*, wandring with their Wives and Children in covered Waggons from place to place; with their Cattle, (their only Wealth,) as neceſſity and the ſeaſon of the year require. This courſe of life has in a great degree fitted them for War. Accordingly, when ever they have broken in upon the Civilized World, they have proved in every Age the Scourges of God. In this laſt Age, one of theſe Princes broke in upon *China*; and in a few years conquered it.

Tarudante, *Tarodantum*, *Terodantum*, the Capital City of *Suz*. Heretofore ſubject to the King of *Morocco*, but has now a Prince of its own. It is great and populous; about fifty Miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and three hundred from *Morocco* to the South.

Taſſo, *Thaſſos*, *Thalaſſia*, *Chryſe*, an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, one League diſtant from the Continent of *Romania* in the *Morea*, and about ſeven or eight in Circumference: divided betwixt Plains and Mountains, which afford good Wine and Marble. The *Phœnicians* anciently planted a Colony here, who built the City now ſtanding; which is in a tolerable condition, but far different from its priſtine Splendour.

Tatta, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the *Great Mogul*; ſeparated from *Perſia* to the Weſt, by the River *Indus*; and bounded to the North by *Buckor*, to the Eaſt by the Kingdom of *Jeſſelmeere*, and to the South by the *Indian Sea*. The Capital City is of the ſame Name; near the *Indus*. Long. 102. Lat. 26. 45.

Tatterſhal, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the Hundred of *Gartree*, and the Diviſion of *Lindſey*: near the Influx of the River *Bane* into the *Witham*.

Tavaſthus, *Tavaſtia*, a Town and County in the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finmarck*; called alſo **Tavaſtland**. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Savolaxia*, on the South by *Nyland*, on the Weſt by *Finmarck*, (properly ſo called) and on the North by the *Bothner Sea*. **Tavaſthus**, the principal Town in it, was called **Oſtenenberg**; and ſtands in a Marſh: well fortified againſt the *Ruſs*: ninety Miles from *Aboa* to the Eaſt. *Birger Jarel* built a Caſtle in 1250. to awe the Inhabitants.

Tauber, *Tuberius*, a River in *Franconia*; which ariſeth near *Rotenburgh*, nine Miles from *Norimburgh* to the Weſt; and by *Onſpach*, *Papenheim*, and *Aichſtat* falls into the *Danube* below *Ingelſtad*, and above *Regenſperg*.

Taverna, *Taverna*, *Triſchene*, a decayed City in the *Further Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Rheggio*; but having loſt that Dignity, is now a member of the Dioceſe of *Catanzaro*.

Teubemberg, a Town in *Hungary*; at which *Mahomet* I. in 1400. beat the *Hungarians*.

Taveſtock, a Market Town and Borough in *Devonſhire*, upon the River *Tave*: the Capital of its Hundred. In the Lower Houſe of Parliament repreſented by two Burgeſſes.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a City of *Algarve* in *Spain*, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*; between the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the Eaſt, and *Faro* to the Weſt; five Leagues from either. It is under the King of *Portugal*: has a large Haven at the Mouth of the River *Xilaon*, and a Caſtle for its ſecurity.

Taurica Cherſoneſus, the *Peninſula* dividing *Europe* and *Aſia*; upon *Il Mare Maggiore*, and the Sea of *Zabache*: from Eaſt to Weſt twenty four Miles long, fifteen broad; filled heretofore with

with Noble *Greek* Cities. Upon the Eaſtern ſide of it, ſtands *Caffa*, (which was the ancient *Theodoſia*) under the *Turks*. In the entrance of the Neck of it, *Precop*; under the *Tartars*: from whence the whole *Peninſula* is ſometimes called *Precopſca*; and the Inhabitants, the *Precopenſian Tartars*. It makes the moſt Southern part of the *Krim Tartary*.

Taurus, *Ecbatana*, *Tabreſium*, *Taureſium*, *Tigranana*, a great City of the Kingdom of *Perſia*, called by the Inhabitants *Tebris*. It ſtands in the Province of *Aderbuitzan*; eleven hundred Miles from *Conſtantinople* to the Eaſt, and twenty five *German* Miles from the *Caſpian Sea* to the South. Founded, (as the *Perſians* all agree) in the one hundred and ſixty fifth year of the *Hegyra*, in the year of Chriſt 786. In 849. it was ruined by an Earthquake. In 1490. the Princes of the Race of *Sheth-Sephi*, removed to this City from *Ardevil*. In 1514. *Selim*, Emperour of the *Turks*, took it upon Articles, two years after the Kings of *Perſia* removed to *Caſbin*. In the time of *Sohman the Magnificent*, the City rebelled; aſſaſſinated the *Turkiſh* Governour, and Garriſon; which was ſeverely revenged by *Ibrahim*, (General of that Prince) in 1548. In the Reign of *Amurath*, it rebelled again; and was again taken and ſacked by the *Turks* in 1585. In 1603. *Abas*, King of *Perſia*, took it by Stratagem: ever ſince which, it has been under the *Perſians*. The Learned *Minadoi*, (in his Hiſtory of the *Turkiſh* and *Perſian* War, *pag.* 311.) thus deſcribes it. It is ſeated (ſaith he) on the North ſide of Mount *Orontes*; having *Perſia* to the Eaſt, the *Caſpian* Mountains to the Weſt, and the *Caſpian Sea* to the North: in a fruitful Plain; in a cold, ſnowy, healthful Air; abounding with all things needful for the Life of Man; enriched by great Caravans of Merchants, which paſs to and fro through it; ſo populous, that it maintains two hundred thouſand Inhabitants; yet without any Walls or Baſtions, or the leaſt defence againſt an Enemy: The Houſes are low and mean: the Gardens, Fountains, Baſars and Moſques, Magnificent and Sumptuous. Sir *John Chardin*, who ſaw this City, agrees with him: and adds, that a ſmall River (called *Spingicha*,) runs acroſs through it; and another called *Agi*, on the North ſide. Long. 88. 00. Lat. 41. 19. Sir *John Chardin* eſtimated the Inhabitants to be five hundred and fifty thouſand: ſo much has a long Peace improved it ſince *Minadoi*'s time. It extends its Commerce over *Perſia*, *Turkey*, *Tartary*, *Moſcovy*, and the *Black Sea*; conſiſting much in Cottons, Silks, Chagrines, Brocades, &c. which fills it well with Strangers. The *Moſques* are reckoned to two hundred and fifty; whereof ſome have been *Chriſtian* Churches. The *Capuchines* had a convenient Houſe built in this City in 1668. Without the City to the South, appear the Ruins of the Palace of the ancient Kings of *Perſia*: and to the Eaſt, the like of a Caſtle, which was the Royal Seat of *Choſroes*. The *Geographers* generally affirm, *Tauris* ſtands in the place of the ancient *Ecbatana*. It is governed by a *Beglerbeg*, of great power and conſideration in the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

Taurn, *Alpes Noricæ*, a branch of the *Alpes* in *Carinthia*.

Taurus, the greateſt Mountain in all *Aſia*; ſo called, as *Euſtathius* ſaith, from its Magnitude. It begins at the Eaſt or *Chinian Ocean*; and traverſeth the whole body of *Aſia*, as far as the Sea of *Pamphylia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; dividing *Aſia* into the Northern and Southern, and aſſuming various Names in different Places. Yet the particular Name of *Taurus* belongs moſt properly to that Branch of this Mountain, which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the *Leſſer Armenia*. Sir *John Chardin* who croſſed that part of this Mountain, (called *Caucaſus*) ſaith; that it is the higheſt Mountain, and the moſt difficult to paſs over that ever he beheld: full of Rocks and diſmal Precipices. The top of it (eight Leagues broad), cover'd with Snow and not inhabited: yet the ſides are prodigious fruitful; afford Honey, Wheat, Gums, Wines, and Fruits in vaſt quantities. The Inhabitants are a good natur'd ſort of Chriſtians, In *Tartary* this Mountain is called *Imaus*. In this long courſe it ſeparates many Potent Nations one from another. *Herbert* (our Country-man) ſaith; that it is fifty *Engliſh* Miles over, and fifteen hundred long.

Taxiala, a great City of *India*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Philoſtratus*, as the Reſidence of the ancient King *Phraortes*. But we have now no knowledge of it; unleſs, the ſame with *Cambaia*.

Taw, a River in *Devonſhire*, upon which *Barnſtaple* ſtands.

Tay, *Tavus*, is a great River in *Scotland*; which ariſing from Mount *Grampus*, and flowing Eaſt helps to divide that Kingdom into two parts; the Northern and the Southern. Its Fountains are in *Albany*. It paſſeth through *Athole* and *Perth*, watering *Dunkeld* and *Abernith*; and between *Angus* to the North, and *Fife* to the South, by a vaſt Arm of the Sea falls into the *German* Sea; almoſt twenty *Engliſh* Miles North of St. *Andrews*.

Taygetus, a Mountain of the Province of *Laconia* in the *Peloponneſus*: conſecrated in *Pagan* times to *Caſtor* and *Pollux*. Standing in the neighbourhood of *Sparta*, (now *Miſitra*); and being broken once by an Earthquake, it did much miſchief to that City.

Tearus, a River of *Thrace*, falling into the *Hebrus*: ſo admired by *Darius*, the Son of *Hyſtaſpes*, for its Water according to *Herodotus*; that he erected a Colom in its honor.

Teane, a River in *Staffordſhire*, upon which *Checkley* is ſituated.

Tebeſta, an ancient City in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*: which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*.

Tech, *Tar*, *Ilybiris*, *Tbicis*, *Tichis*, a ſmall River in the County of *Rouſſillon*; which ſpringeth out of the *Pyrenean* Hills in the Borders of *Cerdanna*; watereth *Arles* and *Cerdanna*; then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, twelve Miles from the Mouth of the *Egli* to the South.

Tectoſagæ, an ancient People of *Gallia Narbonenſis*; whoſe Capital City was the modern *Toloſe*. They made an incurſion into *Germany*, and there eſtabliſhed themſelves, near the *Hyrcinian* Foreſt.

Tedles, *Tedleſia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*: Its chief City is *Tefza*.

Tees, *Atheſis*, *Tuaſis*, a River which parts *England* from *Scotland*: It ariſeth in *Tweedale*; therefore called the *Tweed* no leſs frequently; and running Eaſtward, and being augmented by the *Cale* at *Rydam*, it becomes a boundary; at *Tiltmouth* takes in the *Bromyſhe* out of *Northumberland*; and on the South ſide of *Barwick*, entereth the *German* Ocean.

Teflis, *Artaxata*, *Arxata*, *Tephlis*, *Zegocara*, the Capital City of *Georgia*; in the Province of *Cardueſ*, upon the River *Kbur*, or *Cyrus*. Anciently one of the greateſt Cities of the Eaſt; but being taken and ill handled by the *Turks*, it conſiſts of very few Inhabitants; under the King of *Perſia*. (*Baudrand*). Sir *John Chardin* who ſaw it ſome few years ſince, contrariwiſe aſſures us it is one of the faireſt, though not the biggeſt Cities in *Perſia*; at the bottom of a Mountain, upon the River *Cur*; incompaſſed on all ſides, but the South, (where the River ſecureth it) with a ſtrong and beautiful Wall; and has about fourteen Chriſtian Churches, ſerved by *Armenians* and

Georgians; together with a large Caſtle guarded by Natural *Perſians* only. The Biſhops See or Palace is near the Cathedral Church. It has in the mean time not one Moſque, (except a ſmall one lately built in the Caſtle;) becauſe the Chriſtians will not endure it, and the *Perſians* are too wiſe to exaſperate their Frontier People; who can with eaſe call in the *Turks* to revenge the Injuries of their Religion. It is well Peopled, full of Strangers, who reſort thither on the account of Trade. Twice in the hands of the *Turks*, in the Reigns of *Iſmael* II, and *Solyman* his Son. The latter took this and *Tauru* about 1548. The *Perſian* Tables place it, Long. 83. 00. Lat. 43. 05. The Congregation at *Rome de propaganda fide*, keeping a Miſſion of *Capuchins* in *Georgia*, (who underſtand Phyſick and by that means render themſelves very acceptable to the Country;) their Præfect reſides here. It is the Seat of the Viceroy of *Georgia*.

Tefza, a City in the Province of *Tedles* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*; built on an high Hill by the River *Derna*.

Tegan, *Tegauum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*. The Capital over five Cities.

Tegaza, a Deſart in *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Tegea, an antient City of *Arcadia* in the *Peloponneſus*; which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*.

Tegeſte, a Peninſula in *Florida*, in *North America*.

Tegozarin, a City and Territory in *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*.

Teiſſa, or *Tiſſa*, *Tibiſcus*, the *Theyſſe*, a River of the *Upper Hungary*; which ariſeth in the *Carpathian* Mountains; and floweth through *Tranſylvania* hither, to pay its Tribute to the *Danube*. *Segedin* ſtands upon it. The *Hungarians* uſe to ſay, It is two parts Water and the third Fiſh.

Teium, an ancient City of *Paphlagonia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: remarkable by being the Birth-place of *Anacreon* the Poet, who died of a Grape-ſtone ſticking in his Throat.

Telepte, an Ancient City of the Province of *Byzacena*, in the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Barbary*. It was a Biſhops See, particularly remarkable in the perſon of *Donatus*; who, in 418, celebrated a Council at it againſt the *Pelagians*. Now in ſlavery to the *Moors*.

Teleſſia, a City of the ancient *Samnium* in *Italy*; (now in the Province called *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.) It became a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, and was endowed with the Title of a Dukedom. But ſince 1612, the See has been transferred from hence.

Telgen, *Telga*, a City in *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, four Miles from *Stockholm*, to the North-Weſt.

Temeſen, *Timeſcus*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fez*.

Temeſwaer, *Temeſuaria*, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the ſame Name. A great and ſtrong place, ſeated upon the River *Temes* (whence it has its Name:) five Leagues from *Lippa*, towards the Borders of *Tranſylvania*; and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* twice attempted it before they took it, (in 1552) from the *Tranſylvanians*: upon which they beſtowed great coſts in the fortifying of it, and eſteem it invincible; as indeed it is the ſtrongeſt Place they have left them. The County of *Temeſwaer* is bounded on the North by *Chanad* and *Tranſylvania*; on the Weſt by the *Tibiſcus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the Eaſt by *Moldavia*.

Temiam, *Temianum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*: bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Gangara*, on the Weſt by that of *Biro*, on the South by the River *Niger*, and on the Eaſt by the Deſart of *Sert* or *Seu*. The principal City of which is *Temican*.

Tempe, a ſweet Valley in the Province of *Theſſalia*, in *Macedonia*, watered by the River *Peneo*. The Poets have rendered it famous to all Ages. It lies betwixt the Mountains *Olympus* and *Oſſa*. And ſome place the ancient City *Lycoſthome* in it, which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Lariſſa*.

Temruch, or *Tomaruchi*, *Trambe*, *Tyrambis*, a City of *Crim Tartary* in *Aſia*; fifteen Miles from the *Cimmerian Boſphorus* to the Eaſt, and ten from the Lake of *Corocondam* to the North.

Tenbury, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*, upon the Edge of *Shropſhire*, and the Banks of the River *Teme*: in the hundred of *Doddingtree*.

Tende, *Tenda*, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Appenine*, near the Borders of the State of *Genoua*: eighteen Miles from *Alba* to the North, and twenty five from *Foſſano* South: which has a Mountain near it, called *Le col de Tende*; and a very ſtrong Caſtle. This was a Sovereign State, under Counts of its own; but now ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tenduc, *Tenducum*, a City and Kingdom of the *Aſian Tartary*. Bounded on the North by the *Great Tartary*, on the Eaſt by *Jupia*, on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. This Prince has within a little more than forty years laſt paſt, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*; and is one of the greateſt Princes in the World. His Dominions extending from *Cochin China* to the River *Obb*, North-Weſt and South-Eaſt. There is lately publiſhed a ſhort Account of theſe *Tartars*, in two Letters written by a *Chineſan* Jeſuit, who travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

Tenedos, a ſmall Iſland of ſixteen Miles in Compaſs: five from the Shores of *Aſia*, twenty five from the Iſland *Metelino* to the North in the *Archipelago*, and eighteen from the *Dardanels* to the South: called by the *Turks Boſh Adaſi*, the Barren Iſland: yet it affords excellent *Maſcadine* Wine; Plenty of Game: and is well ſituated to bridle the Streights of *Gallipoli*: It has a City, two Caſtles, and an Harbor for ſmall Veſſels: and being taken by the *Venetians* (with whom the *Genoueſe* diſputed the poſſeſſion of it a long time), was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governor. In the time of *Troy*, which ſtood within two Leagues of it, this Iſland was conſecrated to *Apollo*; and the *Græcian* Navy, feigning a Deſpair to take that City, retired hither to diſguiſe their deſign. It became ſince Chriſtianity, a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Miſelene*. The *Promontorium Sigæum*, or *Cape Janizzari*, lies near it.

Teneriffa, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean; over againſt *Mauritania* in *Barbary*; called by the Natives *Tenneriffe*. It is about forty eight *Spaniſh* Leagues in Circumference. Fruitful, populous, rich, and has been ſubject to the *Spaniards* ever ſince 1496. The Ancients called this *Nivaria*; (as is ſuppoſed), becauſe the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the higheſt in the World, and very ſharp, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is ſaid to be fifteen Miles high: and may be ſeen one hundred and twenty *Engliſh* Miles at Sea. The principal Towns in it are *Laguna* and *S. Croce*. To which belongs an excellent Haven. *Blake* an *Engliſh* Admiral, *April* 20, in 1657, (notwithſtanding a Caſtle, ſeven Forts, fixteen great Galeons, all well man'd and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatned his inevitable Ruine) entred this Harbor: and in ſix hours time beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too. He put the *Engliſh* in poſſeſſion of the vaſt Treaſure of a *Weſt India* Fleet: which they plundered; and burnt all thoſe *Spaniſh* Ships they found. This Iſland is no leſs remarkable for having

been

been made the first *Meridian* by many of the latter Geographers. § The *Spaniards* have given the same Name to a Town in the Province called *Terra firma*, in *South America*: ſtanding near the Confluence of the Rivers *S. Magdalena* and *S. Martha*.

Teneg, a City and Kingdom towards the Coaſts of the *Mediterranean*, and Weſt of the Kingdom of *Algiers*; in *Barbary*.

Tengchieu, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*; which ſtands upon the *Chinian Ocean* on the Bay of *Nanquin*; and is very ſtrongly fortified. Long. 149. 00 Lat. 37. 00.

Teno, *Tenos*, *Tine*, an Iſland in the *Archipelago*, under the *Venetians*; who have been Maſters of it above theſe three hundred years. It is a *Latin* Biſhops See; and but few *Greeks* live here. In Pagan times it was famous for a Temple conſecrated to *Neptune*. It produceth Wine, Figs, and Silk. Hath a Fortreſs and a City of its own Name, *Teno*: but *Hydruſia* and *Orphanſa* were the firſt and ancienteſt Names of this Iſland.

Tenterden, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Scray* Lath.

Tentyra, an Iſland and City in the *Nile*, in the Kingdom of *Egypt*: mentioned by *Juvenal*.

Teos, an Ancient City of *Ionia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*.

Ter. See *Tech*.

Teramo, *Aprutium*, a City of the *Further Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See.

Teraſſa, the ſame with *Tarſus*.

Terbeſtan, the *Caſpian* See.

Tercera, *Tertiaria* or *Tertia*, the principal of the *Azores* Iſlands: twenty five Miles from Eaſt to Weſt, but not of equal breadth: about ſixteen Leagues in circuit: ſurrounded with Rocks which render it difficult of Acceſs. It lies forty Leagues from *Teneriffe* to the Eaſt. The chief City of this and all the *Azores*, is *Angara*; which is a Biſhops See, and with Fort *San Felippe* under the *Portugueſe*. From this Iſland the *Azores* are ſometimes called the *Tercera* Iſles. It is much ſubject to Earthquakes: and has a Fountain particularly remarkable for a virtue to petrifie Wood.

Tergowiſch. See *Targoviſto*.

Terki, *Terchium*, the principal City of *Circaſſia*, in *Aſia*: in a well watered Plain; about one *German* Mile from the *Caſpian* Sea to the Weſt, ſixty from *Aſtracan* to the South, and thirty ſix from *Derbent* to the North-Weſt, Long. 76. 30. Lat. 45. 05. This City being ſome years ſince put into the hands of the Duke of *Moſcovy*, has of late been carefully fortified as a Frontier againſt the *Perſians* on that ſide. *Olearius* allures us it ſtands in Lat. 43. 23, in a Plain which bounds the ſight upon the River *Temonski*; which iſſueth out of the Lake of *Buſtro*, and facilitates the Correſpondence between the Town and the *Caſpian* Sea. The Town is fortified with Rampiers and Baſtions of Earth; and has a Garriſon of two thouſand *Ruſs*, paid by the Great Duke.

Terlee, a famous Abbey for Women of the Order of *S. Bernard*, in the State of *Holland*: founded by the ancient Earls of *Holland*: a League and a half off *Leyden*; but broken and ruined ſince the Reformation there.

Termini, or *Termuli*, *Termulæ*, *Buca*, a City in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*: and ſtands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Tiferno*, in the Borders of the *Hither Abruzzo*: thirty Miles from *Lanciano* to the Eaſt. § Alſo a Town in the Iſland of *Sicily*, upon a River of its own Name: riſen out of the Ruines of the ancient City *Himera*; and called in Latin Writers *Terminus Himeriorum*. The River *Termine* had the ſame ancient Name with the City.

Terna, *Turna*, a River which runs through *Artois*, and falls into the *Canche* at *Heſdin*.

Ternate, *Ternata*, the chief of the five *Moluco* Iſlands. Now in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; tho it has a King of its own, who reſides in the Town of *Malay*: the *Dutch* have ſome Ports in this Iſland, to ſecure its Poſſeſſion. There are two ports belonging to it. The Iſland *Tider* lies within one League of it.

Terni, *Interamna*, an ancient Latin Colony, and a City of *Ombria*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*; which is a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope. It ſtands in a Plain upon the River *Nare*; twelve Miles from *Spoleto* to the South in the Road to *Ancona*; and has many rare Antiquities to ſhew.

Ternois, *Ternenſis Pagus*, a ſmall Tract in *Artois*, in the County of *S. Paul*; which takes its Name from *Terna*.

Ternova, *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*; mentioned by *Gregoras* and *Calchondylas*: now the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh Sangiack*, and anciently the Seat of the *Deſpote*. It ſtands upon the River *Jantra* or *Iſchar*; near Mount *Hemus*, in the Borders of *Thrace* upon an Hill; and was heretofore very ſtrong, but now neglected. Thirty *German* Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-Weſt, and twenty five from *Sophia* to the North-Eaſt.

Terovanné, *Tarvanna*, *Ternana*, *Civitas Morinorum*, a City of *Artois*, in the *Low Countries*; which was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, upon the River *Leye*; but being recovered out of the hands of the *French* by *Charles* V. in 1553. intirely ruined and never rebuilt. The *Morini* were its ancient Inhabitants. And we may obſerve, the year of its deſtruction by *Charles* V, is expreſſed in the *Chronogram* of theſe two Words, *DeLeti MorInI*. It ſtood ſix leagues from *Bologne* to the Eaſt, and two from *S. Omers* to the South. This Diocеſe was divided into three, *viz.* into that of *Bologne*, *S. Omers* and *Ypres*.

Terra Arctica, or the Artick Continent, comprehends *New Denmark*, *Eſtotteland*, *Hudſons bay*, *Greenland*, *Spitzberg*; and the undiſcovered Regions beyond, or towards the Arctick Circle.

—— **Auſtralis**, a vaſt Country towards the Antarctick Circle: diſcovered in 1503, by a *Frenchman* of *Honfleur* in *Normandy*; who in a Voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, was driven upon the Eaſtern Coaſts of it; and remaining for ſome time there, found it to be cantoned into a number of petty Kingdoms; indifferently peopled: yielding ſeveral ſorts of Roots for *Dying*, unknown in *Europe*; with wild Beaſts, Fowl, Fiſh, &c. He calls it in the declaration of his Voyage, the *South Indies*. In 1615, *James le Maire*, a Native of *Amſterdam*, made a Diſcovery of another part of it, to the Eaſt of the Streights of his own Name: which he called *Staveniande*: the ſame time that he diſcovered his own Streights and *Mauritzlandt*.

—— **di Bari**, *Apulia Peucetia*, *Barenſis Ager*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Bounded on the North and Eaſt by the *Adriatick* Sea; on the Weſt by *Capitanata*, cut off by the River *Ofanto*; on the South by the *Baſilicate* and *Otranto*. This is a conſiderable part of that which the Ancients call *Apulia Peucetia*. The principal places in it are *Andria*, *Bari*, *Bitonto*, *Converſano*, *Gravina*, *Moiſetta*, *Ruvo*, *Trani* and *Biſeglia*. The *French* call it the Province *de Bar*.

—— **Firma**, a Province of *New Spain*, in *South America*; upon the *Iſthmus* of *Panama*.

—— Del.

—— **del Fuego**, an Iſland betwixt the Streights of *Magellan* and *le Mair*; in the uttermoſt parts of *South America*.

—— **di Lavoro**, *Terra Laboris*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. Bounded on the North by *Abruzzo*, on the Eaſt by the *Hither Principato*, and on the Weſt by the Sea. It is extremely fruitful; watered by the *Garigliano* and *Volturno*; and has the Happineſs of *Naples* for its Capital. The other principal Places and Cities are *Iſchia*, *Gaeta*, *Caiazzo*, *Capua*, *Nola*, *Pozzuolo*, *Sora*, *Sorrento* and *Venafro*. This Province contains a part of *Campania Felix*, and of the ancient *Latium*.

—— **d' Otranto**, *Japygia*, *Feſſo*, *Meſſapia*, *Calabria*; *Hydruntina*, *Santa*, *Terra*. See *Otranto*, &c.

Terracina, *Tarracina*, *Anxur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Mouth of the River called *il Portatore* (*Ufens*,) upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It has a Caſtle; but is a place of no Strength, by reaſon of a Mountain which commands it: It has a Harbor too; but of little uſe; the City being almoſt deſerted by reaſon of the unhealthfulneſs of the Air. Sixty Miles from *Rome* to the Weſt, and *Naples* to the Eaſt. A Biſhops See immediately under the Pope. Long. 32. 2. Lat. 41. 18.

Terrain, *Terin*, *Tara*, a ſmall River in the Iſle of *France*, which watereth *Beauvais*: then falls into the *Oiſe*, a little above *Creil* in *Beauvais*.

Terring, a Market Town in the County of *Suſſex*, in *Bramber* Rape; not far from the Sea.

Terne, a River in *Shropſhire*, upon which *Drayton* is ſituated. It is a Boundary between that County and *Staffordſhire*.

Terskoy *Leporie*, *Terſa Leporia*, the moſt Eaſtern part of *Lapland*: under the *Ruſs*; between the *Frozen* and the *White* Sea, and that part of *Lapland* which is under the *Swedes*. It is a deſolate Country; has neither Towns nor Villages, though ſome Inhabitants.

Tertel, *Trar*, *Julia*, *Turulium*, *Turia*, *Terulum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Turia*; where it takes in the *Alhambra*; twenty four Leagues from *Torteſa*, and ten from *Valencia*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragoza*.

Teſchin, *Teſchena*, a ſmall City in *Sileſia* in *Bohemia*; called by the Inhabitants *Teſſin*, by the *Germans* *Teſchin*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom; upon the River *Oelſs*, upon the Confines of *Moravia*; ſeven Miles from *Ratiſbor* to the South. The Dukedom of *Teſchin* lies at the head of the *Viſtula*: between the *Leſſer Poland* to the Eaſt, *Hungary* to the South, *Moravia* to the Weſt, and the Dukedom of *Ratiſbor* to the North.

Teſino, *Tuinus*, *Ticinus*, a celebrated River in *Lombardy*; which ariſeth out of *Mont de S. Godard*, one of the *Alpes*; and flowing through the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, (*Verbanus*) towards the South, entereth the Dukedom of *Milan*: waſheth the Walls of *Pavia*; then four Miles lower falls into the *Po*; preſerving the clearneſs and perſpicuity of the Stream four Miles further in that thick and troubled River, as *Ferrarius* ſaith.

Teſt, a River in *Hampſhire*, which joins with the *Itching* at their common fall into the Ocean, near *Southampton*. *Whitechurch*, *Stockbridge*, and *Rumſey* are all three ſituated upon it.

Tet, the ſame with *Egis*.

Tetrapolis, a Territory with four remarkable Cities in it, in the ancient *Syria*; viz. *Antioch*, *Seleucia*, *Apamea*, and *Laodicea*; therefore called Siſters to one another.

Tetuan, *Teteguina*, *Tetuanum*, a ſtrong City which is a petty Republick in the North part of the Kingdom of *Fez*; twenty five Miles from the Mouth of the Streights of *Gibraltar*, and forty from *Fez* to the North.

Il Tevere. See *Tiber*.

Teverone, *Anio*, a River of *Italy*; which ariſeth in *Campania di Roma*, three Miles above *Trevi*; and dividing the Ancient *Latium* from *Sabina*, falls into the *Tiber*, three Miles North of *Rome*.

Teutones, the Ancient *Germans*: from whom *Germany* took the Name of *Teutſchlandt*. They ſuſtained a long War with the *Romans*, and remained in the end the Invincible Enemies of that Empire. *Lucan* diſtinguiſheth the *Cantabri* and them by their long and ſhort Arms;

Cantaber exiguis aut longis Teutonus armis.

Teutſchlandt, *Terra Teutonica*, one of the ancient Names of *Germany*.

Tewksbury, a Market Town and Borrough in *Worceſterſhire*: the Capital of its Hundred; repreſented in the lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes. The *North Avon* falls into the *Severne* here. It is watered with two Rivulets beſides. In the year 1471, at this place was fought a memorable Battel betwixt the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, by King *Henry* VI, and his ſucceſſor *Edward* IV; in which the former ſuffered an entire Defeat; and *Edward* the young Prince (only Son to King *Henry* VI.) was ſlain.

Texel, *Texelia*, a ſmall Iſland at the Mouth of the *Zuyder Zee*; which has a ſtrong Caſtle and a good Harbor on its South ſide. The uſual place where the *Dutch* Fleet rendezvouz in times of War. Near it the Illuſtrious General *Monk* (afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*) beat the *Dutch* Fleet, *July* 31. 1653; ſlew their famous Admiral *Van Trump*; burnt and ſunk twenty ſix of their Men of War, with the loſs of only two ſmall *Engliſh* Ships; and drove the reſt into the *Texel*. Which being ſeen by the People froun the Shore, prevented the uſual Ceremony of a Thankſgiving for being beaten.

Teyder-Aa, *Tydera*, a River of *Livonia* in *Liefland*; which watereth *Adzal* and *Wolmer*, then falls into the Bay of *Livonia*.

Tepſterbandt, *Teſterbantum*, a ſmall County in the Dukedom of *Cleves*: towards the *Maes*, the *Waal* and the *Rhine*: in the North of *Cleves*, and on the Southern Border of *Guelderland*: which has been united to *Cleves* ſeven hundred years.

Thabor, a celebrated Mountain in *Galilee*, in *Paleſtine*: ſix Miles from *Nazareth* to the Eaſt; near the Plain of *Eſdrelon* and the Valley of *Ieſreel*: having the Brook of *Endor* ſpringing from its foot. *Joſephus* gives it the Height of thirty *Greek Stadia*; and the Plain upon the top of it, the compaſs of two thouſand five hundred Paces; where the Wind blows very to hard and cold in the hotteſt Seaſons. Here our Saviour honoured S. *Peter*, *James* and *John* with the View of his glorious Transfiguration: in memory whereof *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine the Great*, built upon the place a ſtately Church with three ſmall Chapppels, repreſenting the three Tabernacles in S. *Peter*'s Wiſh: which Chappels now are almoſt buried under the Ruines of the Church; ſaving one *Altar*, uſed ſometimes for Maſs by the *Religious of Nazareth*. *Alexander Jannæus*, King of *Judah*, who began his Reign one hundred and three years before Chriſt, built a Fortreſs upon this Mountain; which probably continued till the time of our Saviour; and

was

was the same with that, taken by Composition in the year after Christ 82. by *Vespasian*; when the Church and Chapels were demolished. These latter were re-established in 1099, by *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*; and divided betwixt the *Greek* Calcyers and the *Benedictine* Monks; under a Bishop, a Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. In 1187, *Saladine* took the Mountain and ruined its Works. In 1253, the Christians retook it; and Pope *Alexander* gave it to the *Templars*. But in 1290, it was finally lost from the Christians to the *Sultan* of *Egypt*. It stands in a round conical figure; with its sides to the West and South, full of Shrubs and Greens.

Thamar, *Rba*, the same with *Wolgha*.

Thame, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire*, upon the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*; which takes its Name from the River *Thame* (one of the Fountains of the *Thames*, joining with the *Isis* at *Dorchester*;) whose Branches almost encompass it, and are here covered with a Bridge leading into *Buckinghamshire*. It is the Capital of its hundred; and enjoys the Benefit of a Free-School, and a Hospital, founded by the Lord *Williams* of *Thame*.

Thames, *Thamesis*, *Tamesis*, *Tamissa*, the principal River of *England*. Which has this Name from the *Thame* and *Isis*, two smaller Rivers, its Fountains. The first of these arises in *Buckinghamshire*: the second in *Wiltshire*. The second is far the greater; receives the *Windrush* and the *Evenclods* before it arrives at *Oxford*; beneath that City, the *Charwell* a noble Flood; and at *Dorchester* it takes the *Thame*. Then sporting it self with vast turns, it watereth *Wallingford*, *Reading*, and *Henly*: dividing *Buckinghamshire* from *Surrey*, it watereth *Windsor*: so passeth to *Staines* in *Middlesex*: above which it takes in the *Colne*; and watering *Hampton-Court*, *Kingston*, *Brentford* and *Chelsey*; it gently glides between *Westminster* and *London* on the North, and *Southwark* on the South; where it is covered by one of the noblest Bridges in the World. More to the East it receives the *Lea* out of *Essex*; & being now able to bear vast Ships, it hasteth by *Graves-End* into the *German* Ocean; between *Essex* to the North, and *Kent* to the South.

Thanet, *Tanetos*, *Thanatos* & *Athanatos* in *Solinus*, a small Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*; surrounded on the South by the Sea; and on the West by the River *Steure*, here called the *Yenlade*: about eight Miles long, and four broad. In this Island the *Saxons* first landed; and also S. *Augustine* the Monk. In 1628, *Nicolas* Lord *Tufton* was created Earl of *Thanet* by *Charles* I. *Richard* the fifth of this Family, succeeded in 1680.

Thaurn, *Taurus*.

Thaxted, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*, in the hundred of *Dunmow*.

Theaco, *Ithaca*, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, betwixt *Cephalonia*, *Sancta Maura*, and the *Curzolari*; under the *Venetians*. The *Italians* call it *Val di Compare*. It reckons about fifteen thousand Inhabitants; a great part, banished persons from *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, and *Corfu*. It hath a spacious and safe Haven; but no City or good Town; only some Villages: and it pretends to shew the ruins of *Penelope's* House; supposing *Ulysses* to have been a Native of this *Ithaca*.

Thebe, *Thebæ*, two celebrated Cities in Antiquity; in *Egypt* and *Greece*. That in *Egypt* received its ruin from *Cornelius Gallus*, Governour of *Egypt*. But the marks of its former Opulence, the number of its Inhabitants, its Conquests, the tribute and imposts it paid to the King, and to the Temples, remained engraved in *Egyptian* Characters upon *Obeliks* in *Germanicus's* time; who visited (as *Tacitus* says) the ruins of this City in his Travels. It contained one hundred and forty *Stadia* in Circuit, one hundred Gates; and according to those *Obeliks*, seven hundred thousand fighting Men. See *Diospolis*. § The other in *Bœotia* in *Greece*, hath ever pretended to challenge the ancient *Cadmus* for its Founder, about the year of the World 2620: nigh one thousand four hundred years before the coming of Christ. During which Interval, it was first adorned with the Title of a Kingdom. Next changed into a Republick of great Puissance; which maintained War against both the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*; and over the latter gained a signal Victory by the conduct of their General *Epaminondas*, at the Battel of *Leuctra*: when both he and *Cleombrotus* General of the *Lacedæmonians* were slain. *Philip* K. of *Macedon*, Conquered this City, and Garrisoned it with *Macedonians*: whose yoak they regretted, till they revolted, upon the death of that King. And refusing to submit to his Son *Alexander*; He by force reconquering them, entirely ruined this City (saving the single House of the Poet *Pindar*) and divided the Lands amongst his Soldiers, about the year of *Rome* 419. and the CXI. Olympiad. *Cassander*, the Son of *Antipater* King of *Macedonia*, twenty years after, rebuilt it: and his work is partly standing at this day in the quality of a Village, under the *Turks*; but before those destroyers of Mankind possess'd it, it was the See of an Archbishop. See *Stives*.

Thebes. See *Stives*.

Theobalds, a Palace Royal of the Kings of *England* in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Hartford*; not far from *Hodsdon* on the Lea, and less from *Waltham* Abbey in *Essex*. It is delightfully situated amongst Groves and Springs. Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, built it; and *Robert* Lord *Cecil* his Son, (of the same office to K. *James* I) much beautified it.

Theologopost, the Grotto in the Island of *Patmos* in the *Archipelago*, wherein S. *John* is said to have written his *Apocalypse*.

Thermia, *Ferma*, and *Fermines* (as the *Italians* call it,) *Polygnos*, an Island in the *Archipelago* towards *Europe*; which hath a considerable City of its own name, and a Castle: and a Spring of hot mineral Waters, not far from the Sea; from whence it took the name of *Thermia*.

Thermodon, the same with *Permon*. §. The Ancients frequently mention a River in *Scythia Europæa* in the Country of the *Amazons*, of this name also.

Thermopylæ, a Streight or narrow passage at the great Mountain *Oeta*, and the Gulph of *Zyton*, in the extreme Borders of the Province of *Thessalia* in *Macedonia*; leading into *Phocis* in *Achaia*: Now called *Bocca di Lupo*, or *the Wolf's mouth*. Of great fame in Antiquity, for being maintained by *Leonidas*, General of the *Lacedemonians* with three or four hundred Men, against a vast Army of the *Persians* under *Xerxes*.

Thespia, an ancient City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, near the Mountain *Helicon*. It has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*. But, as it lies now under the Tyranny of the *Turks*, a poor Village.

Thessalia, a very considerable Province of *Macedonia* toward the South. Bounded on the South by *Achaia*, (now *Livadia*); on the West by *Epirus* on the North by *Macedonia* properly so called; and by the *Archipelago* and the Bay of *Thessalonie* to the East. The Capital City of which is *Larissa* now called *Comenolitari* by *Castaldus*, and by *Victius Janna*: under the *Turks*. It had in the beginning Kings of its own. Next, it became subject to the *Macedonians* and *Romans*. It had Magistrates of its

own

own, in the latter part of the times of the *Greek* Emperors: *Bonifacius* being made Marquess of *Theſſalia*, in 1210: whoſe Poſterity poſſeſſed it till about 1380. When *Amurath* Conquered the greateſt part of this Country, and his Poſterity ſtill enjoy it. It is incompaſſed by the *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Oſſa*, and *Oeta*; (four great Mountains:) its Inhabitants were in the ancient Times ſo famous for their Chivalry, that *Philip* of *Macedon* fought and obtained the Dominion of it chiefly on that account. Very fruitful, reaſonably well Peopled, and for the moſt part inhabited by Chriſtians.

Theſſalonica, a great Maritim City of *Macedonia*; the Metropolis of that ancient Kingdom, called of old *Therma*, now *Salonichi*. It has had the fortune to keep up ſomething of its ancient Greatneſs and Wealth: ſtill an Archbiſhops See, and a populous City; defended by ancient Walls and a Caſtle; and bleſſed with a large ſafe Haven. The greateſt part of its Inhabitants are *Jews*. It ſtands at the foot of an Hill, upon a ſmall River, at the bottom of a Bay called by its own name: two hundred and twenty Miles from *Durazzo* to the Eaſt, three hundred and fifty from *Conſtantinople* to the South-Weſt, and two hundred and thirty from *Athens* to the North. Long. 47. 50. Lat. 42. 10. S. *Paul* Converted it to the Chriſtian Faith, and wrote two Epiſtles to it about the year of Chriſt 52. *Timothy* was ſent by S. *Paul* to inſtruct and confirm them in the ſame Faith. In 390. *Theodoſius* the Great ſlew ſeven thouſand of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In 895. It was taken and ſacked by the *Saracens*. In 1423. it was ſold to the *Venetians*. In 1431. *Amurath* II. took it from them. In the year 1688. the *Venetians* bombarded it, till the Inhabitants ſubmitted to the Contributions demanded of them.

Thetford, *Sitomagum*, *Setani*, a ſmall but very ancient *Roman* Town in the County of *Norfolk*: upon the little *Ouſe*; in the Borders of the County of *Suffolk*. Twenty Miles from *Norwich* to the South-Weſt, ſeventeen from *Ely* to the Eaſt, and eight from *Bury* to the North. This ancient Town was ſacked by *Sweno* the *Dane*, in 1004. and ſuffered more from them in 1010. About 1047. the Biſhops See of the *Eaſt-Angles* was removed hither from *Elmham*. *Herebert*, the next Biſhop, removed in 1067. to *Norwich*. The Conqueror in his Survey found two hundred Houſes ſoon after empty: ever ſince it has been decaying: yet it is a Corporation, ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and gave the Title of a Viſcount to the Right Honourable *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*. The *Lent Aſſizes* for the County are uſually kept here.

Thiano, a ruined City in the Province called *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*: which had a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*.

Thibet, *Thibetum*, a Kingdom in the *Aſiatick Tartary*; between *Tartary*, (properly ſo called,) and the Deſart *Tartary* to the North, *Indoſthan* to the South, *Tangut* to the Eaſt, and *Mawaralnatharia* to the Weſt. Of which there is little known but the Name. Some make it the ſame with, others a part of, *Turqueſtan*.

Thienen, *Athenienſis Legio*, *Tenæ*, and *Tillemontium*, is a Town of *Brabant*: called by the *French Tillemont*; upon the ſmall Rivolet *Geet*, (which beneath *Hallen* falls into the *Demere*,) about ſix Leagues from *Namur* to the North, and a little more from *Bruſſels* to the Eaſt. Now a great Town: and formerly, of great Import and Trade; as appears by this, that her Walls have been thrice inlarged. In the late War (ſaith *Guicciardin*) between the *French*, *Liegeois* and Low Countries, it has been much waſted; and a part defolated, though the Inhabitants enjoy great Privileges. In 1578. this Place was ceded to *Don John* of *Auſtria*. In 1635. taken by the *French*.

Thionville, *Divodurum*, *Theodonis Villa*, a City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*; called by the *Germans*, *Diedenhoven*. It is a ſmall, but very ſtrong Place, and ſtands upon the *Moſelle*: four Leagues from *Metz* to the North, nine from *Trier* to the South-Weſt, and about eleven from *Montmedi* to the Eaſt. This Place was much beloved and frequented by *Charles* the Great, as *Eginhard* ſaith. He ordinarily aſſembled the Nobility and Clergy of his Eſtates here: and particularly in 806, when he parted his Kingdom amongſt his three Sons. In 835. a Council at this City depoſed the Archbiſhop of *Rheims*, as Author of an attempt againſt the Perſon of *Lewis the Debonaire* K. of *France*; whom the ſaid Archbiſhop and his Adherents had deprived of Royal Dignity. In 844. *Charles the Bald* aſſiſted at another Council here. In the latter Times it was often taken by the *French*: who ever ſince 1644. have intirely poſſeſſed it; the Peace of the *Pyrenees* confirming it to them.

Thmar, a Mountain near the City *Manifſa* in *Lydia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*.

The Chriſtians of S. Thomas, an ancient Church of the *Eaſtern* Chriſtians about *Goa*, *Meliapour*, *Cranganoor*, &c. in the *Hither Eaſt-Indies*; Which claiming its Eſtabliſhment from the Apoſtle S. *Thomas* (whoſe Body is pretended to be preſerved at *Goa*,) keeps it ſelf at an entire Independency from the Laws and Rites of both the *Roman* and *Greek* Churches: whoſe ſeveral Founders (it ſays) were the Heads of the Churches of their own Foundations; but no more; and ſo S. *Thomas* was the Head of Theirs. In 1546. *Dom Juan Albuquerque* a Franciſcan, Archbiſhop of *Goa*, erected a College at *Cranganoor*, for the converſion of theſe Chriſtians to the *Church of Rome*. In 1587. the *Jeſuits* eſtabliſhed another, one League from *Cranganoor*. And in 1559. *Meneſes*, Archbiſhop of *Goa* and *Primate* of the Eaſt, was employed in a grand Miſſion hither to promote the ſame Converſion. But the *Chriſtians of S. Thomas* will not, by all the endeavours that are uſed, be induced to forſake the ancient Cuſtoms of their Forefathers. They uſe the *Chaldee* language in their Offices. Acknowledge the Patriarch of *Babylon* for their Chief. Practiſe their own Ceremonies; and in matters of Faith are *Neſtorians*.

Thongcaſter, an ancient Town in the diviſion of *Lindſey* in *Lincolnſhire*: upon the ſide of a Hill. Owing its riſe to a Caſtle, ſaid to be built here with the permiſſion of *Vortiger* the *Britiſh* Prince by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon*, after his Victory over the *Picts* and *Scots*.

Thorn, *Torunium*, a City of *Pruſſia Regalis*, upon the *Viſtula*; four *Poliſh* Miles from *Culm*, twenty two from *Dantzick* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warſaw* to the North-Weſt. This was once an Imperial and Free City, under the protection of the *Teutonick* Order, whom ſome make the Founders of it in 1234: but in 1454. it put it ſelf into the Hands of the *Poles*, who have granted it great Privileges. *Nicolas Copernicus*, the great Aſtronomer, was a Native of this Place. *Albert* King of *Poland*, died here in 1501. In 1645. there was a Conference here between the *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts*, and *Roman Catholicks*; which had no ſucceſs. In 1655. this Place was taken by the *Swedes*: retaken by the *Poles* in 1658. by a Siege of ſix Months.

Thornbury, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Thorne, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Strafford*.

Thorney-

Thorney-Ile, a ſmall Iſland, to the Eaſt of *Portſmouth*, in *Hampſhire*.

Thou, a Caſtle in *Champagne*; giving name to the ancient and Honourable Family *de Thou*, which produced the Hiſtorian, *Jacobus Auguſtus Thuanus* in the laſt Century; born in 1533. made Counſellor of State to *Henry* IV. of *France* and Commiſſioner, at the Conference of *Fontainbleau* in 1606; he compoſed a noble Hiſtory of his times from 1543. to 1608. in one hundred thirty eight Books in Latin, and dyed *May* 17. 1617. in great Honor.

Thouars, *Duracium*, a City of *Poictou* in *France*, upon the River *Tove*: ſix Leagues beneath *Saumur* to the South, towards *Rochelle*, and the Confines of *Anjou*. It gives the Title of a Duke: and was lately beautified by a magnificent Caſtle, built by the Duke *de Tremolle*.

Thoura, *Aremone*, or *Emmone*, *Armenia* the Leſs in *Aſia*.

Thrace, *Thracia*, *Pieria*, *Odryſia*, is a great Province of *Greece*, called by the *Italians*, *Romania*; by the *Greeks*, *Rumelie*; and by the *Turks*, *Icella*. Bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*; on the Eaſt by the *Propontis*, and the *Black Sea*; on the North by *Bulgaria*, and on the Weſt by *Macedonia*. The Principal Cities in it are *Conſtantinople*, *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, *Philippopoli*, *Selivrée*, and *Trajanopoli*: two of which are the Royal Cities of the *Turkiſh* Empire. The *Mariza* or *Hebrus* is its principal River. *Rhodope*, *Orbelus*, and *Hæmus* its moſt famous Mountains. *Abdera*, *Cypſella*, and *Perinthus*, ſome of its ancient Cities. The *Thraufi*, mentioned by *Livy* for a cuſtom of making rejoycings for deaths and mournings for births, were ſome of its ancient Inhabitants. This Province is twenty days Journey in length, from Eaſt to Weſt; and ſeven broad. Its Soil not fruitful, nor its Air pleaſant. Corn and Fruits by reaſon of the ſharpneſs of the Air, ripening ſlowly and yielding meanly. The Story of this Country is already delivered in *Conſtantinople* and *Adrianople*.

Thrapſton, a Market-Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Navisford*, upon the Eaſtern Banks of the River *Nen*.

Thraſymenus, a Lake in *Hetruria* (now in *Ombria*) in the States of the Church: upon the Borders of the Dukedom of *Thuſcany*, ſeven Miles from *Perugia*. *Hannibal* obtained a Victory over *Flaminius*, a Conſul, at this Lake. It is now called the Lake of *Perugia*, *di Caſtiglione*, and *di Paſſignano*.

The Three Churches in *Turcomannia* or *Armenia Major*, are three famous Monaſteries, near to one another, three Leagues from the City *Erivan*, upon the Borders of *Perſia*: where the Patriarch of the *Armenian* Chriſtians, attended by his Archbiſhops and Biſhops living in Community, reſides under the protection of the King of *Perſia*. They are much viſited by the *Caravans* that paſs that way; receive for their maintenance yearly, a ſmall rent of every Chriſtian of the age of 15. and are allowed by the King of *Perſia*, ſteeples and ornaments to their Churches. One of theſe Monaſteries is a Nunnery for Women. The *Turks* call the place, *Eguriaſin*.

Thrusk or *Thirsk*, a Market Town and Borough in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and the Hundred of *Budforth*. It had antiently a ſtrong Caſtle for its ſecurity; and now it repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes.

Thryp, a River in the County of *Norfolk*.

Thule, is commonly underſtood to be *Iſeland* in the Northern Ocean, or *Schetland*.

Thus, or *Dus*, *Dunus*, a River of *Switzerland*: which ariſeth in the Valley of *S John*: and watering *Durgow*, falls into the *Rhine*; two Miles above *Egliſow* in the Canton of *Zurick*. *Plantinus* ſaith, it falls into the *Rhine* at *Schellenburgh*.

Thuringia, a Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Thuringen*, and *Duringen*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, between *Miſnia* to the Eaſt, *Anhault* and *Brunſwick* to the North, the *Lower Haſſia* to the Weſt, and *Franconia* and *Henneberg* to the South. The Capital is *Erfurt*, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. In the times of the *Clodovean* Kings of *France*, this Province had Kings of its own; but now divided amongſt many Princes. *Lewis* the firſt *Landgrave* of *Thuringe*, (who died in 1055.) was a Deſcendent of *Charles* the Great, and thought to be the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, (Brother of *Lewis* IV. Brother of *S. Lewis* V. who died in 1215.) In 1423. it became united with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, as it now is. It is invironed with woody Mountains: within, plain, pleaſant, and fruitful in Corn: has ſome Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt; ſo that it wants nothing but Wine. About one hundred and twenty Miles ſquare: but ſo populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, one hundred and forty four Cities, as many Market Towns, one hundred and fifty Caſtles, and two thouſand Villages.

Tibarent, an ancient People, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, towards the *Euxine Sea*, and *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*. Neighbours to the *Chalybes*.

Tiber, *Tiberis*, is one of the moſt noted Rivers of *Italy*; in the moſt ancient Times called *Albula*. In thoſe of the *Roman* Empire, it ſeparated *Hetruria* from *Umbria*, *Sabina*, and *Latium*. At this day, called by the *Italians*, *Tevere*; by the *French*, *le Tibre*. It ariſeth from *Falterona*, (one of the *Apennine* Hills) near *Monte Corvaro*, (a Village in the Dukedom of *Florence*; in the Borders of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and of *Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarſina* to the South:) Running South it watereth *Santo Sepulchro*, and beneath it takes in the *Cherſone*: then entering the States of the Church in *Ombria*, it takes in the *Nicone*, *Carpina*, and *Reggia*; and watering *Perugia*, beneath it admits the *Chiaſcio*, *Neſtore*, *Paglia*, and *Neta*: Paſſing into S. *Peter's* Patrimony, it is augmented by the *Treggia*, *Aia*, *Farfa*, and the *Teverone*: then it paſſeth through *Rome*; divides the Patrimony from *Campania di Roma*; and at *Oſtia* falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, one hundred Miles from its Fountains. It had heretofore two Months. The Southern is now ſtopped, with the Porto or Haven, which the Emperours made with vaſt expence: The Northern Branch is not maintained without a conſiderable expence by the Pope at this day.

Tiberias, an ancient City of *Galilee*, in *Paleſtine*; upon the Weſtern Shoar of the Sea of its own name, otherwiſe called the Lake of *Genezareth*. *Herod* gave them both this name to flatter the *Roman* Emperour *Tiberius*.

Tickhall, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Strafford*.

Ticoll, *Ticum*, a City in the Iſland of *Sumatra*, on the Weſt ſide; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Malaca*. Long. 125. almoſt. It has a large Haven; ſubject to the King of *Achem*.

Tideſwal, a Market Town in *Derbyſhire*, in the Hundred of *High Peak*.

Tidor, one of the *Molucco* Iſlands.

Tienſique, a ſmall Kingdom included in *Biſnagar*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Tierache, *Teoracia*, *Tiraſcia*, a Tract in *Picardy* in *France*; between *Hainault* to the North, *Champagne* to the Eaſt, *Vermandois* to the Weſt, and *Laonnois* to the South. The Chief Town

of which are, *la Fere*, *Guiſe*, *Marle*, and *la Chapelle*.

Tiferno, *Tifernus*, *Phiternus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *il Biferno* alſo. It ariſeth in the County of *Moliſe*, from the *Apennine*, near *Bojano*: and flowing Eaſtward watereth *Guardia Alferes*: and at *Termini*, a City in the *Capitanate*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Tigre, a Kingdom of *Abyſſinia* in the *Upper Æthiopia*, of great extent. It includes ſeventeen Provinces; ſome, with the Titles of Kingdoms. *Barnagaſſa* lyes upon the North ſide of it, next to *Egypt*.

Tigris, a celebrated River in *Aſia*; now called by the *Aſiaticks*, *Tigil*: One of the moſt rapid Rivers in the World, from whence it has this Name. It ariſeth from the *Gordian* Mountains, in the *Greater Armenia*; above the Lake of *Arethuſa*, through which it flows towards the South: ſeparating *Meſopotamia* from *Aſſyria*. In which paſſage it waſheth *Majaſareguin*, *Mauſcute*, *Merdin*, *Moſul* or *Nineve*, and *Bagdat*. Beneath which at *Waſſet*, it falls into the *Euphrates*: having received ſome Branches of that River above *Bagdat* into its Streams Monſieur *Thevenot*, who ſailed upon it, obſerves that it is very crooked, full of Iſlands and Banks of Stone. The Emperour *Trajan* deſigned a Canal to joyn the *Euphrates* with it; till he found the bed of the *Euphrates* much higher than that of the *Tigris*; ſo that his Canal might render the *Euphrates* unnavigable. This is the *Hiddekel* of *Gen.* 2. 14.

Tilbury, *Tilaburgum*, a Town on the *Thames* in *Eſſex*: famous for the Reſidence of *S. Chad*, Biſhop of the *Eaſt-Angles*, when about 630. he Converted and Baptized that Nation. Alſo for an Encampment here made by *Qu. Elizabeths* Order, in 1588. when the *Spaniſh Armado* was expected.

Tilemont, the ſame with *Thienen*.

Tilfont, a Town in *Brabant*: Fillaged by the *French* and *Hollanders*, in 1635.

Timavo, *Timavus*, a River of *Friuli*; which ariſing from nine Fountains, falls preſently into the *Adriatick* Sea, with a great Stream; between *Thieſte* to the Eaſt, and the Mouth of *Iſonzo* to the Weſt; after a Courſe of about three Miles.

Timerais, *Theodemerenſis Ager*, a Tract in *France*; which was a part of *la Beauſſe* and *Chartres*: now taken into the Iſle of *France*. It lies between *Normandy*, *Chartres*, and *la Perche*: but its Bounds are loſt. The Capital of it is *Neufchaſtel*. Eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the Weſt, and twenty from *Orleans* to the North.

Tinia, *Tinia*, a City of *Boſnia*, by the Natives called *Kerka*: upon a River of the laſt Name: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. It is little, and ill peopled, being under the *Turkiſh* Slavery. Twenty five Miles from *Sebenico* to the North, and thirty five from *Spalato*.

Tine or *Tyne*, the River. See *Tinmouth*.

Tingmouth, a very ſmall, naked, and defenceleſs Town upon the *Britiſh* Sea, Eaſtward of *Torbay* in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Exmiſter*; burnt, (with ſome Veſſels in the Port) by a Detachment out of the *French* Fleet, *July* 26. 1690; two days after the Anchorage of that Fleet in *Torbay*; whither they came from the fight at *Beachy July* 22. and ſailed away *Aug.* the 4th. and 5th. following: being with their Gallies about one hundred and fifteen Sail.

Tingoeſes, a Tribe or Hoard of *Tartars* towards the River *Obb*, in the *Aſiatick Tartary*: ſubject to the *Moſcovites*.

Tinmouth, *Tinmocellum*, *Tinemuthum*, a conſiderable Sea-Port and Caſtle: in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*: upon the River *Tyne*, which divides theſe two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea, having paſſed by *Newcaſtle*, called from it, *New-Caſtle upon Tine*. In the Reign of *William* II. *Robert Mowbray*, (Earl of *Northumberland*) truſting too much to the ſtrength of this Caſtle, was taken Priſoner by that Prince after a ſharp Siege.

Tipaſa, an ancient City of *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, in *Barbary*: which was a Biſhops See, made particularly famous in the year 484. (when *Cyrola* a great Patriarch of the *Arrians*, was its Biſhop) by *Hunnericus* King of the *Vandals* his cutting out the Tongues of all the Inhabitants, that would not turn *Arrians*; and the miracle thereupon ſaid to enſue. It is now but a Village, near *Algiers*. Called *Saza*.

Tipoza, a City and Kingdom in the *Further Eaſt-Indies*: Bounded by *Pegu* and *Arracan* to the North and Weſt.

Tipperary, a County in the Province of *Munſter*, in *Ireland*; called by the *Iriſh*, *Cuntae Thobruidearum*; by the *Engliſh*, the County of *Tipperary*; that is, the *Holy Croſs*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Kilkenny*; on the Weſt by *Limerick*; on the South by *Waterford* and *Cork*; and on the North by *Gallway*, cut off from it by the *Shannon*. The Principal Places in it are *Caſhel*, *Caryck*, *Clonmel*, *Emeley*, and *Caſtelan*. It is one of the Titles, (as a great part of it is the Poſſeſſion) of the Duke of *Ormond*.

Tirconnel, or *Tyrconnele*, *Conalia*, a Caſtle and County in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*. Bounded on the South, Weſt, and North, by the *Vergivian* Ocean: and on the Eaſt by *Tyrone* and *Colrane*. Alſo called the County of *Dungball*. The Country is Champain, and full of Harbours. It extends from North Eaſt to South-Weſt, above eighty *Engliſh* Miles; almoſt thirty five broad. So that it ſeems to be one of the greateſt Counties in *Ireland*. But it has no conſiderable Place in it, except *Dungball*, the River *Dirgh*, and the Lake of *Foyle*, ſeparating it from the reſt of *Ulſter*.

Tiretaine, a River in the Province of *Auvergne* in *France*.

Tirol, *Tirolis*, *Teriolium*, is the moſt Southern Province of *Germany*; called by the Natives, *Tyrol*. Bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, on the Eaſt by the Biſhoprick of *Saltzburg*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, and on the Weſt by the *Griſons* and *Swiſs*. It took this name from an ancient, but ruined City, upon the River *Adige* or *Eſeſch*: which, with the *Inne*, water this County: and from this laſt it is ſometimes called *Eſeſchelandt*. The *Tridentine Alpes* divide it alſo into almoſt equal parts. The chief Places in it, are *Inſpruck*, and *Inthal*. This County fell to *Albert* and *Leopold* Dukes of *Auſtria* by Inheritance, in 1366: and is ſtill in that Family. It is accounted the greateſt County in *Europe*: though Mountainous, yet it abounds in Mines and Game. There is alſo in it *Trent*, (famous for the late Council) *Bixen*, and a Place of great Trade called *Bolzan*.

Tiſindon, *Andanius*, *Bagrada*, a River in *Perſia*; which falls into the *Perſian* Gulph, over againſt the Iſle of *Ormus*. The latter Maps place it more to the South than *Ormus*.

Tivedale, *Teviotia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*; between *Twedal* and *Marche* to the North, *Northumberland* to the South, and *Annandale* to the Weſt. The principal Places in it are *Jedburgh*, and *Roxburgh*.

Tiverton,

Tiverton, a Market Town and Borough, repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes, at the fall of the River *Leman* into the *Ex*. The Capital of its Hundred in *Devonſhire*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church, in *Campagna di Roma*, upon the River *Teverone*; eighteen Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt. It is a Biſhops See, under the Pope. Honoured with a noble Palace and Gardens, belonging to the Cardinal *de Eſte*. A Synod was held at it in 1636. The *Sibylla*, called *Tiburtina* from this City, is ſuppoſed to have poſſeſſed a Vault amongſt the neighbouring Rocks in the *Teverone*, which diſcover ſome remains of a ſmall Oratory.

Tiby, *Tiverobius*, a River of *Wales*; which at *Cardigan* falls into the *Iriſh* Sea, between the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*.

Tlaſcala, a City and Province in *New Spain* in *America*. Called likewiſe *los Angeles*.

Tmolus. See *Tomalitze*.

Toam, *Tuam*, *Tuama*, a City of the County of *Clare* in *Conaught*, in *Ireland*; call'd alſo *Twomond*; which in ancient times was the Capital of that Province; but now reduced to a mere Village. It is an Archbiſhops See ſtill, and gives the Title of an Earl. Twenty two Miles from *Galloway* to the South.

Tobolsk, *Tobolium*, the Capital City of *Siberia*, a Province of *Ruſſia*: Built of late by the *Moſcovites*, upon a River of its own Name, and the *Irtim*; which latter falls with a rapid Stream into the *Obb*.

Tocat, *Tochata*, the Capital City of *Cappadocia*; an Archbiſhops See, and the Reſidence of the *Turkiſh* Governour; called of old *Neocæſarea*. It is great, ſtrong, and populous, upon the River *Caſal*: forty five *German* Miles from *Trebiſonde* to the South-Weſt. Long. 63. 23. Lat. 43. 58. The Province is now called by this Name.

Todi, *Tuder*, *Tudertum*, a City of *Ombria*, in the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, upon the *Tiber*; twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the North, and the ſame diſtance from *Narnia* to the South: a Biſhops See, and a City of great Antiquity. Pope *Martin* I. was its Native.

Tokay, *Tokeum*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*: at the Confluence of the *Bodroch* and the *Tibiſcus*, in an Iſland; and thereupon ſubject to be overflow'd: It is withal a ſtrong Place; has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and in a fruitful Country, which produceth an excellent ſort of Wine. Thirty Miles from *Caſſovia* to the South, and as many from *Agria* to the Eaſt. Being taken by the *Turks*, it was recovered by the Imperialiſts in 1564. In 1632. it ſubmitted to *Tekely*. In 1685. it was retaken by the Imperial Forces. This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, by *Ferdinand* II. in 1620.

Toledo, *Toletum*, *Toletum in Carpetania*, a City of *Caſtile* in *Spain*; which was the Capital of *Hiſpania Tarraconenſis*, and the Seat of the *Gothick* Kings. In 705. taken by the *Moors*, and one of their Royal Cities; till retaken by *Alphonſus* VI. King of *Caſtile*, in 1085. After which it became the Capital of *New Caſtile*, the Seat of the Courts of Law; had the Archbiſhops See, and Primacy of *Spain* reſtored to it. This Archbiſhop has nineteen Suffragan Biſhops: eſteemed one of the greateſt, and richeſt Prelates in Chriſtendom. It ſtands on a Rock, in a pleaſant Valley, in the middle of *Spain*, upon the *Tajo* (*Tagus*) with a Caſtle; and is one of the ſtrongeſt, nobleſt, and moſt pleaſant Cities in *Spain*: but in a declining condition, and not inhabited by above eight thouſand Souls. It has twenty ſeven Pariſhes, thirty eight Monaſteries, and a noble Water-work made by the Order of *Philip* II. in 1565. *Charles* V. built a Palace in this City. Twelve Miles from *Madrid* to the South. Long. 16. 40. Lat. 40. 02. Many of the Kings of *Spain* have been born in this City; twenty four Councils and Synods are reckoned to have been Celebrated at it. The firſt, and one of the moſt remarkable, in 400 or 447. by the order of P. *Leo*, proceeded againſt the Doctrins of the *Priſcilliamſts*.

Tolen, a Town in *Zeeland*, in the *United Netherlands*.

Tolentino, *Tolentinum*, a City in the *Marcia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Fermo*, by the Inſtitution of Pope *Sixtus* V. in 1586. Since which, it hath been united with the See of *Macerata* in the ſame Province. It is little, but indifferently populous; upon the River *Chienti*. Ten Miles from *Macerata* to the North-Weſt, towards *Camerino* fifteen.

Tolne, *Tolna*, a City in the *Lower Hungary*, a little beneath *Colocza*, upon the *Danube*; ſix *Hungarian* Miles from *Simathorne* to the Eaſt, and the ſame diſtance from *Eſſeck* to the North. In the Emperours Hands.

Tolosa, *Toloſetta*, *Toloſa*, a Town in *Spain*, in the Province of *Guipuſcoa*; at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills, upon the River *Orio*: four Leagues from S. *Sebaſtian* to the Eaſt. A Place of good Conſideration.

Toloſe, *Tholouſe*, *Toloſa*, *Toloſatium*, *Toloſa Tectoſagum*, a City of *Aquitain* of great Antiquity; the Capital of the Province of *Languedoc* in *France*, the Seat of the Parliament, an Archbiſhops See, and an Univerſity. It ſtands upon the *Garonne*, over which it has a beautiful Stone-bridge: eight Leagues from *Montauban* to the South, eleven from *Aux* to the Eaſt, and twenty two from *Narbonne* to the Weſt. This Archbiſhoprick was taken out of that of *Narbonne* by Pope *John* XXII. in 1317. The Univerſity Founded in 809. The ſecond of note in that Kingdom. The Parliament was opened here in 1302. in the time of *Philip le bel*; and re-eſtabliſhed by *Cha.* VII. King of *France*. Near this City it is ſuppoſed the dreadful Battel was fought between *Attila*, (King of the *Huns*) and *Ætius*, the *Roman* Lieutenant, in the Year of Chriſt 451: in which there periſhed five hundred thouſand Men; and *Ætius*, the Victor. This City and Province being recovered out of the Hands of the *Moors* by *Charles Martel*, *Charles* the Great in 779. granted it to one *Thurſin*, with the Title of an Earl. It continued under Earls for eighteen Deſcents, (who particularly were famous for aſſiſting the *Albigenſes* in their Wars;) till 1270. when it was reunited to the Crown of *France*. The preſent King of *France* had taken up a deſign to make a Channel for Boats from this City to the Lake of *Maguelone*: that ſo it might be a kind of Centre of Trade, between the *Mediterranean* and the Ocean; but with what ſucceſs I know not. In the year 1119. Pope *Calixtus* II. preſided at a Council at this City. Beſides, which it hath been honor'd with divers other Councils. The *Tectoſagi* were its ancient Inhabitants.

Tomalitze, *Tmolus*, a Mountain in *Lidia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which yields Wine and Saffron. The River *Pactolus* flows from it.

Tomar, *Nabancia*, *Tacubis*, a Town in *Portugal*; in the Province of *Extremadura*, upon the River *Nabaon*; two Leagues from the *Tajo*.

Tombut, *Tombuctum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, upon the River *Snega*; between the Kingdom of *Agad* to the Eaſt; *Mandinga* to the South; *Geneboa* and *Gualata* to the Weſt; and the Deſert of *Zanhaga* to the North. It takes its Name from a City ſo called, which ſtands four

hundred *French* Leagues from *Morocco* to the South.

Tonderen, *Tundera*, a City in the Dukedom of *Slesvick*, under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*; one *German* Mile from the *German* Ocean, and four from *Ripen* to the South.

Tone, a River in *Somersetshire*: upon which *Taunton*, *Wellington*, *Wivercomb*, and *North Curry*, are all situated.

Tongres, *Tungri*, *Aduatuca Tungrorum*, *Aduaca*, *Atuacutum*, a very great City in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*; now a Town in the Bishourick of *Leige*; called by the *Germans*, *Tongren*: it stands upon the River *Iceker*, four Leagues from *Liege*, and three from *Maestricht*. *Attila* ruined it, and the *Normans* after him. It had anciently a Bishops See; which was transferred to *Maestricht*, and thence to *Liege*.

Tonningen, *Teninga*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Slesvick*; upon the River *Eyder*; in the Borders of *Ditmarsh*. Six Miles from *Slesvick*: Under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

Topazus, an Island in the *Red-Sea*, about forty Miles from the Continent; where the *Topaz* or *Chrysolite* Stone is found in plenty. It takes its name from its product. *Pliny* mentions a *Topaz* of this place, four Cubits long; of which *Ptolemy Philadelphus* K. of *Egypt* made the Statue of his Queen *Arsinoe*.

Topino, *Tinia*, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth near *Nocera*, from the *Apennine*; and flowing through *Ombria*, watereth *Fuligno*; taking in *il Clanno*: then falls into the *Chiascio*, and with it into the *Tiber*, four Miles from *Perugia*.

Tor, See *Eltor*.

Tor, a River in *Somersetshire*. *Glassenbury* is situated upon it.

Torallca or *Torre*, *Turritana*, an old *Roman* Town in the Island of *Sardinia*; which became the See of an Archbishop. But it hath lost that Dignity since the year 1441. when Pope *Eugenius* IV. removed the See to *Sassari*, twelve Miles from it to the North.

Torcello, *Torcellum*, a City in the States of *Venice*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Venice*: in an Island five Miles North of *Venice*, and not much inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air. This See was brought hither from *Altino*, in 635. which the *Huns* had ruined. In 1582. and 1628. Synods were held here.

Torgaw, *Torgavia*, a City of *Misnia*, in the Dukedom of *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*: seven *German* Miles from *Meissen* to the North, five from *Wittenberg*, and six from *Leipsick*. Commended much for excellent Beer.

Tormes, *Tormis*, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*: arising in a Village called *Tormellas*, near the Mountain *del Varco de Avila*: and flowing North and North-West, washeth *Alva de Tormes*, *Salamanca*, and *Ledesma*: after a Course of twenty six Leagues, and the Reception of fourteen small Rivers, it falls into the *Douro*, beneath *Miranda de Douro*.

Tornaw, *Torna*, *Torna*, a County and City in the *Upper Hungary*; called by the *Germans*, *Dorn*. The City stands four Miles from *Cassovia* to the West.

Tornburg, *Torda*, a Town in the principality of *Transylvania*.

Le Tornaisis, *Tornacensis Ager*, a small Territory in the Earldom of *Flanders*; between *Hainault* to the East, and *Lille* to the West; by the *Scheld*. It is a part of the *Gallick Flanders*: and has this Name from *Tournay*, its principal City. In the Hands of the *French* ever since 1667.

Torne, *Torna*, a City in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bothinia*; at the bottom of the *Bother* Sea, upon which it has a large and frequented Haven. From its Site sometime called *Torne Lapmark*, being near *Lapland*.

Tornus, *Tornus*, *Tinnetium*, *Trenorobium*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; which has a celebrated Abbey. Six Leagues from *Macon* to the North, and five from *Chalon* to the South. In 944. and 1189. Councils were held in this Abbey.

Toro, *Octodurum*, *Taurum*, a City of *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the *Douro*: little, and dayly decays: being not walled, nor much inhabited. It stands between *Zamora* to the East, and *Valadolid* to the West eight *Spanish* Leagues. Near this Place the *Spaniards* overthrew the *Portuguese* in 1476. *John* II. King of *Castile* was born here in 1405.

Torregita, a Sovereign Marquisate, between the Dutchy of *Milan* and the States of *Genoua*.

Torrington, a Market Town in *Devonshire*, in the Hundred of *Tremington*; upon the River *Tourridge*. Honor'd with the Title of an Barldom first in the Person of the late Duke of *Albemarle*.

Torsil, *Torsilia*, a small City in *Sudermania*, in *Sweden*; eleven *Swedish* Miles from *Stockholm*, to the West.

Torso, *Thyrsus*, a River of *Sardinia*.

Torso, *Himera*, a River of *Sicily*.

Tortona, *Dertona*, *Terdona*, *Tertona*, *Tordona*, a City of *Lombardy*; in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Scrivia*. A Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. *Frederick Ænobarbus*, Emperor of *Germany*, sacked this Place: which though rebuilt by the *Milanese*, yet never recovered its ancient greatness. In 1642. it was taken by the *French*: recovered the next year by the *Spaniard*; who in 1654. built a strong Castle in it, for its defence. It is the Capital of *il Tortonese*, which lies between the *Apennine* and the *Po*: Having *Pavia* on the East, and the States of *Genoua* on the West and South: from which the City of *Tortona* lies eight Miles to the North, ten from *Alessandria*, twenty five from *Pavia*, and forty five from *Piacenza*. In 1595. a Synod was held here.

Tortosa, *Dertosa*, *Dertusa*, *Dertossa*, a City of *Catalonia*, of great Antiquity: a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It stands upon the *Ebro*; three Leagues from its Mouth, fifteen from *Tarragona* to the South-West, and from *Ilerda* to the South. Small, but Strong. In 1649. it was taken by the *French*. In 1652. returned under the *Spaniards*. It has a strong Castle, and a large Haven; but not much frequented, as appears by the decay of the Town. In 1429. a Council was celebrated here.

Tortosa, *Antaradus*, *Orthosia*, *Constantia*, a City of *Phœnicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea; which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tyre*; between *Bulanea* to the North thirty four Miles, and *Tripoli* to the South twenty eight. Now almost intirely deserted, and ruined by the *Turks*.

Tosa, *Athisus*, a River of *Milan*, which ariseth from S. *Gothard's* Mount: and flowing South, watereth *Ocelia* and *Vegogna*; then burieth it self in the Lake called *il Lago Maggiore*, or *Long-See*.

Toscana, *Hetruria*, *Thuscia*, *Tuscia*, a very considerable Province of *Italy*; containing the greatest part of the ancient *Hetruria*. Bounded on the North by the *Apennine*; on the West by the River *Magra*, and the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; on the South and East by the *Tyber*, the *Clain*, and the *Marta*. It contains that Space which made up the States of *Florence*, *Siena*, *Pisa*, and *Lucca*: but so that this last is still a Free State; whereas the three former are subject to the

the Duke of *Florence*: on which account this Country is frequently called the Dukedom of *Florence*. The Capital of it is *Florence*. For the Hiſtory ſee *Florence*, &c. This Country was conquered by the *Romans* in the year of *Rome* 455.

Toſcanella, *Tuſcia*, *Tuſcania*, *Tyrrhenia*, *Salumbrona*, an antient and conſiderable City heretofore, in the Dukedom of its own name, in *Italy*: which was a Biſhops See; and gave all theſe Popes to the Church of *Rome*, *Eutichianus*, *Paſchal* I. *Leo* I. *John* I. *Lucius* III. *Leo* VI. *Boniface* VI. and *Paul* III. It had been beſieged ſixteen times. Now, entirely ruined; and its See united with *Viterbo*.

Totneſs, a Corporation in *Devonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Colridge*, upon the River *Dart*: ſix Miles from the Fall thereof into the Ocean. It had the honour to be an Earldom in the Perſon of *George* Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*, (Son of Dr. *George Carew*, Dean of *Windſor* and Archdeacon of *Totneſs*) created Earl of *Totneſs* by K. *Charles* I. in 1625: who dying without Iſſue, K. *Charles* II. advanced this Place from an *Earldom* to a *Viſcounty*, in favour of his Son *Charles Fitz-Charles*, Earl of *Plymouth*.

Toul, *Tullum*, a City of *Lorain*, upon the *Moſelle*; five Leagues from *Nancey* to the Weſt, ſix from *Bar le Duc*, and twelve from *Metz* to the South. Made an Imperial and Free City by *Henry* I. But in 1652, fell into the Hands of the *French*. It is alſo a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Trier*. *Charles the Bald*, King of *France*, celebrated a Council here in 859. In 1515. and 1615. other Synods were held at this City.

Toulon, *Tolonum*, *Tolenium*, *Tauventium*, *Telo*, a City of *Provence* in *France*; called by the *Italians* *Tolone*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Arles*: well fortified, populous, inriched by a large and ſafe Harbour, and a great naval Magazine; being the ſtation for the *Mediterranean* Fleets of *France*. It ſtands ten Leagues from *Marſeilles* to the Eaſt: and in an improving condition. *Henry* IV. King of *France* walled it, and added two Moles to the Port.

Toupinambous, *Tupinimbæ*, *Toropinambartii*, *Indians* of *Braſil* in *South America*.

Touque, *Tolca*, a River of *Normandy*; which watereth *Liſieux*, and *Pont l' Eveſque*; and then falls into the *Britiſh* Sea.

Touraine, *Turonia*, *Turones*, a Province in *France*, in the Generalité of *Orleans*; which is divided by the *Loyre*, and honored with the Title of a Dukedom: Little, (about thirty Leagues long and broad;) but very fruitful, and well watered with the *Loyre*, *Cher*, *Indre*, *Indrois*, *Vienne*, &c. therefore called the Garden of *France*. On the North it is bounded by *La Maine*; on the Weſt by *Anjou* and *Poicton*; on the South by the laſt, and *le Berry*; and on the Eaſt by *Blaiſois*. The principal Places are *Tours*, *Amboiſe*, *Chinon*, and *Loches*.

Tournay, *Tornacum*, a City of *Gallia Celtica*; now in *Flanders*, and called by the Natives, *Dornick*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, ever ſince 1559, having before been under the Archbiſhop of *Reims*; and in more antient times (about 623.) united with the See of *Noyon*; which continued till the year 1147. or 48. when Pope *Eugenius* III. at the Prayer of S. *Bernard* made it a ſeparate Biſhoprick. This City ſtands upon the *Schelde*; nine Leagues from *Cambray* to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South: in the middle between *Douay* and *Oudenard*; alſo between *Valenciennes* and *Courtray*, in the Borders of *Hainault*. It is a very ſtrong Place, and has a noble Caſtle, ſaid to have been anciently built by the *Engliſh*. It belonged to the Crown of *France* till 1521, taken by *Charles* V. In 1667. it was retaken by the *French*; and has been ever ſince in their Hands, by the Peace at *Aix la Chapelle*: *Antoninus* mentions it in his *Itinerary*. It hath beſides the Cathedral ten Pariſhes, ten Abbeys, and divers Religious Houſes. In 1520. and 1643. Synods were aſſembled here. There is a Territory belonging to it, called by its Name.

Tournon, *Turnonium*, *Taurodunum*, a Town in the Province of *Vivarets* in *France*, upon the *Rhone*: adorned with the Title of an Earldom, a Collegiate Church, a College of the Jeſuits, and ſome Religious Houſes.

Tours, *Turonum Cæſarodunum*, *Turones*, *Turcinum*, a great City in *France*; the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbiſhops See. It ſtands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge. On the other ſide it is waſhed by the *Cher* toward the South. So that it ſtands between the two Rivers; almoſt twenty four Leagues from *Orleans* to the Weſt, eighteen from *Poictiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South. A Place of great Beauty. *Clovis*, King of *France*, died here in 537. And *Carloman* in 885. Near this Place *Charles Martell* overthrew an Army of four hundred thouſand *Saracens*; three hundred ſeventy five thouſand of which periſhed in that Battel, in 726; the *Germans* and *Lombards* joyning with the *Francks*. Pope *Alexander* III. with *Lewis* VII. King of *France*, called *le Jeune*, ſeventeen Cardinals, a hundred and twenty four Biſhops, and four hundred and fourteen Abbots, celebrated a Council here in 1153. againſt the Emperor. The Proteſtants of *France* were firſt called *Hugonots* in this City.

Tourve, *Tolvera*, a famous Fountain and River in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Angoumois*; which falls into the *Charente*, near *Angouleſme*.

Towceſter, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; in a Valley; upon the Banks of a ſmall River running into the *Ouſe*. Mr. *Cambden* underſtands it to be the antient *Tripontium*; to which, three Bridges over ſo many ſtreams of this River cutting through the *Roman* Port-way, (which ſhews it felt often betwixt this Place and *Stony Stratford*,) aſſigned that Name. In the year 917. the *Danes* beſieged this Town in vain. It is adorned with a fair Church.

The Tower of Babel. The *Proſpects* to the North and South of the Ruines of this famous Fabrick, taken upon the Place by *Petro della Valle*, are engraved by *Kircher* (to whom he preſented them) in his Book, *Turris Babel*, written purpoſely upon them. They are believed to be the Ruins of *Babel*, by the conſtant Tradition of the Country thereabouts; confirmed by their ſituation in the Plains of *Shinar* in *Chaldæa*; the ſame Place; and by their Conſtruction in the moſt ſolid parts with *Burnt-brick* and *Slime*, the ſame *Matter* with *Babel*, expreſſed in *Gen.* xi. 2. 3. The Baſis of them approaches nigh to a *Square*; containing in circuit about 1150 Paces; and the height terminates almoſt every where in *Pyramidal* Points. Firſt built by the general concurrence of the Families of the Sons of *Noah* under *Nimrod*, (whether for an *Aſylum* againſt a *ſecond* Deluge, or a Memorial of the former, and of their Names to continue after their ſeparation into ſeveral Parts, none know;) according to *Chronologers*, about the hundred and ſeventieth year after the Flood of *Noah*. Whereof the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets, after many Ages coming to a confuſed ſenſe, they embelliſhed the Story with Fictions of *Giants* ſcaling Heaven, upon Mountains laid upon Mountains. It ſeems, the Undertaking was ſo diſpleaſing (by the Hiſtory of *Geneſis*) to God; that to ſtop it he broke the one common univerſal Speech of the Builders, into all the jarring and diſconſonant Languages of Mankind at this day.

The

Tower of Leander, a ſquare Fortreſs upon a Rock, in the midſt of the *Helleſpont*; betwixt the Point of the *Seraglio* at *Conſtantinople*, and *Scutari* on the other ſide in *Aſia*. Yielding a charming Proſpect of the City, and Country about. *Conſtantinople*. The *Turks* guard it with ſeveral Pieces of Canon: calling it in their Language, *Kbeſcalaſi*, the Caſtle of *the Young Maid*, (as the *Europeans* do the *Tower of Leander*); in alluſion to the ſtory of *Hero* and Him; tho it ſtands in a quite different place, than where *Leander* by the Relation did ſwim.

Towzioge, a River in *Devonſhire*; upon which *Torringeon*, *Bedford*, and *Hatherley*, are all ſituated.

Trabiſonda, *Trapezus*, a great City on the *Euxine* Sea, in the *Leſſer Aſia*; which is the Capital of *Cappadocia*. Called by the Inhabitants *Trabeſan*; by the *French*, *Trebiſonde*; by the *Italians*, *Trabiſonda*, and *Trebiſonda*. An Archbiſhops See, the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Governour, and has a large ſafe Haven. In 1204. *Alexis Comnenus* eſtabliſhed a Kingdom, over *Cappadocia Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and other Provinces, with the Title of the Kingdom of *Trebizonde* from this its Capital City. It continued under Princes of its own (of the Family of *Laſcara*) from 1261. to 1460: when taken by *Mahomet* II. Emperor of the *Turks*. In 1616. this City was ſacked by the *Coſſacks*. It is built at the Foot of an Hill. Long. 71. 06. Lat. 44. 03.

Traerback, a Town upon the *Moſelle*, in the County of *Spanheim*, eighteen Miles from *Luxemburgh*, between *Trier* and *Coblentz*. The King of *France*'s erecting a new Fort over againſt this Place in 1687, occaſioned a great Diſpute in the Imperial Diets, whether it was not a Violation of the twenty years Truce: tho he erected it upon the Grounds, re united to his Crown.

Tragonara. The ſame with *Dragonara*.

Trajanopoli, *Trajanopolis*, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbiſhops See; upon the River *Hebro*, or *Mariza*; eleven *German* Miles beneath *Adrianople* to the South. Now very ſmall, and not much inhabited.

Trajanopolis. *See Iſtenos.* § There was another ancient City of this Name in the Iſland of *Sicily*. An Archbiſhops See, in the time of Pope *Gregory the Great*. The *Greeks* called it *Dragina*.

Traicto, *Trajectum*, an Epiſcopal City in the *Terra di Lavaro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Tralles, an ancient City of *Lydia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*: which was a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Epheſus*, or *Sardis*. Entirely now ruined.

Trani, *Tranium*, *Trana*, a City in the Province *di Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is great and populous; the See of an Archbiſhop. It ſtands in a fruitful Soil, upon the *Adriatick Sea*; and had heretofore a great Haven, which is now ſtopped with Sand. *Frederick* II. built a ſtrong Caſtle in it to defend it againſt the *Saracens*. In 1589. a Provincial Council was held here. Long. 40. 39. Lat. 41. 15.

Tranſchin, a County in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Vag*: betwixt *Sileſia* to the North, *Moravia* to the South, *Turocz* to the Weſt, and *Neytracht* to the Eaſt. Its capital Town bears the ſame name.

Tranſiſalane. See *Over-Yſſel*.

Tranſylvania, *Septemcaſtrenſis*, *Erdelia*, a Province of the *Upper Hungary*; called by the Natives, *Erdely*; by the *Germans*, *Sievenburgh*; by the *Dutch*, *Sevenburgh*; by the *Poles*, *Siedmigrodka*; by the *Sclavonians*, *Gradikaziemia*; by the *Turks*, *Ertel*; and by the *Italians*, *Tranſylvania*. Bounded on the North by *Red Ruſſia*, a Province of *Poland*; on the Eaſt by *Walachia* and *Moldavia*; on the South by the latter, and *Hungary*; on the Weſt by the *Upper Hungary*. The principal Places in it are *Hermanſtadt*, *Alba Julia*, (or *Weiſſenburgh*) *Clauſenburgh*, *Biſtritz*, (or *Beſterze*) *Schiesburgh* or *Segeſwar*, *Medwiſch* or *Megies*, and *Cronſtadt* or *Breſlaw*. Separated from its Neighbours by the *Carpathian* Hills, which encompaſs it. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is ſixty eight *French* Leagues, its breadth ſixty two. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattel; not deſtitute of Mines of Gold, Silver, and Salt. This Prince is able to raiſe about twenty thouſand Men for War. After the *Saxons*, who cultivated this Country very much, the *Romans* were Maſters of it in the time of *Trajan*. The Religion profeſſed (ever ſince 1561.) is the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion; but mixed with *Calviniſts*, *Socinians*, and ſome that follow the *Greek* Rites, and ſome *Turks*. This Principality was ſeparated from *Hungary*, by *John* King of *Hungary*, in 1541. In 1571. *Stephen Battori*, Prince of *Tranſylvania* and afterwards King of *Poland*, endeavoured in vain the re-eſtabliſhment of the *Roman Catholick Religion*. *Chriſtopher Battori* his Brother and Succeſſor, founded a College of *Jeſuits* at *Clauſenbourgh*: but dying in 1583. *Sigiſmond*, Son to *Chriſtopher* and Succeſſor, was conſtrained to diſperſe it in 1588. Others reckon its Princes from *John Himadies*, made *Vaivode* hereof by *Uladiſlaus* IV. *Michael Abaſti*, (the twenty third Prince from *John Huniades*, who ſucceeded *John Kemeni* in 1661,) by a ſolemn Act given at *Hermanſtadt*, *May* 9. 1688, with the full conſent of the States of *Tranſylvania*, made an entire ſubmiſſion of this Country to the Emperor; and the King of *Hungary*, to endure for ever. Which till then was tributary to, and had its *Prince* (after his Election by the States) confirmed by, the *Grand Seignor*. Accordingly he received Imperial Garriſons into all the principal Places. The ſaid Prince dying *April* 1690, the States in a general Aſſembly reſolved firmly to adhere to the Intereſts of the Emperor, and the young Prince, Son to the deceaſed, (he being confirmed by the Emperor in the Succeſſion) againſt all the Pretences of Count *Teckely*, or the *Ottoman* Port, according to the Ten or of the ſaid Treaty: And thus they remain intirely incorporated with the Crown of *Hungary*, under the Protection of the Emperour.

Trapano, or *Trapani*, *Drepanum*, a City in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Mazara*; which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and ſafe Harbor on the Weſtern Shoar of that Iſland. Twenty two Miles from the Cape *di Coco*, (or the moſt Weſtern Point) to the North-Eaſt, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the South-Weſt. The Rock or petty Iſland of *Colombara* ſtands very near it, to the South; fortified with a ſtrong Cittadel. This City is built at the foot of the Mountain *Eryx* (now *Trapano*); near the Ruines of the antient City *Eryx* (which yet appear and are called *Trapano Vecchio*, the old *Trapano*); in the figure of a *Sickle*, according to the ſignification of its name in *Greek*, and that of *Ovid*,

Quique locum curvæ nomina falcis habet.

The Coral, fiſhed up here, is good.

Trau, *Tragurium*, a ſmall City and Port in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Sclaves Trebir*. Strong and well peopled; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Spalato*. It ſtands in a ſmall Iſland of the ſame Name: but joined to the Continent by a Bridge ſeventy Miles from *Zara*, and twelve from *Salona*. Subject to the *Venetians* ever ſince 1420.

Travanor, *Travancorum*, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Mallabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; ſixty Miles from *Comorin* to the North, and fifty from *Conlan*

Conlan to the South; subject to the King of *Conlan*.

Travaux, *Sinus Laborum*, a Bay upon the Coast of *America Magellanica*, near *Porto Defiré*: the *Spaniards* call it *Boca de los Marabaises*: others the *White Bay*, and S. *George's* Bay.

Trave, *Treva*, a River of *Holſtein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*; which watereth *Plocn*, *Segeberg*, *Oldesloh*, *Reinfelde*, *Lubeck*, and *Travemond*; and ſeparating *Holſtein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick Sea*; between *Tavemond* and *Daſſow*.

Trebia, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariſeth in the States of *Genoua*, fifteen Miles from that City: and watering *Bobio* (a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*) a little above *Piacenza*, falls into the *Po*. The *Romans* being overthrown by *Hannibal*, upon the Banks of this River, were moſt of them in their flight drowned in it.

Trebigna, *Tribulium*, a ſmall but very ancient City of *Dalmatia*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Raguſa*: from which it ſtands ſixteen Miles to the Eaſt upon the River *Trebiniska*: ſubject to the *Turks*.

Trebula, an antient City of the *Terra Sabina*, in the States of the *Church*, in *Italy*. It has a Caſtle, and a great repute for Cheeſe. Some Inſcriptions and the Ruins of a Theatre, yet extant, ſpeak its Conſiderableneſs in former times.

Tregaron, a Market Town in *Caerdiganſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pennarth*.

Tregoney, a Corporation in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Hundred of *Powder*: repreſented in the Lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes.

Treguier, *Trecorium*, *Trecora*, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, called by the Inhabitants *Lantriguer*. It ſtands upon the North Shoar; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*. Having an excellent Port, nine Miles from S. *Brieu* to the Weſt, and thirty from *Reims*. The Biſhop is alſo the *Temporal Lord* of it, with the Title of a *Count*. It was often expoſed to the ſpoils of the *Saxons*, *Danes* and *Normans*.

Tremiſſen, *Tremeſin*, *Tremiſa*, a Town and Kingdom in *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, in *Barbary*.

Tremita, an Iſland upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Gulph of *Venice*; which communicates its name to ſome others about it, called the *Iſlands of Tremits*. It is one of the *Dionedeæ* of the Antients: and now adorned with a Monaſtery.

Tremittuge, *Tremithus*, *Tremetbus*, a City of the Iſlands of *Cyprus*: which was anciently a Biſhops See; *Sporidon*, a famous Biſhop of it, aſſiſting at the firſt Council of *Nice*. It is now reduced to a poor Town.

Trent, *Trenta*, one of the principal Rivers in *England*. It ariſeth in the County of *Stafford*, near *Moncop* Hill, towards *Cheſhire*: and flowing South receives the *Saw* from *Stafford*: in the Borders of that County, the *Tame* from the South, and the *Done* from the North: and entering *Nottinghamſhire*, ſalutes its Capital at a ſmall diſtance after at *Newark*. So dividing this Shire from *Lincolnſhire*, this and the Rives *Dun*, *form* the Iſle of *Axholme*; and they being united, both fall into the *Humber* at *Ankeborough*.

Trent, *Trento*, *Tridentum*, a City in the Borders of the County of *Tirol*, betwixt *Italy* and *Germany*; call'd by the *Germans*, *Trient*. The Capital of a Territory called the *Tridentine*, amongſt the *Alpes*: which thence are alſo called the *Tridentine Alpes*. It is a ſmall City and a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileya*: well peopled; ſeated in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Adige*, in the midſt of aſpiring Mountains. Once an Imperial and Free City; now exempt and ſubject to its own Biſhop, as to its Revenue; but as to the Sovereignty, to the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. Eighteen Miles from *Inſpruck* to the South; and about eight from *Verona*. It has divers Churches, one College of *Jeſuites*, and a great number of religious and eccleſiaſtical Houſes. But moſt celebrated on the account of a Council begun here by Pope *Paul* III. *December* 13. 1445: who dying in 1549. it was continued under *Julius* III. in 1551. He alſo dying in 1555. and a War broken out in *Germany*, it was not returned by *Pius* IV. till 1562; and by him ended, *Decemb.* 4. 1563. *Maurice* (Elector of *Saxony*) with *Albert* (Marquis of *Brandenburgh*) and *William* (Landtgrave of *Heſſe*), having ſuddenly taken *Ausburgh* in 1552. and threatned *Ispruc*, obliged Pope *Julius* III. to ſuſpend the ſeſſion of it for that time.

Trepaſſey, *Sinus Mortuorum*, a Bay in *Newfound Land*, in North *America*.

Trerc, *Trerus*, a River of *Campania di Roma*, which watereth *Salvaterra*; and falls into the *Garigliano* beneath *Ponte Corvo*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some call it *Onme*.

Treſen, *Treſa*, a ſmall City with an Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Province of *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*; ſeven Miles from *Stockholm* to the North Weſt.

Treſnes, *Trama*, a River and Monaſtery in *Champagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *La Brie*; three Leagues from *Meaux* to the North.

Trevico, *Trivicus*, a City in the further *Principate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: A Biſhops See, under the Arch-Biſhop of *Benevento*. *Horace* mentions it. It is likewiſe called *Vico della Baronia*.

Trevigiana. See *Marchia Trevigiana*.

Treviſo, or *Trevigi*, *Tarviſium*, *Taurisium*, a City in the Marquiſate of *Trevigiana*, or *Trevisana*, to which it gives its name: in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Sile*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileya*. A great and ſtrong City, ſurrounded on all ſides by Water, and thereby of the more difficult acceſs. Brought under the States of *Venice* in 1336. In 1509, taken by *Maximilian* the Emperour, and ſhortly after reſtored to them. It ſtands eighteen Miles from *Venice* to the South-Weſt.

Trevoux, *Trevoltium*, the Capital Town of the Principality of *Dombes* in *France*: adorned with a Collegiate Church.

Triadzia, *Sardica*, an ancient City of *Thrace*.

Triballi, an ancient People of *Moeſia Inferior*, now *Bulgaria*.

Tribur, an ancient Royal Place betwixt *Mayence* and *Oppenheim*, beyond the *Rhine* in *Germany*; where divers Councils have been celebrated.

Tricaraco, *Tricarium*, a City in the *Baſilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Tricaſtin, a Territory in *Dauphine* in *France*: the Capital of it is S. *Paul de trois Chaſteaux*.

Trier, *Treviri*, *Auguſta Trevirorum*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French Treves*; by the *Italians Trevori*; by the *Germans Trier*. It is an Archbiſhops See, whoſe Biſhop is one of the eight Electors of the Empire; and his Suffragans, *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*; three Subjects of the King of *France*. A great and an ancient City, ſeated upon the *Moſelle*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge; thirteen Leagues from *Metz* to the South-Eaſt, ſeventeen *German* Miles from *Cologne* to the South, and from *Mayence* to the Weſt. Said to be built fourteen hundred and ninety ſix years before the Birth of Chriſt: and ſo to be the moſt ancient City in *Europe*. Made a Roman Colony in the times of *Auguſtus*; and afterwards the richeſt and moſt famous City in *Gallia Belgica*: the Metropolis of the *Trevori*. About the times of *Conſtantine*, it was for a long time the Seat of the Weſtern

ſtern Emperors; reſembling *Rome* in all its magnificent publick Buildings, as much as was poſſible. In the year of Chriſt 456. it was taken and ruined by the *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations in their Paſſage into *Italy*. But after this it recovered. In the year 1472. there was an Univerſity opened here. In the year 1568. it was taken by its Biſhop; and ceaſed to be a Free and Imperial City. In the year 1632. it was put into the Hands of the *French*, to preſerve it from the *Swedes*, as was pretended: they kept it till the year 1645. In 1675. it was again recovered out of the Hands of the *French*; who had ſeized upon it the ſecond time not long before. In 1688. the *French* put another Garriſon into it. Long. 28. 06. Lat. 49. 50. This City hath four Collegiate Churches, five Pariſhes, and two Abbeys. The *Tunique* of our Saviour is pretended to be preſerved here; but they very rarely offer to expoſe it to view; and never ſince 1648. after the Peace of *Weſtphalia*. In 386. A Council was held here in the buſineſs of the *Priſcillianiſts*, by the order of *Maximus*. In 1148. Pope *Eugenius* III. aſſiſted in Perſon at another.

The Electorate of Triet, is bounded on the North by *Liſall*, the Biſhoprick of *Cologne* and *Weſtrowalt*; on the Eaſt by *Weteraw*, on the South by *Lorain*; and on the Weſt by *Luxemburgh*; it is of great extent from Eaſt to Weſt, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are, *Trier*, *Coblentz*, *Boppart*, *Oberweſel* and *Hermanſtein*. It is watered both by the *Moſelle*, and *Rhine*; and affords all things needful for the Life of Man in great plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocefe are called by the *Germans* Triericke.

Trieſte, *Tergeſte*, *Tergeſtum*, a City of *Iſtria*, called by the *Germans* Trieſten. A ſmall but a ſtrong and populous Place; and a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; has a large but unſafe Harbour upon the *Adriatick*; at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieſte* too. This City was taken from the *Venetians*, in the year 1507. by the Emperor; and has been ever ſince in his Poſſeſſion. It ſtands thirty Miles from *Aquileja* to the Eaſt, and fifty from *Pola* to the North. Long. 36. 24. Lat. 45. 40.

Il Trigno, *Trinius*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which ſpringeth out of the *Apennine*, in the County of *Moliſe*; and watering *Trivento*, falls through the *Hither Abruzzo* into the *Adriatick* Sea; near *il Guaſto*; fifteen Miles from *Lanciano* to the Eaſt.

Trin, *Trino*, *Tridinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Monferrat*, a ſmall diſtance from the *Po* to the North; ſeven Miles from *Caſal* to the Weſt; and thirty four from *Turin* to the Eaſt: which in 1630. was yielded by the Duke of *Mantoua* to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tring, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Dacor*.

La Trinidad, *Trinitatis Inſula*, one of the *Caribby* Iſlands in *America*: planted with Sugar.

Trinquimale, a City in the Iſland of *Ceylan*.

Tripodos or *Throhodos*, a Mountain in the Iſland of *Cyprus*: ſo called by the *Greeks*.

Tripoli di Soria, *Tripolis*; a City in *Syria*; called by the *Turks Tarabolos-ſcham*: In 1289. taken and intirely ruined by the *Saracens*: and after rebuilt by the *Franks*; in a fruitful Plain, with a ſtrong Caſtle ſeated upon a Rock. This place is now in a good condition; having about two thouſand Houſes, and a very convenient Harbor on the *Mediterranean* Sea. It ſtands twenty *German* Miles from *Damaſcus* to the North, and a little more from *Famagouſta* to the South. In the time of the Holy War it had Counts of its own; from 1109. to 1288. Now the Seat of a *Turkiſh Sangiack*. Long. 63. 30. Lat. 34. 20. See Monſieur *Thevenot's* Travels, Part I. p. 221.

Tripoli, *Tripolis*, *Neapolis*, *Lepris*, or *Tripoly of Barbary*, is a great City on the *Mediterranean* Sea in *Barbary*; which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the ſame name; has a large Port and a ſtrong Caſtle; but extremely infamous for its Piracies. Heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In 1510. it was taken by the *Spaniards*: eighteen years after it was granted to the Knights of *Malta*; who in 1551. were expelled again by the *Moors*. Since that it is governed like a Commonwealth: Having a conſiderable Territory belonging to it, betwixt *Tunis* and the Ocean, but very few Towns. *Sanſon* ſuppoſes it to be the ancient *Oea*. It lies over againſt the Iſle of *Malta*. Long. 42. 00. Lat. 41. 40. §. There is another *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean*, with the Title of *Tripoli Vecchio* or the *Old Tripoli*; which ſtanding in an ill air, has almoſt loſt its Inhabitants. §. A third in the *Leſſer Aſia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea.

Triventо, *Triventum*, *Triventinum*, a ſmall City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Moliſe*, upon the River *Trigno*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; and ſtands in the Borders of *Abruzzo*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, ſeventeen Miles from *Boiano* to the North.

Troeſen, an ancient City of the *Peloponneſus*: which preſerved their Alliances with the *Athenians* with great Honor; and ſince the times of Chriſtianity, became a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*. *Gaſtaldus* calls it now *Pleda*.

Troglodytæ, an obſcure People of *Æthiopia*, from whom the *Sinus Troglodyticus* there anciently received its denomination; having the Caverns of its Rocks (adjacent) poſſeſſed by them. Whence all ſubterraneous dwellers in Rocks, Caves, and Cabbins in *India*, *Africa*, &c. were called *Troglydotæ*.

Troia, *Ilium*, a City of *Phrygia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*; upon the Coaſt of the *Ægean* Sea; made famous by its Ruin, and a ten years War, about the year of the World 2870. in the Reign of its King *Priamus*. It ſtood upon the River *Xanthus*, near Mount *Ida*; three Miles from the *Archipelago*, thirty two *German* Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and from *Conſtantinople* to the South. Said to have been built about the year of the World 2574. Whereby this City and Kingdom laſted not above two hundred and ninety ſix years. Some Marble ruins of it are yet viſible. *Mahomet* IV. uſed the Columnes he found amongſt them, in the building of a great Moſque. § There was another City of the ſame Name, (*Troas Alexandri*) built by *Alexander* the Great, ſome Miles from this: which in the beginning of Chriſtianity was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Cyziqua*; but that too is now ruined. Long 34. 25. Lat. 41. 15.

Troia, a ſmall City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitinate* upon the River *Chiaro*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, and a Principality; it ſtands at the Foot of the *Apennine*; twenty five Miles from *Benevento* to the Eaſt, and a little more from *Manfredonia*. Built in 1008. by the *Greeks*. In 1195 and 1215. Councils were aſſembled at this City.

Trois Chaſteaux, *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, *Tricaſtini*, the ſame with *S. Paul*; a City in the *Dauphine*.

Troki, *Troka*, *Trocum*, a City of *Lithuania*, a Province of *Poland*; which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the ſame Name. It ſtands upon the River *Breſſa*, in a Marſh of difficult acceſs; defended by a ſtrong Caſtle. This City was built by *Gedeminius* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in 1321.: taken by the *Ruſs*, and burnt in 1653. It ſtands four *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilna* to the Weſt.

Tzolhette,

Trolhette, a Rive... *Strogothia* in *Sweden*, which waſheth *Bahuſe*; ... the Lake of *Wenner*, paſſeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

Tronto, *Truentum*, a River which ariſeth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Abruzzo*; and flowing through the *Marcha Anconitana*, is augmented by the *Lera*; and watering *Aſcoli*, and ſeparating the Popes Dominions from the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Porto di Aſcoli*.

Tropea, *Tropæa*, *Tropas*, *Tropia*, *Poſtropæa*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Further Calabria*; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Reggio*.

Troppaw, *Oppavia*, a City of *Sileſia*, called by the *Bohemians*, *Oppaw*. It ſtands upon the River *Oppa*, which falls into the *Oder* near *Hilſchin*: and is the Capital of a Dukedom of its own Name, and has an ancient Caſtle. Three *German* Miles from *Ratibor* to the Weſt, and nine from *Oppeln* to the South. This City and Dukedom was formerly a part of *Moravia*.

Troſli, *Troſleum*. In the years 909. 921. 924. and 927. Councils were aſſembled here. But the *French* Geographers deſcribe it be no other Character, than a place in the Diocеſe of *Soiſſons*.

Trowbridge, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Melkſham*, near the *Avon*.

Troyes, *Trecaſſes*, *Trevæ*, *Auguſtobona*, *Auguſtomana*, *Treca*, *Tricaſſis*, *Tricaſſium*, *Auguſta Tricaſſinorum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Champagne* in *France*: and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Sens*. It ſtands upon the *Seyne*; thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the North-Eaſt, and twenty from *Chalon* to the South. Long. 23. 15. Lat. 48. 08. Pope *Urban* IV. was a Native of this place. It hath ſix Pariſhes, two Collegiate Churches, (beſides the Cathedral); an Abbey, a College of the *Oratorians*, and divers Eccleſiaſtical and Religious Houſes. A Council was held here in 867. by the Order of Pope *Nicholas* I. In 878. Pope *John* VIII. crowned King *Lewis le Begue*: and in 1107. Pope *Paſchal* II. celebrated a Council at this City. There have been alſo many others.

Trugbilo, or *Truxillo*, *Turris Julia*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*: ſeated on a Hill in a Plain, and fortified by an ancient ſtrong Caſtle, which has ſtately Buildings annexed to it. It ſtands eleven Miles from *Merida* to the South-Eaſt. *Francisco Pizarro*, the Conqueror of *Peru*, was a Native of this place. § There is another Town of the ſame Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*; which has a Port on the Bay of *Mexico*. Taken by the *Hollanders*, and ſacked in 1633. But repaired ſince. § A third in *Peru*.

Truillus, the great Hall of the Imperial Palace at *Conſtantinople*, in the times of the ancient *Greek* Emperours; which took this name from its being arched in the form (*Trulla*) of a *Cup*. Here in the year 680. was celebrated the ſixth *General Council*, or the third of *Conſtantinople*, under the Emperour *Conſtantinus Pogonatus*, againſt the *Monothelites*. And in 692. or 707. Another, called the ſecond in *Trullo* and *quinſextum*, or *Synodus Quinta Sexta*; conſiſting of one hundred forty ſeven Biſhops, under the Emperour *Juſtinian* II. which undertook to ſupply the defects of the fifth and ſixth *General Councils*, as to Points of Diſcipline, by one hundred and two new Canons. But neither the Weſtern Church received thoſe Canons, neither all the Patriarchal Churches of the Eaſt.

Tſchelminar, a Maſs of ſome of the nobleſt Remains of Antiquity in the Kingdom of *Perſia*: near the City *Schiras*, in the Province of *Farſiſtan*. Being great Pillars, Canals, Idols, Sepulchres in Rocks, Reſts of Edifices, and *bas relievo's* above two thouſand. They may be a part probably of the Ruins of the ancient *Perſepolis*. This Name, which the *Turks* give to the place, ſignifies in their Language the *Forty Pillars*.

Truro, a Market Town and Corporation in the County of *Cornwall* and the Hundred of *Powder*: honoured with the Election of two Parliament Men. It is ſeated betwixt two Streams, that run into *Falmouth* Haven: and gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Charles Bodvile Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor*.

Tubingen, *Tubinga*, a pleaſant City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemburg*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*: four *German* Miles from *Stugard* to the South, and twelve from *Ulm* to the Weſt. *Antonius Caracalla*, who was Emperour about the year of Chriſt 213. had a Palace in this City. In 1342. it was ſold to *Verick* Duke of *Wurtemberg* by its Count: and in 1477. there was an Univerſity opened here by *Eberard le Barbe*, Count of *Wurtemburg*.

Tucho, a City in the Province of *Queicheu*, in *China*.

Tucuman, *Tucumania*, a Province in *Paragua* in *South America*; between the River of *Plate* to the Eaſt, the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the Weſt; the Capital of which, is *S. Miguel de Eſtero*. It is three hundred Leagues broad, two hundred long; and has eight ſmall *Spaniſh* Cities in it.

Tudbury, or *Tutbury*, a Market Town in *Staffordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Offlow*; upon the River *Dove*.

Tudela, *Tutela*, a City and Government in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, upon the River *Ebro*; where it receives the *Queiles*, and is covered with a Bridge: four Leagues from *Tarragona*, and fifteen from *Saragoza* to the South-Weſt. Long. 19. 15. Lat. 42. 00.

Tuitz or *Duitz*, *Tuitium*, a Town oppoſite to *Cologne*, on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, in *Germany*: formerly joined to it by a Bridge, which no leſs than the Town challenged *Conſtantine the Great* for its Founder. This Town is famous for a Monaſtery, in which in the twelfth Century, an *Hoſtia* is pretended to have remain'd unburnt in the midſt of a Fire.

Tulles, *Tulle*, *Tutela*, *Tutella*, a City of *Limoſin* in *France*, upon the River *Courese*; the Capital of the *Lower Limoſin*, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, by the Appointment of Pope *John* XXII. in the year 1319. It lies two and twenty Miles from *Clermont* to the Weſt, and fourteen from *Limoges* to the South. Long. 22. 59. Lat. 45. 20. The Biſhops are Lords and Viſcounts of the City.

Tuluias, *Tulugia*, a Caſtle in the County of *Rouſſillon* in *Catalonia*, one League from *Perpignan*: at which, in 1050. the Council, called *Concilium Tulugienſe*, was celebrated.

Tun, a River in the County of *Kent*, falling into the *Medway*. *Tunbridge* ſtands upon it.

Tunbridge, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford Lath*, upon the River *Tun*. Much noted for its *Mineral Wells*.

Tunchang, a City in the Province of *Xanton* in the Kingdom of *China*; upon the River *Inn*, in the Borders of *Pechin*.

Tunis, *Tunes*, *Tanetum*, a City and Sea-Port on the Coaſt of *Barbary*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*; now called by the Natives *Tunc*; by the *Spaniards Tunez*; by the *Italians Tunisi*. It is great, ſtrong, and populous; about five Miles in compaſs: containing three hundred Moſques (beſides the grand one, which is a Noble Structure); twelve *Chriſtian* Chappels, eight Synagogues of the *Jews*, twenty four Cells for Hermites, one hundred and fifty Hott-Houſes, eighty ſix Schools, nine Colleges maintained upon

the Publick Expence, ſixty four Hoſpitals, and about ten thouſand Families. The *Venetians*, *Genoueſe*, and others drive a great Trade with it. It has two Walls, a Palace Royal, a Magazine of Merchandiſes, a ſpacious Haven, and Priſons for *Chriſtian Slaves* too well known. Seated in a Plain by the Lake *Barbaſueco*; nine Leagues from the Ruines of *Carthage*, and from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*; eighteen from *Goletta*: at the bottom of a Bay, to the Weſt of the moſt Weſtern Cape of *Sicily*. Not far from this place, *Regulus* the *Roman* Conſul was defeated, and taken by the *Carthaginians*. In the Times of Chriſtianity it was a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Carthage*. In the year 1270. unſucceſsfully beſieged by *Lewis* IX. King of *France*. In the year 1535. taken by *Charles* V. In 1570. it returned under its former Kings; who being ſince extinct, it is governed like a Common-wealth, under the Protection of the *Turk*; but very infamous for Pyracies. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 32. 10. The Country about it yields Olives, Fruits, Grain and Paſturage very well.

The Kingdom of Tunquin, or *Tonquin*, *Tunchinum*, is bounded on the Eaſt and North by that of *China*; on the South by *Cochinchina*, and by the great Bay; on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Brama*. The Capital City of it is *Kecio*. The King of this City is alſo Maſter of a part of the Province of *Quanſi*. He formerly paid Tribute to the Emperour of *China*: Now, Homage only by an Ambaſſadour, by an Eſtabliſhment in 1667. Of late years the Chriſtian Religion has been preached with good ſucceſs, (as is ſaid) by the Miſſionaries of the Church of *Rome*. A Kingdom of great power, and nigh as large as *France*: ſituated in 20 deg. of Lat. and 143. Long. Moſtly under the *Torrid Zone*: yet very fruitful, and healthful; and watered with above fifty Rivers. *Cochin China* was formerly a Province of it; now a Kingdom tributary to it. It is ſaid to contain about twenty thouſand Towns and Cities. The Sect of the *Chineſe* Philoſopher, *Confuſius*, obtains much amongſt the *Tonquineſe*. It became a ſeparate Kingdom about ſeven hundred years ago: Before which, it depended as a Province, upon the Empire of *China*.

Turcomania, *Armenia Major*, a vaſt Country in the *Leſſer Aſia*: of old called *Armenia*. It lies between *Georgia* to the North, the reſt of the *Leſſer Aſia* to the Weſt, *Perſia* to the Eaſt, and *Diarbeck* to the South. This was the firſt Country the *Turks* poſſeſſed, after they came out of *Tartary*, (being moſt probably deſcended from the *Scythians*, that lay betwixt the *Euxine* and *Caſpian Seas*); under *Tangrolipix*, about the year of Chriſt 1037. But the preſent Line was begun by *Oſman* or *Ottoman*, about the year 1290: who was a Husbandman, or common Labourer; and by his Valour raiſed this Family. *Buſa* in *Bithynia* was the firſt Seat of their Empire, afterwards *Adrianople*, and then *Conſtantinople*. *Soliman* the preſent Emperour of the *Turks*, is the one and twentieth of this Line, ſet up by the Army againſt *Mahomet* IV. his Brother, out of a Diſcontent at his Misfortunes in the preſent War againſt the Chriſtians, *November* 9. 1687.

Turenna, *Turena*, a Town in *Limoſin*, two Leagues from *Courez*, and four from *Tulles*.

Turin, *Turino*, *Auguſta Taurinorum*, *Taurinum*, *Taurinum*, the Capital City of *Piedmont* in *Lombardy*: called by the *Italians Torino*, by the *French Turin*. It is an Archbiſhops See, and the Seat of the Duke of *Savoy*; in a very fruitful and pleaſant well watered Plain, twenty Miles from the *Alpes*; upon the River *Po*, where it receives the *Doria*. Adorned with a ſtrong and beautiful Caſtle, built by *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1565. It has alſo an Univerſity, opened here by Pope *Benedict* XIII. in 1405. and the Courts of Juſtice for that Province are held in it. The City is very ſtrong, and grows greater and more ſplendid; yet in the year 1640. it was taken by the *French*. Long. 29. 30. Lat. 45. 50. The diſpute betwixt the Biſhops of *Vienne* and *Arles* for the Primacy, was heard, but not definitively decided, by an ancient Council held here in 397. or 401.

The Empire of the Turks, conſiſteth from Eaſt to Weſt, accounting from the Weſtern Borders of the Kingdom of *Algiers* to the City *Baſſara* upon the *Perſian* Gulph, the ſpace of at leaſt eight hundred Leagues. From North to South, that is, from *Caffa* in the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, or rather from the City *Tanais* near the Lake of *Meotis* to *Aden* on the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the Streights of *Babelmandel*, 7 hundred other Leagues: which together make an Empire of the *greateſt* Extent of any *Seignior* or Sovereign in theſe parts of the World; and therefore the Emperor thereof bears the Title of the *Grand Seignior*. He hath in *Aſia*, *Natolia*, *Syria*, *Turcomannia*, *Diarbeck*, and the three *Arabia's*. In *Africa*, he hath the Kingdoms of *Barca* and *Egypt*; and the States of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli* are under his Protection. In *Europe*, his Dominion extends over *Romelia*, *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thrace*, moſt of the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, *Sclavonia*, *Servia*, *Croatia*, *Bulgaria*, and part of *Hungary*; except what this preſent War hath diſmembred from them; when the Princes of *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Walachia* paid him alſo Tribute: as the Republick of *Raguſa* alſo did: and even the *Crim Tartars* recognize his Protection. In the whole, before the preſent War there were twenty five Governments in this Empire. To wit, *Cairo* in *Egypt*, for *Africa*. *Aleppo*, *Caramit*, *Natolia*, *Cogni*, *Chars*, *Damaſcus*, *Van*, *Moſul*, *Suvas*, *Bagdet*, *Erzerum*, *Trebizonde*, *Tripoli*, &c. in *Aſia*. In *Europe*, *Caffa*, *Candia*, *Cyprus*, *Romelia*, *Boſnia*, *Temeſwar*, and *Buda*. The beginning of this Empire was laid in the *Greater Armenia*, about the year 1037. In 1290. the *Ottoman* Line took its riſe: (See *Turcomania*:) whoſe Power over the Subject is come to be completely Abſolute, Arbitrary, Deſpotical, Tyrannical. They pray by the *Alcoran*, and govern by the Sword.

Turqueſtan. Some make this and the Kingdom of *Thibet* in the *Aſiatick Tartary*, to be the ſame Country. Others deſcribe it as a Province betwixt the *Great Tartary*, and the Empire of the *Mogul*.

Tuer, *Tuera*, a City of *Muſcovy*.

Tuxford, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Southbelay*: called commonly *Tuxford upon Clay*, from the quality of the Soil it ſtands in.

Tuy, *Tude*, *Tyde*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, upon the River *Minho*; ſix Leagues from its Mouth to the Eaſt, twelve from *Compoſtella*, and ſeventeen *Braga*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; but a ſmall City.

Tweede, *Tuaſis*, *Vedra*, *Tueda*, a River which divides *Scotland* from *England*; and falls into the *German Ocean* at *Berwick*. Giving name to *Tweedale*, a County in *Scotland*.

Tyana, an ancient City of *Cappadocia* in the *Leſſer Aſia*, at the foot of the Mountain *Taurus*: famous for being the Birth-place of the Philoſopher *Apollonius*, called *Tyaneus* from it. It became in the Chriſtian times, an Archbiſhops See: and in 365. a Council of the *Oriental* Biſhops was celebrated at it.

Tyndara, *Tyndaris*, a Town in the Iſland of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona* towards *Petti*: which was formerly a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Syracuſa*. But as *Syracuſa* has been ſince reduced

ſed to a Biſhoprick; ſo has *Tyndare* from a City become a Town.

Tyrconel. See **Tirconel.**

Tyre, *Tyrus*, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated Cities of *Paleſtine*: ſuppoſed to be older than the coming of the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*: but certainly at the leaſt built in the year of the World 2693. two hundred and forty years before *Solomon's* Temple, which is the account of *Joſephus*. It flouriſhed, and had the Trade of the whole *Mediterranean Sea*: ſent and ſettled its Colonies on all its Coaſts; as far as the Weſtern Ocean, yea, as *Britain*; and amongſt the reſt, founded *Carthage*. But when *Jeruſalem* fell, *Tyre* kept her company. For *Nabuchadnezzar* took and burnt this City, in the eighteenth year of his Reign, *Anno Mundi* 3371. the year before he took *Jeruſalem*. *Alexander the Great* took and ruined it the ſecond time, after a Siege of ſeven Months, in the year of the World 3618. Yet it recovered again; and was in great repute during the *Roman* Empire; and was an Archbiſhops See, in the times of Chriſtianity, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and afterwards of *Jeruſalem*. *Adrian* the Emperour having made it the Metropolis of *Phœnicia*. About the year of Chriſt, 641. after the *Saracens* had by a Siege of three years forced *Cæſarea* to ſubmit to them, they became Maſters of this City without reſiſtance: *Damaſcus*, *Antioch* and *Jeruſalem* being taken before. Together with *Jeruſalem*, it returned under Chriſtian Princes again, about the year 1099. In 1111. the *Saracens* in vain attempted the Recovery of it: but in 1123. it was taken by them. The Chriſtians regained it, and kept it till the year 1259. when the *Tartars* took it. In 1268. the *Venetians* retook it. In 1292. the *Saracens* finally prevailed, and drove the Weſtern Chriſtians out of *Syria*. This is now called *Sour* by the *Turks*; and has ſome lovely Antiquities, as *Thevenot* ſaith, but no Inhabitants. Long. 67. Lat. 33. 20. In the year 335. a Council here aſſembled by the order of *Conſtantine the Great*, condemned *Athanaſius*, deprived him of his Biſhoprick of *Alexandria*, and baniſhed him from that City. In 448. *Ibas* Biſhop of *Edeſſa*, accuſed of *Neſtorianiſm*, was acquitted by a Council at *Tyre*: and in 518. there was a third celebrated here.

Tyrnaw, *Tirnavia*, a ſmall City in the *Upper Hungary*, in the County of *Tranſchin*, upon a River of its own name: called by the *Germans*, **Durn** or **Dyrne**; which has always been under the Emperour, and is the common Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Gran*, being ſeated in his Dioceſe; nine Miles from *Comora* to the North, eight from *Presburgh* to the Eaſt, and ſixteen from *Vienna*.

Tyrone, *Tyrenenſis Comitatus*, the County of **Tir-Oen**, or as the *Iriſh* call it of **Thiozoghain**, is in the Province of *Ulſter* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; between the County of *Antrim* to the Eaſt, *London Derry* to the North and Weſt, and *Fermanach* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any Note in this County; which heretofore extended further to the Weſt, than now it doth: a part of it being taken into the County of *London-Derry*.

Tzaronta, the ſame with *Laconia*, a Province of the *Morea*.

Tzebona, a ſtrong Town in *Bohemia*.

Tzoulich, or **Tzurulium**, or *Ciarlo*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Biſhops See; almoſt in the middle between *Conſtantinople* and *Adrianople*.

Tzuconi, a Kingdom of *Japan*.

V A.

Vabres, *Vabra*, *Vabra*, *Vabrincum*, *Caſtrum Vabrenſe*, *Vabrium*, a ſmall City in *Rovergue* in *France* upon the River *Dourdan*; at the foot of an Hill; three Leagues from *Rhodez* to the South, and four from the Borders of *Languedoc*. Made a Biſhops See in 1317. under the Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, by Pope *John* XXII. who converted its *Benedictine* Abbey into a Cathedral. The Biſhops enjoy the Title of Earls of *Vabres*. Long. 23. 40. Lat. 33. 00.

Vaferine, or *Vanferine*, a River of *France*; which ariſeth from the *Valley* of *Cheſters* in *Bugey*, and ſeparates the Territory of *Michaille* in that Province from *Savoy*: then paſſeth by *Bellegarde* into the *Rhone*.

Vag, *Vagus*, a River of the *Upper Hungary*; which ariſeth from the *Carpathian* Hills, in the Borders of *Poland*; and running North-Weſt, watereth *Trenſchin*, *Freiſtadel*, *Leopolſtadt*, *Schinta*, and *Schelitz*. Between *Comora*, and *Presburgh*, falls from the North into the *Danube*. Whilſt *Newhauſel* was in the hands of the *Turks*, this was the Boundary on that ſide between the two Empires.

Vai, *Sabatium Vadum*, *Vada Sabatia*, a Sea-Port on the Coaſt of *Genoua*; five Miles from *Savona* to the North-Weſt.

Vaiſon, *Vaſio*, *Forum Voconticrum*, a City in *Provence*, in the County of *Venaiſſin*: upon the River *Louveze*, and the aſcent of a Hill; four *French* Leagues from *Orange* to the North-Eaſt, and ten from *Avignon* to the ſame. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Avignon*. In 337. a Council here aſſembled in the Reign of the Emperor *Conſtantius*, received and added to the *Gloria Patri*, the Verſe following, *Sicut erat in principio*, &c. In 442. and 529. we read of other Councils here.

Val des Choux, a Priory in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Dioceſe of *Langres*, near *Chaſtillon*; founded in 1197. It belongs to the *Benedictines*.

Val des Ecoliers, an Abbey in the Dioceſe of *Langres* in *France*: founded in 1212. by ſome *Pariſian* Doctors, for their retirement; whoſe example drew the *Scholars* of the *Univerſity* of *Paris* in ſuch numbers to the ſame life, that their Houſe was called the *Scholars Valley*; and became the Head of a New Order.

Valckenbourg, a Town in the Dutchy of *Limburgh*, in the *Low-Countries*, two Leagues from *Maeſtricht*. Taken by the *French* in 1676. and reſtored to the *Spaniards* in 1679. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The *French* call it *Fauquemont*. § Alſo a ſmall Town in the State of *Holland*, one League from *Leyden*: which has been adorned with the Title of an Earldom.

Valdiva, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Chili* in *South America*; which has a large and ſafe Haven on the *Pacifick Ocean*; under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, though it has been often ruined by the *Indians*. It ſtands ſeventy five Leagues from *Imperiali* to the South; written ſometimes *Baldivo*.

Valence, *Valentia*, *Julia Valentia*, *Segalaunorum Urbs*, a City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, in *Ptolemy*; now called *Valenza* by the *Italians*. It is a neat, populous, great City in the *Dauphiné*; and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*, upon the River *Rhoſne*; eleven Leagues from its Metropolis to the South. This Biſhoprick was for ever united to that of

Dye, in 1275. The Biſhops take the Title of Earls of *Valence*. In 1432. there was an Univerſity opened here. The River *Iſere* cloſeth it on the North, and the *Rhoſne* on the Weſt. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Valentinois*: hath a Cittadel, an Abbey, and a Collegiate Church, (beſides the Cathedral) with a great number of Religious Houſes. And anciently was a *Roman* Colony. In 374. 584. and 855. Councils were aſſembled at this City. In 890. *Lewis* Son of *Bozon*, was confirmed King of *Arles* by the Biſhops here met for the purpoſe. There have been more Councils in after times held in the ſame place. § Alſo a Town in the Province of *Guyenne*, near the *Garonne*.

Valenchtennes, *Valenciennes*, *Vallencenæ*, *Valentianæ*, *Valentinianæ*; a City of *Hainault*, upon the *Schelde*; where it receives the *Ronel*, which divides it. A great, ſtrong, ſpruce place; two Leagues from *Queſnoy* to the North, five from *Tournay* to the South, and from *Cambray* to the Weſt. *Henry* VII. Emperour of *Germany*, was a Native of it; and *Baldwin*, and *Henry*, Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. In 1656. the *French* beſieged it under the Mareſchals *Turenne* and *la Ferte*: But *Don John* of *Auſtria*, aſſiſted with the Prince of *Conde*, raiſed the Siege and took the latter Priſoner. In 1667. it was taken by the *French*, under whom it now is. They have ſince added to its Fortifications. It was made an Univerſity in 1475.

Valencia, *Valentia*, *Valentia Conſtantinorum*, a City and Kingdom in *Spain*. The City is called by the *Italians*, *Valenza*; and ſtands about a Mile from the *Mediterranean Sea*; forty nine Leagues from *Barcinone* to the North-Weſt, from *Toledo* to the Eaſt, and *Saragoza* to the South. Built by *Junius Brutus*, a *Roman*, in the year of *Rome* 616. Refcued out of the hands of the *Moors*, by *Roderic Bivar el Cid*, in the year 1025. Taken by them again, and recovered the ſecond time by *James* I. King of *Arragon*, in 1236. Made a Biſhops See in 1492. by Pope *Alexander* VI. In *Pliny*'s time it was a great, noble, elegant City; walled, with five Bridges over the River *Guadalaviar*: and now the beſt peopled in all *Spain*, except *Lisbon* and *Madrid*. An Univerſity; the Capital of a Kingdom, and the Seat of its Courts of Juſtice, and a Vice-Roy. It has given to the See of *Rome* two Popes, *Caliſtus* II. and *Alexander* VI. The *Spaniards* proverbially call it, *Valencia la Hermoſa*, the *Beautiful*. Long. 25. 15. Lat. 39. 55.

The Kingdom of Valencia, lies upon the *Mediterranean Sea*. Bounded on the Eaſt by *Catalonia*, and that Sea; on the Weſt by *New Caſtile*; and by the Kingdom of *Murcia* to the South. The chief Cities in it, are *Valencia*, *Segorve*, *Orighuella*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, and *Alicante*. Watered by the *Ebro*, the *Mervedre*, the *Guadalquivir*, and the *Xucar*. ſo that it enjoys at once the moſt fruitful Soil, and the moſt pleaſant and temperate Air of all *Spain*; much like that of *Naples*. Their Silk and Wooll are the beſt in the World. Their Sheep were firſt brought thither from Cotſwold in *England*, in 1465. by the imprudent Courteſie of *Edward* IV. In ſhort, the Plenty, Delicacies, and Pleaſantneſs of this Kingdom, has effeminated its Inhabitants, and made them leſs able to defend it. The ancient *Edetani* and *Contheſtani* dwelt here. It became a diſtinct *Mooriſh* Kingdom in 1214. Submitted to *Arragon* in 1228. Finally conquered by them in 1238. *Philip* II. baniſhed out of it twenty two thouſand Families of the *Moors*.

Valencia d' Alcantara, a ſtrong Town in the Province of *Eſtremadura* in *Spain*, but in the Borders of *Portugal*, upon the River *Savar*; eight Leagues from *Alcantara* to the Weſt. Taken by the *Portugueſe*; and reſtored to the *Spaniard* by the Treaty of Peace in 1668.

Valencia di Minho, a ſtrong Town upon the River *Minho*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*; which has refiſted the repeated Attacks of the *Spaniards*.

Valenza, *Valentia*, *Forum Fulvii*, or *Valentinum*, a ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, but in the Borders of *Montferrat*. Built upon an Hill by the *Po*, ten Miles from *Casal* to the Eaſt, and ſeven from *Aleſſandria* to the North. It was attempted by the *French* in 1635. and in 1636. with great loſs: they took it in 1657. The *Spaniards* were defeated in 1658. in their deſign of recovering it: but gained it by the Treaty of Peace the next year at the *Pyrenees*, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it.

Valentinois, a Territory in *Dauphine*, of which *Valence* is the Capital. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Valentinois*: The Upper extends from the River *Iſere* to the *Droume*; the other from the *Droume* to the County of *Venaiſſin*. Formerly under its own Counts. It became united with *Dauphine* and the Crown of *France* in the time of *Lewis* XI. King of *France*. *Lewis* XII. advanced it to the quality of a *Dukedom*.

Valette, *Valetta*, a new, very ſtrong, fine, populous City, in the Iſle of *Malta*. Built by *Joan de Valette*, a *French* Man, (Maſter of the Knights of *Malta*) in the year 1566. after the *Turkiſh* Siege; on the North ſide of the Iſland, upon a Mountain called *Sceb Erras*: having an excellent Port. The Maſter of that Order has reſided in that City ever ſince the year 1571. The Caſtle belonging to it is called *S. Elmo*.

La Valette, or *Villebois*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Angoumois* in *France*.

Valiza, *Rhodope*, a Mountain in *Thrace*; called by the Inhabitants, *Rulla*. It divides *Thrace* into two parts; extending from Eaſt to Weſt; and gives Birth to the River *Hebrus*, and ſome others.

Valladolid, *Pintia*, *Valliſolitum*, *Valliſoletum*, a City of *Old Caſtile* in *Spain*: great, elegant, and populous; upon the River *Pizuerga*, a little above its fall into the *Douro*; in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Leon*; (of which it was a part.) Sixteen *Spaniſh* Leagues from *Burgos* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Salamanca* to the North-Eaſt. This City was built by the *Goths*, in the year of Chriſt 625. Made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, in the year 1595. *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the firſt Diſcoverer of *America*, died here in the year 1506. It was for ſome time the Seat of the Kings of *Caſtile*; and now an Univerſity of great eſteem. In this place, *Philip* II King of *Spain*, by the perſwaſion of Mr. *Parſons*, (a known *Engliſh* Jeſuit), erected a Seminary for the *Engliſh* in 1589. the very year after the *Spaniſh Armado* had miſcarried. *Philip* IV. built a Magnificent Palace in it. In 1322. a Council was aſſembled here. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 42. 10. § There are two New Cities of the ſame Name in *America*; one in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*, ſince the year 1558. The other in *Peru*.

Le Vallais, or *Valais*, *Valeſia*. See *Wallifferlands*.

Valle, 1. *di Demona*, *Demonæ Vallis*. 2. *Valle di Mazara*. 3. *Valle di Noto*, *Vallis Neætina*, are the three Provinces into which the Iſland of *Sicily* is now divided.

The Valley of Jehoſaphat, a Valley betwixt the City *Jeruſalem*, and the Mount of *Olives* in *Paleſtine*; to the Eaſt: which lying two hundred and fifty paces lower than the City to that quarter, ſerves as a *Foſſe* to it. Its length from North to South comes to about

about two thousand paces. The name, some derive from the Sepulchre of K. *Jehoſaphat*, anciently built upon it. Some, from a pretenſion that God will judge Mankind in this place; becauſe of the ſignification of the word *Jehoſaphat* in *Hebrew*, (Gods Judgment;) and an expreſſion in *Joel*, 3. 12. Where v. 14. the ſame Valley is alſo called the *Valley of deciſion*; elſewhere in Scripture, the *Valley of Kedron*, from the Brook of that name, which traverſes the middle of it; and the Kings Valley, from *Solomons* Garden, at the foot of the Mount of *Scandal*, a part of the Mount of *Olives*. Upon this Valley, at preſent, is pretended to be ſhown the Sepulchers of King *Jehoſaphat*, *Abſalom*, the Prophet *Zachariah*, and S. *James* Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, all cut in Rocks: The Sepulcher of the Virgin *Mary*, in a Church, built by *Helena* in 326. Where are alſo the Tombs of *Joachim* and *Ann*, (the Parents of the Virgin;) *Simeon* and *Levi*; and that famous Queen *Meliſende*, in the eleventh Century, who was the Daughter, Wife, and Mother of *Baldwin* II. *Foulk*, and *Baldwin* III. three ſucceſſive Kings of *Jeruſalem*. The *Armenians*, *Jacobites*, and *Abyſſines* have their ſeveral Altars and Apartments in this Church; which ſtands upon this Valley, at the foot of the Mountain *Viri Galilæi*, another part of the Mount of *Olives*.

Vallona, a large Town in *Albania*, recovered out of the Hands of the *Turks* by the Forces of the Republick of *Venice*, *Sept.* 18. 1690. There were in it one hundred and thirty Pieces of Cannon.

Valois, *Valeſia*, a Dutchy in the Iſle of *France*; between it, and *Picardy*, and *Champagne*; upon the River *Oyſe*. The chief Town of which is *Crepi en Valois*. All the Kings of *France* from *Philip* IV. to *Francis* I. (that is, from 1328, to 1515) were from hence ſurnamed *de Valois*.

Valombre, a *Benedictine* Abbey in the *Florentine*, in *Italy*.

Valpo, a River, Town, and County in *Sclavonia*; between *Eſſeck* and *Belgrade*; all in the Hands of the Emperor. This River falls into the *Danube* three *German* Miles below *Eſſeck* to the South.

Valtelina, *Vallis Telina*, *Volturena*, a ſmall Tract belonging to the *Griſons*, at the Foot of the *Alpes*; through which the River *Adda* runs. It belonged to the Dukedom of *Milan*; and was granted to the *Griſons*, by *Francis* I. in the year 1516. The *Spaniards* have thereupon all along pretended a Right to it; and in 1620, ſeized upon it; more for the convenience of a paſſage between *Tirol* and *Milan*, than for the value of the place; though it is a moſt fruitful ſpot of Ground: but the *French*, the Pope, and the *Venetians* interpoling, and a War inſuing, the *Griſons* at laſt recovered the Poſſeſſion of it. This Valley extends from Eaſt to Weſt fifty Miles: on the North it is bounded by the *Griſons*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, on the Eaſt by *Tirol*, and to the Weſt by *Milan*. There are four conſiderable Towns in it, *Morbegno*, *Sondrio*, *Tirano*, and *Bormio*. It made a part of the ancient *Rhoetia*, and was then inhabited by the *Vennonetes*.

Van, a Fortreſs of the *Turks*, upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*, in *Armenia*; which is little, but very ſtrong: and ſtands upon a Lake of the ſame Name, betwixt *Mar di Bachu* and the *Tigris*; which ſome call the *Sea of Van*, and the *Sea of Armenia*, becauſe its Waters are ſalt. Learned Men take it for the ancient *Artemita*. It ſtands two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Caſpian* Sea to the Weſt. Long. 78. 40. Lat. 40. 30.

Vandali, an ancient People upon the Coaſts of the *Baltick* Sea, in *Germany*: who in the fifth Century, in conjunction with the *Alani* and others, made Invaſions into *Gaul* and *Spain*. In *Gaul*, they loſt *Godegeſilas* their King, and twenty thouſand Men in one Battel, in the year 405, before the *Alani* could advance to their relief. In the other, they Conquered the Kingdom of the *Suevi*, defeated the *Roman* Forces in *Bætica*, called a part of the Country *Vandalitia* (now *Andaluzia*) after their own name; thence paſſed into *Africa*; and eſtabliſhed a Kingdom there in the Perſon of their General *Genſericus*: to whom ſucceeded five others in the ſame honor; till *Belliſarius* with the Emperor *Juſtinians* Forces took their laſt King *Gelimer* (an Uſurper upon the Right of *Hilderic*, Kinſman to *Juſtinian*) Priſoner; and brought him to *Conſtantinople*, in 533. Theſe Kings were *Arrians*, and ſevere Perſecutors of the contrary Faith.

Vannes, or *Vennes*, *Venetia*, *Dariorigum*, *Venetia*, *Dariorigum Venetorum*, a City of the *Leſſer Bretagne* in *France*: the Seat of the ancient *Veneti*, who were hardly conquered by *Julius Cæſar* in a Sea-Fight. It is now a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Tours*; and is a fine, populous City, by the Bay *de Morbihan*, with a Caſtle, which was anciently the Palace of the Dukes of *Bretagne*, and divers Churches; two Leagues from the Sea, and twenty ſix from *Rennes* to the North-Weſt. Long 17. 28. Lat. 47. 15. In 465. a Council was celebrated here.

Var, *Varus*, a River of *Italy*, which ariſeth in the Maritim *Alpes*, in the County of *Nizza*; and flowing South, receives the *Vaire*, *Tince*, *Veſubee*, and *Eſteron*; and at *Nizza*, (or *Nice*) falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; after it has for many Miles divided *Provence* from the County of *Nizza*; it is therefore accounted the Boundary between *France* and *Italy*; though the *French* have ſome places on the South of this River, and the Duke of *Savoy* on the North of it.

Varcevo, *Cellentum*, a City of *Dalmatia*; between *Zara* to the Weſt, and *Scardona* to the Eaſt; under the *Venetians*.

Varna, *Dionyſiopolis*, *Barna*, *Tiberiopolis*, *Odeſſus*, *Varna*, a City of *Bulgaria*; which is an Archbiſhops See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine* Sea; at the Mouth of the River *Zyra*, now *Varna*. It ſtands between this River to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and the Lake of *Devona* to the South. Still a place tolerably well peopled: ſeven *German* Miles from *Meſember*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North. Moſt taken notice of upon the account of a great Defeat the Chriſtians received here, under *Uladiſlaus*, King of *Hungary*, *November* 11. 1444. Long. 54. 20. Lat. 44. 15.

Il Varo, the ſame with *Var*.

Vaſcento, *Caſuentum*, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which flowing by *Coſenza*, falls into the *Grati*. In the Bed of this River, *Alaricus* King of the *Goths*, was buried, as *Jornandes* ſaith: who was one of thoſe Barbarous Princes that ſacked *Rome*.

Vaſiligozod, a City in the Dukedom of the little *Novogorod* in *Moſcovy*; upon the River *Wolga*, where it receives the *Sure*.

Vaſilipotamo, *Eurotas*, a River of the *Morea*.

Vaſſerburgh, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the Duke keeps his principal Treaſures. It ſtands upon the River *Inn*, which almoſt incompaſſeth it; ſeven Miles from *Munchen* to the Eaſt.

Vatzen or *Veitzen*, *Vaccia*, a City in the lower *Hungary* upon the *Danube*: and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*.

Vaucluſe, *quaſi Vallis Cluſa*, a Fountain in the Valleys of the County of *Avignon* in *Provence*, at the foot of a Mountain: famous for the frequent reſort of the Learned Poet *Petrarch* thither, about the year 1300: who honoreth it with the Title of the *Queen*

of

of Fountains. Some old remaining ruins upon the place are commonly to this day called, *Petrarch's houſe.* This Fountain forms the River *Sourges* (*Sulga*) very near its head; aſſiſted by the influx of a number of other little ſources, from the ſame Mountain.

Vaud. See *Waad.*

Vaudrevange, *Valderſinga*, a Town in *Lorain*, upon the River *Saar*; ten Miles from *Metz* to the Eaſt, and from *Thionville*: which ſuffered much in the late *German* War, but ſince rebuilt. About a Mile from this place was built a very ſtrong Fort, called *Saar Louis.*

Vauge, *Vogeſus*, *Voſagus*, a celebrated Mountain in *France*; which extends from North to South, between *Lorain*, *Alſatia*, and the *Franche Comte*, (in which it is called *Mont des Faucilles*;) out of it ariſe the *Moſelle*, and the *Saone*, or *Soſne.* There is a ſmall Territory near it, which by the *French* is called *le Pais de Vauge*; and by the *Germans*, *Waſgow*; a part of the Dukedom of *Lorain.*

Vauge. See *Waſgow.*

Le Vault, *Romana Ditio*, a Diſtrict belonging to the Canton of *Bearn*, in *Switzerland*; betwixt the Lake of *Lemane*, and the Mountain *Jura. Lauſanne* is its Capital City. Formerly under the Duke of *Savoy.* The *French* call it *Vaux*, and *Pais de Vaux.*

La Vaur. See *Lavaur.*

Vaux, a ſmall Territory near *Orleans.*

Ubeda, a great, populous City, in the Eaſtern Part of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*: towards the Borders of *New Caſtile*; one League from the River *Guadalquivir* to the North, and ſix from *Jaen* or *Gaen* to the South-Eaſt. This City was recovered from the *Moors*, *September* 29. 1234, by *Ferdinando* King of *Caſtile*: and beſides a ſtrong Caſtle, has a very advantageous Situation. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 38. 30.

Uberlinghen, *Uberlinga*, a ſmall but Imperial and Free City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*; upon the Lake of *Conſtance* towards the North, two Miles from *Conſtance.* Made an Imperial City in 1267: often taken, and retaken in the *Swediſh* War.

Ubii, an ancient People, who dwelt about the (now) Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*, and Dutchy of *Juliers*, in the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*: the memory of their name being ſtill preſerved in a place there, called *Ubich.*

Uchter-See, *Lacus Moratenſis*, a Lake of *Switzerland*, called alſo *Murtenſee* by the *Germans.* The River *Breye* flows through it, and falls into the Lake called *Neuenburghſee.*

Udenheim, the ſame with *Philipsbourg.*

Udiana, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Udine, *Utinum*, a City in *Friuli*, called by the *Germans Weyden*, The Capital of that Province, and the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, ſince the deſenſion of that laſt City into ruin; of old a Biſhops See. Brought under the ſubjection of the States of *Venice* in 1420: and built on the River *Torre*; twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North, eleven from *Palma*, twenty from *Goritia* to the Weſt, and eight from *Friuli.* Long. 35. 28. Lat. 45. 46.

Uecht, *Vidrus*, *Vider*, a River of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*: it ariſeth five *German* Miles from *Munſter* to the South-Weſt; and being augmented by the *Aa*, the *Dinckel*, and the *Regge*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*, in *Over-Iſſel*: eight Miles from *Zwol* to the North, where it is called *Swarte Water.*

Veglia, *Vegia*, a *Venetian* Iſland upon the Coaſt of *Dalmatia*, in the *Adriatick.* The *Sclavonians* call it *Kirk*

Veii and *Vejentes*, an ancient People and City of *Etruria*, near *Rome.* Famous in the time of *Romulus*, who himſelf made War with them. But much more by the Victory they obtained over the three hundred and twelve *Fabii* (being the whole Family, except one Youth not of age to bear Arms, who was left at home) at the River *Cremera* in *Thuſcany*, by an Ambuſcade, in the year of *Rome* 177. Of which *Ovid*,

Una Dies Fabios ad bellum miſerat omnes:
Ad bellum miſſos perdidit una Dies.

See *Cremera.* The Dictator *M. Furius Camillus* took and totally deſtroyed this City, in the year of *Rome* 318. But it firſt endured a ten years Siege. The tenths of its ſpoils were dedicated to *Apollo Pythius* by the Conquerors; who had taken Oathes from the Soldiers, never to riſe from before the place untaken

Velay, *Velauni*, a County in the *Sevennes* in *Languedoc* in *France*, betwixt *Auvergne*, *Vivarets*, *Givaudan*, and *Forets.* The Capital City of it is *Puy.* It was anciently the Country of the *Velauni.* Separated into two parts by the Mountains *Mezeres*, *Pertuis*, and *Meigal*; which are covered with Woods; therefore called *Velay beyond the Woods*, and *Velay on this ſide of them.*

Velletri, or *Veltri*, *Veletra*, a moſt ancient City and Colony in *Campania di Roma*; taken by *Ancus Martius* King of the *Romans.* Now a Biſhops See, but united to that of *Oſtia*, and under the Pope. It is a pleaſant ſpruce City; twenty Miles from *Rome* to the Eaſt.

Velsuve, a County in the Province of *Guelderland*, in the *United Netherlands*: *Harderwick* is a principal City in it.

Venafro, *Venaſrum*, a City in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of great Antiquity: a Principality, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Capua.* Twenty two Miles from *Capua* to the North. Long. 37. 58. Lat. 41. 35.

Venaiſſin, or *Venaiſſe*, *Vindeſamus*, *Vindaucenſis*, *Venaſcinus Comitatus*, a County in *Provence* in *France*; between the *Dauphiné* to the North, the *Durance* to the South, the *Rhoſne* to the Weſt, and *Provence* to the Eaſt. In 1348, given by *Joan* Qu. of *Naples*, and Counteſs of *Provence*, to *Clement* VI. Pope of *Rome*; and ſtill, together with *Avignon*, ſubject to the Pope. The now Capital of it, is *Carpentras*: *Vaiſon*, and *Cavaillon* in it are conſiderable Towns. *Avignon* is not in this County, (as is believed) tho it ſtands near it.

Vence, or *Vanze*, *Venſienſis Urbs*, *Vincium*, *Vintium*, *Ventium*, *Vidantiorum* and *Vincienſium Urbs*, a City of *Provence*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, for ſome time united formerly with the See of *la Grace*, but again ſeparated. Two Leagues from *Antibes* to the North, and from the River *Varo* to the Weſt: made very conſpicuous in the World, by the Learned Writings of one of its late Biſhops. The Inſcriptions about it prove its having been a *Roman* Colony. It gives the Title of a Baron; betwixt whom, and the Biſhop, the temporal Juriſdiction of it is divided. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 42. 50.

Vencheu, a City in the Province of *Chequin* in *China.*

Vendoſme, *Vindinum*, *Vindocinum*, a City in the Province of *la Beauſe* in *France*, upon the River *Loyre*; nine Leagues from *Chaſteaudun* to the Weſt, and *Amboiſe* to the North, and ſeven from *Blois.* This is the Capital of a Dukedom, between *la Perche* to the North, *Blois* to the Eaſt, *Touraine* to the South, and *Maine* to the Weſt. The Dukedom is given to the Younger Sons of the Crown of *France* very frequently.

ly. It hath an ancient Caſtle, a College of the *Oratorians*, and ſome Religious Houſes.

Wendres, *Rubenſis Lacus*, a Lake in *Languedoc* in *France*.

Venice, *Venetia*, one of the nobleſt Cities, and Free States of *Italy*; called by the Inhabitants, *Venetia*, and *Vinegia*; by the *Poles*, *Wenecya*; by the *Greeks*, **Βενετια**; by the *French*, *Veniſe*; by the *Germans*, *Venedig*; by the *Georgians*, *Venedich*; and by the *Turks*, *Venedick*. It is the Capital alſo of a mighty Common wealth, and a Mart, or Sea-Port; as much frequented by the Merchants of all Nations, as moſt other in the World. Begun by the Inhabitants of *Padoua*, about the year of Chriſt 421, upon the Rocks of the *Adriatick* Sea, out of a terror of the *Goths* and other barbarous Nations: which then like an impetuous and irreſiſtible Torrent over run *Italy*. The Senate of *Padoua*, as Maſters of the Iſlands of the *Lagune*, to this purpoſe proclaimed by their three Conſuls the ſame year, *Rialto* (a Port belonging to them there) to be an Aſylum for all that would retire to it. *Attila* after this overthrowing and ruining *Aquileja*, the Inhabitants of that City fled to *Venice* too in the year 453. Whereby both *Rialto*, and the neighbouring Iſlands, became Peopled; receiving for their Governours, Conſuls, or Tribunes, (which *Caſſiodorus* calls *Maritimorum Tribunos*) ſent to them from the Senate of *Padoua*: till in time every Iſland choſe itſelf a particular Tribune yearly, and every Tribune became in the nature of a petty Sovereign. And thus for nigh the firſt three hundred years, they were neither one and the ſame City, or Republick; but a confederation of many neighbouring Iſlands united together, by common intereſt, for their ſecurity againſt the *Barbarians* of *Italy*. In the year 697, the Tribunes of the twelve principal Iſlands by permiſſion from the Emperor (as Sovereign of all the Country) and the Pope, which was procured to ſuperſede the pretenſions of *Padoua* to theſe Iſlands, ſet up the firſt Duke: and ſince that time this City hath encreaſed to that degree, that it has filled all the ſeventy two Iſlands about it; which, as every Iſland anciently had its ſeparate Paſtor as well as Tribune, are become ſo many Pariſhes, each having its peculiar Church. From the year 697. to 1178. or 1177. the Dukes or Doges governed with an abſolute authority; and cauſed their Brothers or Children to be elected oftentimes their Colleagues, and their Succeſſors. The third Doge was aſſaſſinated by the People for his Tyranny: whereupon enſued an *Interregnum* of five years; in which the State was committed to certain Officers, every new year changed and elected. Then they deſired to have a Doge again: And from 697. to 1177. they had about thirty four or thirty ſix Sovereign Doges. In 1172. the Election of the Doge by the voices of all the People was aboliſhed; and a Sovereign independent Counſel appointed for that uſe, conſiſting of two hundred and forty Citizens, choſen indifferently out of the Gentry, Citizens, and Artizans: But withal they Created twelve Tribunes, with power to oppoſe the Doges Ordinances, in caſe they appeared unjuſt. This form of Government continued one hundred and eleven years: And in 1280. the Council was fixed upon a number of certain Families and their deſcendents, expreſſed in publick Regiſter; with an utter excluſion of other Perſons and Families, of all States and Qualities whatſoever. Which laſt form, time hath improved with many additions. The Sword is now carried not before, but behind the Doge; and the publick Coins repreſent him in Ducal Habits, upon his Knees before S. *Mark*, (who is the Symbol of the Republick;) two no ſmall intimations of his inferiority to it. It is lawful for the Senate to depoſe him (otherwiſe his Dignity is for life) in caſe of extreme old age and ſickneſs, rendring him uncapable of buſineſs; as they did *Franciſc. Foſcarini*, at the age of 84. after his Dogate had been always happy to them. The Families of the twelve Tribunes, who ſet up the firſt Doge in 697, are all preſerved to this days and obtain the firſt rank in the *Venetian* Nobility, with the Title of the twelve Electoral Houſes. Moſt of the Princes of *Italy*, and not them only, but *Hen.* III. and *Henry le Grand*, Kings of *France*, have deſired to be received into the Body of the Nobility of this State: For which, others, who purchaſe their Nobility, ordinarily pay one hundred thouſand Duckats. In the year 1177. the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* and Pope *Alexander* III. were reconciled in a Council here: but the common ſtory of the Pope's putting his foot upon the Emperor's Neck is rejected and refuted by *Baronius*. In the year 1451, the Biſhop of this City had the Title of a Patriarch given him; who writes, *Divina Miſeratione Venetiarum Patriarcha*, without the addition of *Sanctæ ſedis Apoſtolicæ gratia*; and is nominated by the Senate. *Aquileja* is another Patriarchate within the Dominions of this State: who, though that City belongs to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, find means to keep the Patriarchate conſtantly full, againſt the interpoſition of any Perſon by the Emperour. The Body of S. *Mark*, brought hither from *Alexandria*, is ſaid to be preſerv'd in the Noble Church of his name in this City. Here are accounted one hundred and forty Palaces, one hundred and thirty Monaſteries for Men and Women, one hundred and ſixty five Marble Statues, twenty five braſs, ſixty ſeven Pariſhes, eighteen Hoſpitals, and innumerable other Teſtimonies of Riches and Grandeur. The ſeveral Iſlands are ſaid to be joyned together by five hundred Bridges; the greateſt of which called *il ponte di Rio Alto*, was built of *Iſtrian* Stone, in 1591. The *Arſenal* for their Gallies is the moſt celebrated, and their Harbor the moſt large and ſafe in the World. This City is the Miſtreſs and Sovereign of the *Adriatick* Sea; once the Miſtreſs of the *Morea*, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, the *Negropont*, almoſt all the Iſlands of the *Archipelago* up to *Conſtantinople*, *Theſſalonica*, moſt of the other Sea-Port Towns of *Greece*, *Smyrna*, and many others in *Aſia*; which have been raviſhed from her, by the prevailing fortunes of the *Ottoman* Houſe. She is now no leſs gloriouſly ſtruggling to regain what ſhe dearly ſold, if the *Turk* had at all valued humane Blood. But of all theſe places I have diſcourſed in the Accounts I have given of them. She ſtands two hundred and ſixty Miles from *Rome* to the North, two hundred and eighty from *Vienna* South, one hundred from *Ravenna* North, fifteen from *Milan* Eaſt. Upon *Aſcenſion-Day*, the Doge accompanied with the whole College, and Ambaſſadours of Crown'd Heads, performs a Ceremony yearly at *Porc Lado*, which is peculiarly remarkable in this City, of eſpouſing the *Adriatick Sea*; which is done by throwing out of his *Bucintoro* (a moſt rich and pompous Galley for the purpoſe, wherein he rides in triumph) a Gold Ring into the Sea, with theſe words; *Deſponſamus te, Mare, in ſignum veri & perpetui dominii.* This Ceremony was firſt inſtituted by Pope *Alexander* III. towards the end of the twelfth Century; as a ſolemn Declaration of the Sovereignty over the *Adriatick*, which the Republick had acquired by their Arms. *Zebaſtiano Zeni* was the Doge at that time. To him Pope *Alexander* delivered a *Ring*, ſaying; *Take this Ring, and upon this day in every year to come give one to the Sea, as to your lawful Spouſe, to the end that all poſterity may know, that the Sea by the right of Arms belongs to you.* The *Venetians* had done great Services to Pope *Alexander*, againſt the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; and particularly by their Victory at Sea over *Otho*, Son

to

to that Emperor; which induced the Pope to create this Ceremony in their honour: not pretending to Grant from the *Roman* See, what that See never had; but declaring and recognizing ſolemnly an ancient right in the poſſeſſion of this State. Therefore when Pope *Julius* II. asked *Donati*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador in Raillery, to ſhow the Titles of this right; it was thought ingeniouſly anſwered by him; *If your Holineſs pleaſes to look out the original of* Conſtantine's *Donation to* P. Sylveſter, *you will find the grant of the* Adriatick *Sea to the* Venetians. Their Generals over the Gulph, (of whom they ſhow in their Records, an uninterrupted Succeſſion from 1230,) are the moſt ancient *Marine* Officers of the Republick. But the preciſe time of their Creation firſt was loſt amongſt the Records in a fire that year. A *Venetian* Hiſtorian calls this gulph, *Reipublicæ domum*, the Houſe in which the Republick was born. Its mouth betwixt the Cape of *Otranto* and that of *Enqueſta* near *Vallona*, extends the ſpace of fifty or fifty five Miles. See *Golfo di Venetia*. The particular part of it in which the City *Venice* ſtands, was anciently called *Gallicæ Paludes, Septem Maria, Stagna Hadriatica*: Now *Lagune di Venetia*. See *Lagune*. The *Venetians* date the beginning of their Republick not from the Election of the firſt Doge in 697. but, to repreſent its Age greater, from the day of the Proclamation of *Rialto* an *Aſylum*, in *March* 25, *An. Dom.* 421: and they think it renders them more Auguſt, to compute their beginning from the ſame *Epocha*, as to the Month and Day, with that of the Incarnation of Chriſt, and (according to ſome opinions) the Creation of the World. They have in their preſent Conſtitution a *Grand Council* of the Nobility, a *Senate*, a *College* of Twenty ſix who give Audience to Ambaſſadors and report their Demands to the Senate, a *Council* of Ten; and a *Triumvirate* (monthly choſen by, and out of, the Ten) of three *Inquiſitors of State*; whoſe Authority is ſo abſolute, as to extend to the taking away of the Life of the *Doge* no leſs than the meaneſt Artiſan, without acquainting the Senate, provided they all three agree in the Sentence. And no Eccleſiaſticks, tho Nobles, are ſuffered admittance into the Councils or Offices of the State; to prevent the Policies of the *Church of Rome*; whoſe long interdict upon the Republick in the laſt age cannot be forgotten. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 45. 00.

The State of Venice, called by the *Italians*, *Lo Stato della Republica di Venetia*, or *il Dominio Veneto*, is a conſiderable Territory in *Italy*. Bounded to the North by the *Valteline*, and the County of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*, from all which it is ſeparated by the *Alpes*; on the Weſt it has *Milan*; on the South *Mantoua* and the States of the Church; on the Eaſt the *Adriatick* Sea, (now commonly called the *Gulph of Venice*) and *Carniola*. Very fruitful and ſtrangely full of People: it extends from Eaſt to Weſt two hundred and forty Miles, from North to South one hundred. Beſides *Venice*, it contains in *Italy* *Belluno*, *Bergamo*, *Breſcia*, *Crema*, *Feltre*, *Friuli*, *Capo d' Iſtria*, *Legnago*, *Palma*, *Pola*, *Rovigo*, *Serravalle*, *Treviſo*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Udine*. And beſides all theſe Territories in *Italy*, this State poſſeſſeth a great part of *Dalmatia*, *Caſſalonia*, *Corfou*, *Zante*, and many other Iſlands. In 1687. and ſince, with the three preceding years, by her Victorious Arms and Gods bleſſing, ſhe has recovered from the *Turks* all the *Morea*; and all *Livadia*, or *Achaia*.

Venlo, *Venloa*, a very ſtrong Hanſe Town, in the *Upper Gueldrland*, not much Peopled; Seated upon the *Maes*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Juliers*, under the *Spaniards*; four Leagues from *Ruremond* to the North, and a little more from *Guelders* North-Weſt.

Venice, the ſame with *Venets*.

Venoſa, *Venuſia*, *Venuſium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Baſilicate*; which is a Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Acerenza*; ſeated in a fruitful Plain at the foot of the *Apennine*: and honored of old with the Birth of *Horace* the Latin Poet; at preſent with the Title of a Principality belonging to the Family *di Ludovuſia*. This City is ſituated between *Naples* to the Weſt and *Taranto* to the Eaſt, ſeventy five Miles from either, and fifteen from *Acerenza* to the North. In 1589 and 1614. Synods were aſſembled here. Long. 39. 51. Lat. 40. 57.

Vera Cruz, *Vera Crux*, a City in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Tlaſcala*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*; eighty Leagues from *Mexico* to the Eaſt, and ſeventy from the South Sea. A place of great Trade, being the Port to *Mexico*: but not walled, nor ſeated in a healthful Air, eſpecially from about *April* to *November*, becauſe it rains almoſt continually all that time: only it has for its defence a Caſtle built on a Rock: and from *November* to *April* again, the Wind and the Sun tempering each other, without rain, make the place pleaſant.

Veragua: a Province of *New Spain* in *South America*: included in the Government of *Guatimala*.

Vera Paz, a Province in the Government of *Guatimala* in *New Spain*, in *South America*; upon the Borders of the Provinces of *Guatimala*, properly ſo called, and *Honduras*. The Capital City bears the ſame name; and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mexico*. This Province abounds with ſpacious Foreſts and Mountains, which the *Spaniards* are dayly leveling to improve the Air and the Soil. Upon the Eaſtern Coaſt of it lies the *Golfo Dolce*, or ſweet water-gulph; by which Adventurers have ſometime ſought a paſſage to the *Pacifick* Sea in vain.

Verberie, *Vermeria*, a Royal Houſe belonging to the Kings of *France*, in the Dutchy of *Valois*, and the Dioceſe of *Soiſſons*, upon the River *Oiſe*; where there have been four Councils celebrated.

Vercelli, (as the *French* write) *Vercelle*, *Vercello*, a City of *Piedmont* of great Antiquity; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. It ſtands upon the River *Seſia*, in the Borders of the Duke of *Milan*; and has a Diſtrict called by its own name belonging to it, betwixt *Montferrat*, the *Milaneſe*, and *Ivrée*: ten Miles from *Caſal* to the North, and from *Novara* to the Weſt: thirty five from *Milan* Eaſt, and from *Turin* Weſt. It is a very ſtrong Place; hath a Caſtle, a Cittadel, a famous Hoſpital, and handſome Churches; often taken and retaken in the late Wars; and particularly in 1638 by the *Spaniards*, who by the *Pyrenean* peace returned it, as it is now, under the Duke of *Savoy*. In the time of the ancient *Romans*, it flouriſhed. Since, it hath been a Republick; next under the Duke of *Milan*; then *Savoy*. In 1050. P. *Leo* XIX. celebrated a Council at it againſt *Berengarius*, Archdeacon of *Angers*: who was cited, but did not appear to the ſame.

Verdun, *Verduna*, *Verodunum*, *Verodunum*, *Virdunum*, *Vereduna*, a City of *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned by *Antonine*: now in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, but ſeparated from it by the *French*: under whom it has been ever ſince 1552, when *Henry* II. took it. A Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Trier*; great, ſtrong, and well Peopled; ſeated upon the *Maes*, which forms ſeveral ſmall Iſlands here; fifteen Leagues from *Chaalons* to the Eaſt, twelve from *Metz*, and thirteen from *Tulle* to the North. Some of its former Biſhops have been Counts of *Verdun* and Princes of the Empire. §. There is a Territory and Town of the ſame name in the Province of *Gaſcoigne*:

coigne: Another Town in the County of *Foix* in *Aquitain*; and another County in *Bourgogne*.

Ver Vere, *Veria*, a ſmall but ſtrong City in the Province of *Zealand*, in the Iſle of *Walcheren*: which has an Harbour; one League from *Middleburg* to the Eaſt. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

Vermua, a City and Kingdom in the *Terra firma* of the *Eaſt-Indies*, beyond the *Ganges*: affording precious Stones.

Vermandois, *Veromanduenſis Ager*, a County in *Picardy*; which is an ancient Earldom; between *Tierache* to the Eaſt, *Le Santerre* to the Weſt, *Cambray* to the North, and the Iſle of *France* to the South; the Capital is S. *Quentin*. It took its name from *Vermand*, (*Auguſta Veromanduorum*) a ruined *Roman* Town, which ſtood anciently in this County. And was its Capital. There now ſtands an Abbey in the place of it. The ancient *Veromandui* dwelt here.

Vermelandia, a Province of *Sweden*.

Vermio, a Streight near *New Mexico*.

Verneuil, *Vernolium*, a City in the *Upper Normandy*, upon the River *Aure*, in the Borders of *la Perche*: ſometimes called *Vernevil au Perche*; eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the Weſt, and ſeven from *Seez* and *Eureux* to the South. Famous for the overthrow the *Engliſh* gave the *French* in 1424: where four thouſand five hundred *French* were ſlain upon the place: and the Earl of *Narbone* being taken, was hanged for aſſiſting at the Maſſacre of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*.

Vernon, *Vernonium*, a City of *Normandy* upon the *Seyne*, in the Dioceſe of *Eureux*: over which it had a Bridge of Stone, now ruined: ten Leagues from *Roan* South, ſeven from *Eureux* Eaſt, and from *Giſors* Weſt: It had heretofore alſo a Palace Royal (*Palatium Vernii*), which in 755. and 844. was the Seat of two Councils.

Veroli. See *Veruli*.

Veron, a ſmall Town near *Sens* in *Champaigne*, in *France*: remarked for a Fountain of ſuch a nature, as to petrifie the mire and moſs through which it runs.

Verona, a City of *Lombardy*, which is great and famous; called by the *Germans Dietrichs Bern*. It is a Biſhops See under the Patriach of *Aquileja*; and the Capital of a Province of its own name, called the *Veronois*: It ſtands upon the River *Adige*, over which it has four Bridges, and three Caſtles: thirty five Miles from *Trent* South, twenty two from *Mantoua* North, and ſixty from *Ferrara*. Built by the *Gauls*, in the year of *Rome* 469. two hundred eighty two years before the Birth of Chriſt. In the Civil Wars of *Rome*, made a *Roman* Colony. In 490. it was taken by *Theodoricus*: who here overthrew *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, and took the name of *Veronenſis*. In 901. *Berengarius* took it by bribing the Garriſon. In 1212, it was put under the Houſe of *Eſte*: after this the Family of the *Scaligers* were Lords of it ſeventy years, and after them the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1403. the *Venetians* obtained it from the Dutcheſs of *Milan*. In 1509. *Maximilian* the Emperor took it; but in 1516. it was reſtored to them: and is now the beſt City in all their Dominions except *Venice*. *Catullus* the Poet was Born here. *Martial* gives it the *Epithet* of *Magna* in *Catullus*'s, and his time:

Tantum Magna ſuo debet Verona Catullo,
Quantum parva ſuo Mantua Virgilio.

Its antient *Cirque* and Amphitheatre, and many other noble Monuments, remain yet extant. Pope *Lucius* III. dyed here. In 1542. and 1589. Synods were aſſembled at this City. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 44. 35.

Verrua, a ſtrong fortified Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Aſta*, upon the Banks of the *Po*, and the Borders of the Dukedom of *Monferrat*: ſixteen Miles from *Turin*, towards *Caſale*: upon an advanced ground. In the Wars betwixt *Piedmont* and *Ferrara*, a Sculpture was made upon the Gate of the Caſtle, of a bunch of Grapes hanging over the head of a *Swine*, and he in vain opening his mouth to catch it; with this Inſcription,

Quando queſto porco pigliara l' Uva,
Il Marqueſe di Monferrato pigliara Verrua.

When this Hog ſhall catch the Grapes, The Marqueſs of Monferrat ſhall take Verrua. In the year 1625. The *Spaniards* beſieg'd this Town under the Duke of *Feria*. And to deride their attempt too in the ſame manner, the Inhabitants put the name of the Duke of *Feria* in the place of the Marqueſs thus;

Quando queſto porco pigliara l' Uva
Il Duca di Feria Pigliara Verrua.

Accordingly, the *Spaniards* miſcarried.

Verſaegli, the *Turkiſh* name of *Piſidia*, a Province of the *Leſſer Aſia*.

Verſailles, *Verſaliæ*, a Town in the Iſle of *France*, where the preſent King of *France* has built a moſt Noble Palace ſince 1661; upon an eminence, in the middle of an excellent Valley for hunting; where before in the Reign of *Lewis* III. ſtood only an old indifferent Cattle, which was made the rendezvouze of parties of Hunters, as they took or left the field. In 1678. *Lewis* XIV. rebuilt this Caſtle, with the greateſt Magnificence. Many curious Buildings and noble Works have, at ſeveral times, been added for grandeur. He makes this place his continual Reſidence; and the Town of *Verſailles*, now accompanying the Pallace, wholly oweth its beginning to him. It ſtands four Leagues from *Paris* to the Eaſt, and two from S. *Clou*.

Vervin, *Vervins*, *Verbinum*, a ſmall Town in *Picardy*, in the County of *Tierache*; ſcarce four Leagues from the Borders of *Champagne*, ſixteen from *Reims* North, and four from *Marle* South: often mentioned on the account of a Peace here made between *Henry* IV. of *France*, and *Philip* II. of *Spain*, *May* 2. 1598.

Verulam, *Verolamium*, an ancient *Roman* City and Colony; mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*; in *Hartfordſhire*; the Royal City of *Caſſibellanus* a Britiſh Prince, contemporary with *Julius Cæſar*, by whom this City was taken fifty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, in his ſecond Expedition into *Britain*. In the year of Chriſt 66. it was taken and intirely ruined by *Boadicia*, Queen of the *Iceni*; and all the *Romans* put to the Sword: yet it recovered again, and flouriſhed as long as the *Romans* continued in *Britain*; and under *Diocleſian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In 429. there was a *Britiſh Synod* held here by S. *German*, Biſhop of *Auxerre* in *France*, againſt the *Pelagians*. Soon after, it fell into the Hands of the *Saxons*. I ſuppoſe about 465. Retaken by *Uthe Pendragon*; who began his Reign in 498. and Reigned eighteen years. Again retaken by the *Saxons*, and intirely ruined. In 975. *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built (on the other ſide the little River *Ver*, which waſhed the Walls of it) a goodly Monaſtery in Honour of S. *Alban*; which after

became a great Town. K. *James* I. revived the Memorie of this place: when he made Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Lord Chancellour of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in 1620: who dying without Iſſue, the Title failed; but he yet honors the place by lying buried in a little Church near it.

Verull, or *Veroli*, *Verulum*, a City in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; which is a Biſhop's See, and now in a tolerable condition: upon the River *Coſa*: forty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and from *Capua* to the North; ſixty from *Peſcara* Weſt.

Veſere. See *Weſer*.

Veſle, *Vidula*, a River of *Champagne*; which ariſeth three Leagues from *Chaalons* to the Eaſt, and watering *Reims* falls into the *Aiſne*.

Veſoul, *Veſulum*, a ſmall but neat City in the *Franche Comté*: nine Leagues from *Beſançon*, and thirteen from *Beaucaire* Weſt. Now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*.

Veſprin, *Veſprinum*, *Veſprimium*, a City of the *Lower Hungary*; called by the Inhabitants *Veſprim*, by the *Germans Weisbrun*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gran*. The Capital of a County of the ſame name, ſtrong and populous, and defended by a Caſtle: Seated on the River *Sarwize*, eleven *German* Miles from *Gran* South, and five from *Alba Regalis* Weſt. This has been in the hands of the Emperour ever ſince 1565.

Veſulus, one of the *Cottian Alpes*; betwixt *Dauphine* to the Weſt, and *Piedmont* to the Eaſt. Now called *Mont viſo*. The River *Po* derives its head from it.

Veſuvius, a *Vulcanoe* in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; eight Miles from the City *Naples*: near the Caſtle of *Somma*: from which laſt place the *Italians* give it the name of *il Monte di Somma*. The particular times of its overflowing with ſtormes of fire are all recorded in Hiſtory, ſince our Saviour and the Reign of *Auguſtus*. viz. in the years 81. 243. 421. 985. 973. 983. 1036. 1038. 1138. 1139. 1430. 1500. 1631 1660. 1682. Where the Intervals ſometimes continue two or three hundred years; at others, not above one, two, and ten. In its laſt rupture in 1682. *Aug.* 14. it covered the whole Dukedom of *Maſſa* (adjacent) with aſhes of a naufeous odour, and ſet on fire the wood of *Otajano*. The twentieth, it cauſed an Earthquake of three hours continuance, which reached to *Naples*. The twenty ſecond, it caſt forth floods of ſmoak, aſhes, coals, attended with a roaring noiſe, Flames, Earthquake, and Thunder; the Flames ran from it unextinguiſhed, in the midſt of vaſt ſtorms of Rain; filling *Naples* with Aſhes. And on the 24th. it ended in a cloud of white aſhes. Before the Reign of *Auguſtus*, we read of its ruptures five times. The Elder *Pliny* was ſuffocated, as he ſearched the cauſes thereof upon the place.

Veterabie. See *Weteraw*.

Vexin, *Vexin*, *Velocaſſes*, a Territory in *Normandy*; betwixt the Rivers *Epte* and *Ardelle*; the Capital of which was *Roan*, but now *Giſors*. §. There is another in the Iſle of *France* of the ſame name, between the *Oyſe* and the *Aptre*; the Capital of which is *Pontoiſe*. This for diſtinction is called *Vexin Francois*, and the other *Vexin Normand*. §. There is a City of the ſame name in *Gothland*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

Vezelay, *Veſeliacum*, *Vizeliacum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* in *Auxerre*, upon the River *Curez*; in the Borders of *Nivernois*: ten Leagues from *Auxerre* to the South, eighteen from *Nevers* to the South-Eaſt, and five from *Corbie* in *Picardy*; to which Province this City is now added. P. *Eugenius* III. celebrated a Council here in 1145. for the recovery of the *Holy Land*.

Vgenti, *Vgentus*, *Uxentum*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: twenty Miles from *Otranto* to the North-Weſt, and eleven from *Gallipoli* to the Eaſt. Long. 42. 28. Lat. 39. 56.

Vgogh, *Ugoza*, a County, in the *Upper Hungary*; towards the *Tibiſcus*, and the Borders of *Tranſylvania*. The Capital of it is a Caſtle of the ſame name. Two *German* Miles from *Zatmar* to the Eaſt, and a little more from the *Tibiſcus* Weſt.

Viana, a City in *Navarre*, upon the River *Ebro*; thirteen Leagues from *Pampelune*, and ſeven from *Calahorra* in *Caſtile* to the South-Weſt. Built by *Sancius* King of *Navarre*, in 1219. In 1423. made a Principality by *Charles* III. and ever after given to the Prince of *Navarre* as his Title.

Viatka, a City, River, and Province in *Muſcovy*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Cazan* to the North.

Viburg, *Viburgum*, a City in *Sweden*; the Capital of *Carelia*; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Riga*: one hundred and ſixty Miles from *Narva* to the North, upon the Bay of *Finland*; on which it has a Haven and a ſtrong Caſtle. The *Muſcovites* have ſeveral times in vain aſſaulted it.

Vicenza, or *Vincenza*, *Vicentia*, *Vicetia*, *Vincentia*, a City in the States of *Venice* in *Lombardy*; which is a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*: a great, ſtrong City, under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Bachiglione*: Eighteen Miles from *Padoua*, thirty from *Verona* Eaſt and from *Feltria* South. Taken by *Maximilian*, in 1509. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 44. 50. It was inhabited anciently by the *Euganes*. The *Gauls* were Benefactors to it. The *Romans* and the *Lombards* poſſeſſed it; each in the times of their Power. It fell to the *Venetians*, not till after great revolutions and divers Wars. The pleaſantneſs of its ſituation gives it the Title, of the Garden of *Venice*. It is the Capital of the Territory of the *Vincentine*. In 1583. and 1623. Synods were aſſembled here.

Vich, *Vicus*, *Aqua Voconia*, *Auſa Nova*, *Corbio*, a ſmall City in *Catalonia*; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. Seated upon the River *Tera*, twelve Leagues from *Barcellone* to the North, and nine from *Girone* to the Weſt. In 1627. a Synod was held at this City.

Vichy, a Village in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* in *France*; of great fame for ſome Springs of Medicinal Mineral Waters.

Vico della Baronia, *Vicus*, a ſmall City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Further Principato*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; it ſtands at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirteen Miles from *Conza* to the North.

Vico di Sorrento, *Vicus Æquenſis*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *di Lavoro*; which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Sorrento*. Built by *Charles* II. King of *Naples*, in 1300. four Miles from *Sorrento*, and eighteen from *Naples* to the South.

Victoria, *Victoria*, *Vellica*, *Victoria*, a City in the Province of *Alava*, in the Borders of *Biſcay*. Sixteen Leagues from *Pampelon* to the Weſt, twelve from *Bilbao*, and twelve from *Burgos* to the South-Eaſt.

East. Built in 1180. and now in a thriving condition.

Widin, *Widin*, *Bydena*, *Viminiacum*, a City of *Servia*: which is an Archbiſhops See, and the Seat of the *Turkiſh* Governour. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, (where it receives the *Lon*) 9 *German* Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the Weſt, and fifteen from *Niſſa* to the North. Taken by the *Imperialiſts* after a defeat of 10000 *Turks* that were poſted near it, *Octob.* 1689. Retaken by the *Turks* in 4 days *Sept.* 1690.

Wielikuki, *Vielikuchia*, *Vielkolucha*, a ſtrong City upon the River *Lovat*, in the Dukedom of *Roſcow*, in the Borders of *Lithuania* in *Moſcovy*: 30 *Poliſh* Miles from *Wiesepska* to the North; and 16 from the Lake of *Ilmen* to the South. Taken by *Stephen*, King of *Poland*, *Decemb.* 16. 1580.

Vienna, *Vienna*, *Ala Flaviana*, *Juliobona*, *Vindobona*, the Capital City of *Auſtria*, and Seat of the Emperors of *Germany*; called by the Inhabitants **Wien**, by the *French Vienne*, by the *Turks* **Beetz** or **Weetz**, by the *Poles* **Wieden**. It is one of the greateſt, moſt populous, ſtrong, and rich Cities in *Germany*: ſeated on the South ſide of the *Danube*; over which it has a Bridge, (where it receives a ſmall River called the **Wien**; from whence it has its preſent Name.) Alſo a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg*. Made an Imperial City by *Frederick* II. in 1236: But this Privilege laſted only four Years. *Hofman* ſaith, it is the nobleſt City on the *Danube*, both as to the Beauty, Magnificence of its Buildings, and the abundance of all things uſeful to the Life of Man. Taken in 1485. by *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*. Beſieged by the *Turks* in 1529. *September* 15. under *Solyman* II. with an Army of 200000 Men: but his Cannon being ſunk or diſordered by the Governour of *Presbourgh* in their way up the *Danube* after two general Aſſaults in vain, and the News of the March of the Emperor *Charles* V. to its relief, he raiſed the Siege, *October* 15. Again they beſieged it in 1532. and 1543. And when in 1683, it was reduced in a fourth Siege to great Extremities; it was relieved by *John* III. King of *Poland*, *September* 10; (the Anniverſary whereof is religiouſly here obſerved) after it had been violently battered from *July* 14. by an Army of 100000 *Turks*; who loſt all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon and Mortars, (to the number of 180 Pieces, whereof ſome were marked with the Arms of the Emperors *Ferdinand* I. and *Rodulph* II.) Victual, and Ammunition; the Standard of the *Ottoman* Empire, engraved with theſe words, *There is no other God but one God, and* Mahomet *is his Prophet*; their Reputation abroad, and their Courage at home, by this Defeat; which has made them contemptible, unfortunate, and miſerable ever ſince. The *Creſcent* and the *Star*, (the *Ottoman* Arms) till this, had continued engraved upon the higheſt tip of the Tower of S. *Stephens* Church, from the year 1529: when the Citizens placed them there for an acknowledgment to *Solyman* II. who, during his Siege, totally exempted that Cathedral from Battery. But no ſuch regard to it having been obſerved by the *Turks* in the laſt Siege, a Croſs was immediately advanced in the place of the Creſcent. This City has been the Seat of the Emperors of *Germany* ever ſince 1438. *Frederick* II. founded an Univerſity in it, in 1237. which *Albert* III. Archduke of *Auſtria* reeſtabliſhed in 1365. In 1267. a Council was celebrated here. The *Scotch* College was a principal, and ſtately Building of this City, before its deſtruction in the laſt Siege. It is fortified with 12 Baſtions. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown*, in his Travels, has excellently deſcribed the preſent State of it; and to him I remit the Reader. It ſtands 26 *German* Miles from *Linetz* to the Eaſt, 6 from the Borders of *Hungary*, 50 from *Cracow*, 34 from *Buda*. Long. 39. 10. Lat. 48. 22.

Vienne, *Vienna*, a moſt antient City of *Gallia Narbonenſis*: in the *Roman* times, the *Metropolis* of the *Allobroges*; and then a great and Royal City. Called, by *Pomponius Mela*, *Vienna Allobrogum*. Now an Archbiſhops See; ſeated in the *Dauphine* upon the *Rhoſne*, (where it entertains the *Gera*) over which it had a Bridge, (now half ruined); at the foot of an Hill; 13 Leagues from *Grenoble* to the Weſt, 5 from *Lyons* to the South, and 11 from *Valence*. Pope *Calixtus* II. was an Archbiſhop of this City. It is the Capital of the Territory of *Viennois*; which lying betwixt the *Rhoſne* and *Iſere*, is called the Iſland of the *Allobroges*. This City in the *Roman* Coins, Inſcriptions and Hiſtories, is called the Illuſtrious, Adorned, Strong, Beautiful, Fruitful Colony of *Vienna*. *Claudius*, the Emperor, choſe ſeveral of its Citizens into the *Roman* Senate. Pilther *Pilate* and *Archelaus* the Son of *Herod* the Great were baniſhed. *Valentinian* the Younger was here murdered by *Arbogaſtes* a traiterous Courtier, in 392. In the fifth Century it became the Seat of the Kings of *Burgundy*: that Kingdom beginning about 408. In 504. *Gundabond*, one of theſe Kings, took it by a Siege, and ſlew *Godigiſilas* his Brother, who defended it againſt him. In 532. there was an end put to this Kingdom by *Clothaire* King of *France*. In 855. it became the Seat of a ſecond *French Burgundian* Kingdom; which ended in 1032. And this City paſſed to the Emperors of *Germany*. In 1100. it was ſeized by one *Guine*, by the Title of Earl or *Dauphine* of *Vienne*: and continued in this Line till 1342, when it was again united to the Crown of *France*. Alſo regardable on the account of a Council held here, in 1311. by Pope *Clement* V. aſſiſted with the Patriarchs of *Alexandria* and *Antioch*, and 300 Biſhops; in the preſence of *Philip le bel* King of *France*. This Council rendered the Feaſt of *Corpus Chriſti*, before inſtituted by Pope *Urban* IV. of univerſal obſervance. In 1119. Pope *Gelaſius* II. held alſo a Council here. Another in 1112. excommunicated the Emperor *Henry* V. and declared the Treaty betwixt Pope *Paſchal* II. and him, touching Inveſtitures, null. In 892. the Legate of Pope *Formoſus* celebrated a Council in the ſame place; where there have been divers others. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 28.

Vienne, *Vigenna*, *Vigenne*, a River of *France*, which ariſeth in *Limoſin*: and watering *Limoges*, entereth *La Marche*: paſſeth into *Poictou*, and three Leagues above *Saumur* to the Eaſt, falls into the *Loyre*.

Vieſte, *Vieſta*, *Apeneſte*, a City in the *Capitanato*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Manfredonia*; and ſtands at the foot of Mount *Gargani*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea; 25 Miles from *Manfredonia* to the South-Eaſt. Built out of the Ruins of *Marinum*, an antient *Roman* City; which was honoured with a Biſhops See, and mentioned by *Pliny*.

Vietri, a Town and Dutchy in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near *Salerno*.

Vigazolo, *Vigiſole*, *Togiſonus*, a Lake in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Lombardy*.

Vigenne, *Vincenna*, a River of *Burgundy*.

Vigevano, *Viglebanum*, *Vergeminum*, a ſmall City with a ſtrong Caſtle in the Dukedom of *Milan*: in 1530. made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; from which it ſtands 20 Miles to the Weſt, and 12 from *Novara*, upon the River *Tecino*. There is a ſmall County belonging to it of the ſame name.

Vignori, *Vangionis Rivus*, a Town in *Champagne*.

Vihitz, *Vihitza*, a City of *Croatia*, alſo called **Bigton**, upon a ſmall Lake made by the River *Wina*; 45 Miles from *Segna* or **Zeng** to the Eaſt, and from

Zara to the North: formerly the Capital of *Croatia*, and a Hanſe Town.

Vikefland, a Tract in *Eſthonia* in *Livonia*; between *Reval* and *Pernau*; upon the *Baltick* Sea: under the *Swedes*.

Vilaine, *Vindana*, *Horius*, *Vicennonia*, *Vidana*, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*; which watering *Rennes*, the Capital of that Province, falls into the *Britiſh* Sea, between *Nantes* and *Vannes*.

Villa de Chieta, *Villa Eccleſiæ*, a City on the South ſide of the Iſland of *Sardinia*; which is a Biſhops See, ever ſince the year 1513. but little, and not much inhabited.

Villach, *Cacorum*, *Villachum*, a City of the *Upper Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*. (where it receives the *Geyla*) in the Dominions of the Biſhop of *Bamberg*; eighteen Miles from *Clagenfurt* to the Weſt, and forty ſix from *Udine* to the North.

Ville Franca, a Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Nizza*; with a large Port on the *Mediterranean* Sea. Built in 1295. by *Charles* II. King of *Naples*: five Miles from *Nizza* to the Weſt, and from *Monaco* to the ſame. Near this place the *French* defeated *Proſper Colonna*, in 1516.

Ville Franche de Confluent, *Villa Franca Confluentum*, a City of *Rouſſillon*; in the Mountains, upon the River *Theen*, at the foot of the *Pyren*; ten Leagues from *Perpignan* to the Weſt.

Ville Franche de Rovergue, a great City of *Aquitain*; in the Province of *Rovergue*, upon the River *Veronium*: eight Leagues from *Rhodes* to the Weſt, and from *Caors* to the Eaſt. §. There is another Town of this name in the Territory of *Beaujolois*.

Villemur, a Town in *Languedoc*.

Villena, *Bigerra*, once a City of the *Baſtitana's*; mentioned by *Livy*, *Ptolemy*, and ſome others. Now a Town in the Kingdom of *Murcia*, in the Borders of *Valencia*; twelve Leagues from *Murcia* to the North. As appears by ſeveral ancient Inſcriptions there found.

Vilne, *Vilna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*; called by the Inhabitants, *Wilenski*; by the *Poles*, *Wylna*; by the *Germans*, *Wilde*, and *Wildaw*; by the *French*, *Vilne*, and *Vilna*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, and the Capital of *Lithuania*. Built in 1305. by *Gedemin*, (Great Duke of *Lithuania*) and ſince become a very great City. Ill handled by the *Ruſs*, in 1655. when they took it. The *Swedes* have ſince regained, and rebuilt it. In 1579. there was an Univerſity opened here by King *Stephen*. It ſtands upon a River of the ſame name: one hundred and thirty *Poliſh* Miles from *Cracow* to the South-Eaſt, and forty eight from *Riga* to the South. Long. 49. 50. Lat. 55. 10.

Vilſe, *Quintanica*, a River of *Bavaria*.

Vimen, *Vinemagum*, *Vimeſium*, a Tract in *Picardy*; between *Normandy* to the South, the Mouth of the *Somme* to the North, and the *Britiſh* Sea to the Weſt.

Vimoy, a Village in the Province of *Gaſtinois* in *France*; one League from *Montargis*: where the Duke of *Guiſe* obtained a Victory over the Foreign Forces that came to the ſuccor of the *Huguenots*, in 1587.

Vinay, the ſame with *Vence*.

Vincennes, a famous Palace and Caſtle Royal near *Paris*; to the Eaſt: ſurrounded with a large Park; which *Philip the Auguſt* K. of *France* walled in 1183. There was a Caſtle ſtanding there at that time. *Philip de Valois* in 1327. demoliſh'd that old Caſtle; and laid the foundations of a new one in the ſame place. K. *Henry* carried on the Work, and *Charles* V. (born here in 1338) brought it to perfection. In 1614. The Qu. Regent of *France*, *Maria de Medicis*, adorned it with a Gallery; and 1660. *Lewis* XIV. eſtabliſhed both the Palace and Caſtle in their preſent State. Three of the Kings of *France* have died here. *Lewis* X. in 1316. *Henry* V. K. of *England* and by Conqueſt of *France*, in 1422. *Charles* IX. in 1574. The Chappel of the Caſtle received its Foundation from *Charles* V. in 1379. In this Chappel, the body of Card. *Mazarine* (dying here in 1661) reſted, till in the year 1684. it was removed to the Church of the College of his own name at *Paris*; and his heart given to the *Theatines*. The Caſtle now ſerves for a Priſon of State; and Perſons of great note have often found their Tombs in it.

Vindith Mharck, *Vindorum Marchia*, a part of the Dukedom of *Carniola*; between *Croatia* to the Eaſt, *Czirknitzerzee* to the Weſt, and the *Save* to the North. The principal places of which are *Metling*, *Radeſſwerd*, and *Rohnick*.

Vinesberg. See *Berque S. Vinoch*, a City of *Flanders*. Taken by the *French* in 1646. Retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1658.

Vintimiglia, *Albintimintum*, *Albintemelium*, *Vintimium*, a City of *Liguria*, in the States of *Genoua*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; fifteen Miles from *Nizza* to the Weſt.

Vipao, *Frigus*, a River of *Carniola*; called by the *Germans*, *Wipach*; by the *Italians*, *Vipao*. It ariſeth out of the *Alpes*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, near the Caſtle of *Wipach*: and flowing through the Dukedom of *Goritia*, between it and *Gratz*, falls into the *Iſonzo*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Theodoſius the Great* overthrew *Eugenius* the Uſurper, in 394.

Vique. See *Vich*.

Virt, *Varia*, a City in the *Lower Normandy*, of good eiteem, upon a River of the ſame name; twelve Leagues from *Caen* to the North-Weſt, and a little more from *Coutance* to the Eaſt.

Virginia, a Country in *North America*. Bounded on the South by *Carolina*, on the Eaſt by the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North by *Maryland*; on the Weſt by Mountains, and a vaſt Tract of undiſcovered Lands. Firſt diſcovered by *Sabaſtian Cabot*, a *Portugueſe*, in an *Engliſh* Ship, in 1497. Viewed by Sir *Fran. Drake*; called *Virginia* by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, in Honour of Qu. *Elizabeth*, in 1584. Firſt planted in 1607. by Sir *John Popham*. The Air is pleaſant and wholſome, except in the Lowlands and Marſhes. Subject to violent changes, eſpecially when the North Weſt Winds blow: which coming from Mountains, always covered with Snow, are violently cold. It aboundswith all things uſeful to the Life of Man, except Wine and Oil. The chief Town where the Governour Reſides is *James Town*: and the whole is divided into nineteen Counties.

Virton, *Verronium*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Borders of *Lorain*: five Leagues from *Luxemburgh* to the Weſt, and four from *Arlon* to the South; under the *Spaniards*.

Viſapour, or *Viſiapour*, *Viſapora*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the *Hither Eaſt Indies*; one hundred and ſeventy eight *Engliſh* Miles from *Goa* to the North-Eaſt, and ſomething more from *Maſulipatan* to the North-Weſt. Taken by the Great *Mogul* in 1687. *Decan* is ſometimes called the Kingdom of *Viſapour* from this City.

Visbut, a Town in *Gothland*.

Vistre, *Viterus*, a ſmall River in the Territory of *Niſmes* in *Languedoc*.

Viſtula, one of the greateſt Rivers of *Poland*: which in ancient times was the boundary between *Germany* and *Sarmatia*. Called anciently by *Pliny*, *Viſtullus*; *Ptolemy*, *Iſtula*; *Pomponius Mela*, *Viſula*; *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Biſtula*; now by the *Sclavonians*, *Weiſſel*; and by the *Poles*, *Wiſſa*. It ſpringeth out of the *Carpathian* Hills, in the *Upper Sileſia*, in the Borders of *Hungary*; flowing E and being augmented with the *Sala*, watereth

watereth *Crakow*; then taking in the *Dunaiecz*, the *Nida*, the *Wiſtlaca*; and turning North, the *Vieprez*, and the *Pilecza*; and watering *Corsko*, and **Warſaw**; it admits the *Bug* and *Bſura*, above *Plocsko* from the Eaſt. Beneath it waſheth *Doburzin*, *Thorn*, *Culm*, *Neuenburgh*. At *Marienwerder* divides into two Branches. The Eaſtern paſſeth by *Marganburgh*, and *Elbing*, into the Bay of *Dantzick*: the Weſtern ſubdivides into two other Branches. The moſt Weſtern of which goes by *Dantzick* into the ſame Bay, and ſo into the *Baltick Sea*: being at its firſt one of the nobleſt Streams in the World; but ſo ſhallow, that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

Uitreſun, *Viteſteur*, *Guiteſleda*, *Viteſleda*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Viterbo, *Viterbium*, a City in *S. Peter's* Patrimony: which is a Biſhops See, immediately under the Pope: great and populous: at the foot of an Hill: 40 Miles from *Rome* to the North-Weſt, and from *Civita Vecchia* to the North. *Placina* ſaith, it was of old called *Veruloniа*. Four Popes lye interred in the Cathedral. In 1614. and 1624. the Biſhop of it held 2 Synods here. It is the Capital of the Province.

Uitre, or *Vitry le Francois*, *Victoriacum Francorum*, a Town in *Champagne* in *la Perche*, upon the *Marne*: 7 Leagues from *Chaalons* towards *Dixiers*. King *Francis* I. built it, and honoured it with his Name; to diſtinguiſh it from *Vitry le Bruſle* hard by, which was heretofore a conſiderable Caſtle.

Uitſtock, a Town in *Brandenbourgh*: where the *Swedes* and *Saxons* got a great Victory over the *Imperialiſts*, in 1636.

Vivarets, *Vivarienſis Tractus*, a Province in *Languedoc*, called alſo *Vivarais*. Bounded on the Eaſt by the *Rhoſne*, (which parts it from the *Dauphiné*:) on the North by *Forez*, and *Velay*: on the Weſt by *Givaudan*; and on the South by the Lower *Languedoc* (ſeparated by the River *Ardeche*), and *Uſez*. The Capital City of it is *Viviers*; the reſt are *Annoney*, *Aubenas*, *Privas*, and *Tournon*. A part of it is mountainous, and much exceeded in Fertility by the Plains that lye along the *Rhoſne*. About 22 Leagues long, and 17 broad. Divided into the Upper and Lower *Vivarets*, by the River *Erieu*.

Viviers, *Vivario*, *Vivarium*, *Vivario Albienſium*, the Capital City of *Vivarets*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Vienne*; and ſtands upon a ſteep Hill, upon the *Rhoſne*; 4 Leagues from *S. Eſprit* to the North, and 5 from *Valence* to the South. The Maps place it 12. It is riſen out of the Ruines of *Abs* (*Alba Helvetorum*); which being deſtroyed by the barbarous Nations in 430, its See was tranſlated hither. There are divers Churches adorning this City.

Uize, *Byzia*, an inland City of *Thrace*, upon a River of the ſame name, in the Borders of *Bulgaria*: 50 Miles from *Haraclea* to the North. Now an Ar. Biſhops See, and the Seat of one of the *Sanziacks* of *Romania*.

Uiſſegrad, or *Plindenburgh*, *Viſegradia*, a ſmall but ſtrong City in *Hungary*: upon a Hill, near the *Danube*; 3 Miles from *Gran*, and 8 from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*: and has a Caſtle, which *Matthias Corvinus*, K. of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Lewis*, K. of *Hungary*, died here in 1382. The *Germans* call it **Plindenburg**.

Ukraine, *Ukrania*, *Ucrania*, *Okraina*, a Province of *Red Ruſſia* in *Poland*: ſo called, becauſe it is the Marches between *Poland*, *Moſcovy*, and the leſſer *Tartary*: and no leſs frequently called the Palatinate of *Kiovia*. It is divided into two parts by the *Nieper*. The *Coſſacks* inhabit this vaſt Country; which are in part under the *Poles*, in part under the *Ruſs*. The Induſtry of the latter Kings has filled it with Villages, Caſtles, Towns, and Forts; at this day very much cultivated. That part to the Eaſt of the *Nieper* is under the *Ruſs*. For the Boundaries ſee *Kiovia*.

Ula Trask, *Ula*, a Lake in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Bothnia*.

Uladiſlaw, *Uladiſlavia*, a ſmall City in the greater *Poland*: the Capital of the Province of *Cujavia*, and a Biſhops See under the Ar. Biſhop of *Gneſna*; called by the *Poles*, **Wladiſlaw**. It ſtands upon the *Viſtula*: between *Plocko* to the North-Weſt, and *Thorn* to the South-Eaſt; 9 *Polniſh* Miles from either. Made a Biſhops See in 1473.

Ulie, *Flevo*, *Flevum*, an Iſland at the mouth of the *Rhine* in *Holland*; 3 Leagues from the Shoars of *Zeeland*: where the *Dutch* Fleets uſe to rendezvous, when they go upon any Expedition.

Ulles-Water, a Lake upon the Borders of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, which yields great plenty of Fiſh.

Ulm, *Ulma*, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, whereof it is the Capital: called by the *French*, *Oulme*; great, ſtrong, rich, and populous. It ſtands upon the *Danube*, and the *Iler*; 12 *German* Miles from *Tubingen*, and 24 from *Strasbourgh*, 10 from *Ausbourgh*. In the Tales of the middle Age, it is called *Hulma*; in the more ancient *Alomoenn*. Not walled before 1300. *Charles* the Great gave it to the Abbey of *Richenow* by *Conſtance*: and being redeemed from this Servitude, in 1346. *Lewis* of *Bavaria* made it a Free City. It embraced the Reformation in 1529. In 1552. it ſuffered much from the Proteſtant Princes; yet to this day it perſeveres in the *Auguſtane* Confeſſion. Allowing to the *Roman Catholicks* 2 Churches; but excluding them from their *Secret Council*. Long. 32 00. Lat. 48. 16.

Ulzen, a Town in the Dutchy of *Lunenbourgh* in the *Lower Saxony*: upon the River *Ilmenau* or *Die Aw*: 5 *German* Miles from the City *Lunenbourgh* to the South, and the ſame diſtance from *Dannebergh* to the Weſt.

Ulſter, *Ulvonia*, the moſt Northern of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*: called by the *Iriſh*, **Cui Gullp**; by the *Engliſh*, **Ulſter**; by the *Welſh*, **Wlow**; bounded on the North by the Ocean, on the Weſt by *Canoght* and the Ocean, on the South by *Leinſter*, and on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh* Sea. In length from North to South 100 Miles; in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 130; in circumference 420. Tho it lies ſo far to the North; yet it is not ſubject to any extremity of Weather; the various Winds cooling it in Summer, and frequent Rains mollifying the ſharpneſs of the Air in Winter. The Soil is fruitful in Corn and Graſs; affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit Trees. It abounds with Lakes and Rivers, which are well ſtored with Fiſh and Fowles, and of ſufficient depth for carrying Boats and Veſſels. It wants not excellent Harbours on the Sea and Ocean. This Province contains theſe Counties; *Dunghall*, or *Tyreonnel*, Upper *Tyrone*, Nether *Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Colrane*, or *London-Derry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Armagh*, and *Louth*. The Capital City is *Armagh* or *Armath*. The reſt are *London-Derry*, *Dunghall*, *Downe*, and *Knockfergus*.

Ulverſton, a Market Town in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Loynſdale*, upon a Stream falling into an Arm of the Sea near *Leverſand*.

Umbriatico, *Umbraticum*, *Bruſtacia*, a City in the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Sancta Severina*; from which it ſtands 10 Miles to the North.

Umbrone. See *Ombrone*.

Umegimuabe, a City of the Province of *Cuze*, in the Kingd. of *Fez* in *Barbary*: betwixt the Rivers *Eſacha* and *Mulvia*.

Underwalde, *Sylvania*, *Sylvanienſis* and *Undervaldenſis Pagus*, a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Capital of which is *Stantz*. On the North it is divided from

Schwitz

Schwitz by the Lake of *Lucerne*; on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*; on the South that of *Berne*, and and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the leſſer Cantons. The Inhabitants profeſs the *Roman* Catholick Religion. A Wood or Forreſt called *Kernwalt* (the Oak Forreſt) divides this Canton in the midſt, and from thence it has its Name. This Canton began to free it ſelf about 1260. Firſt admitted into the general League, in 1307: from thenceforward they have had the ſixth place in the Roll or Liſt of the Cantons.

Unghwar, *Ungaria*, a ſmall City in the Upper *Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the ſame name, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Hills. This City ſtands upon the River *Ungh*, in the Borders of *Red Ruſſia*: 6 *Hungarian* Miles from *Caſſovia* to the Eaſt, and from *Zatmar* to the North. Has been always in the Hands of the Chriſtian Princes: It joyned with *Teckeley*; and was retaken by the Emperor, in the year 1685; yet ſituated naturally ſtrong. Some *Hungarian* Hiſtorians derive the Name of their Country from this City, or its River.

Unna, an Hanſe Town in the County of *Mark* in *Weſtphalia* in *Germany*; which was a conſiderable City, but now very ſmall, and ſubject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Ten Miles from *Dartmund* to the Eaſt, and from the Borders of *Munſter* to the South.

Uoidanar, *Atrax*, one of the principal Cities of *Theſſaly*, upon the River *Atrax*; 30 Miles from *Lariſſa* to the Weſt.

Uoitgtlandt, *Voigtlandia*, *Voigtia*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* and *Miſnia*: for the moſt part under the Elector of *Saxony*. It lies between *Bohemia* to the Eaſt, and *Francomia* to the Weſt. The principal Places in which, are *Swickaw*, *Plauwen*, and *Gratz*.

Uolcano, in the *Italian* and *Spaniſh* Tongues, ſignifies a Burning Mountain. Of which ſort there are in ſeveral places of the World about twenty.

Uolfembuttel, *Wolfembutel*, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Brunſwick*.

Uolga. See *Wolga*.

Uolhinia Superior, a part of *Red Ruſſia*; called alſo the Palatinate of *Luceoria*. Bounded with *Ruſſia*, (properly ſo called) to the Weſt; *Podolia* to the South, the Palatinate of *Breſcia* to the North, and *Kiovia* to the Eaſt. The Capital of it is **Lufuck**.

Uolhinia Inferior. See the Palatinate of *Kiovia*.

Uolo, a Town and Fortreſs upon the Gulph of its own Name, and the Coaſt of the Province of *Theſſalia*, in *Macedonia*: North of the Iſland of *Negrepont*. It is the ſame place with the *Pagaſæ* of the Antients, and the ſame Gulph with their *Sinus Pagaſicus*. The Turks made a Magazine of it, both for Amunition and Proviſion. It hath a ſure and ſpacious Port. In the year 1655. *Morozini*, reſolving to ſeize the Turkiſh Magazine, ſtormed the Town and Fortreſs, till he made himſelf Maſter of both; he put on board his Fleet twenty ſeven Canons and above four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket. Burnt the Magazine, Houſes, and Moſques; and levelled the Walls to the ground.

Uolſci, an antient People of *Latium*, in *Italy*; who reſiſted the *Roman* Power very much, to their own loſs. *T. Sicinius*, Conſul, defeated them in the year of *Rome* 257. *Q. Capitolinus* beat them again in 316. *A. Poſthumius Tubertus*, Dictator, triumphed over them in 325. And *Camillus* conſtrained them to ſubmit in 363. Their Country now makes a part of *Campagna di Roma*.

Uolterra, *Volaterra*, *Volaterræ*, one of the moſt antienteſt Cities in *Italy*, in *Hetruria*; in the Territory of *Piſa*, upon a Mountain; and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Florence*; from whence it ſtands 34 Miles to the South. In 1578. and 1590. Synods were celebrated here. The Soil about it yields abundance of Mineral Waters. There are divers antient Statues yet remaining in this City. Lon. 33. 40. Lat. 42. 46.

Uoltorno, *Vulturnus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*: it ſpringeth out of the *Apennine* in the Borders of the hither *Abruzzo*; and flowing South through the Province *di Lavoro*, near *Venafro* and *Aliſi* beneath *Toleſi*, it receives the *Sabato*; and watering *Capua*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, 20 Miles North of *Naples*.

Uoltutraria, *Vulturaria*, a ſmall City in the *Capitanata*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*: a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*; from which it ſtands 24 Miles to the North.

Uoville, a Town in *Poictiers* in *France*: where *Clovis*, King of *France*, gained a great Victory over *Alarick*, King of the *Goths*; whom he ſlew with his own hands, in the year of Chriſt 507.

Uoutenai, a place near *Auxerre* in *Burgundy*; where *Charles* (ſurnamed the *Bald*) got a great Victory over *Lothaire*, in the year of Chriſt 841.

Uplandia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; (the Capital of it is *Upſal*); in which ſtands **Stockholm**, the Royal City of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North with *Geſtricia*, on the Eaſt by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by the *Sudermannia*, and on the Weſt by *Weſtmannia*. Very fruitful and well cultivated.

Uppingham, a well built neat Market Town in the County of *Rutland*, and the Hundred of *Martinſley*: ſituated upon an Hill; and accommodated with a Free-School and an Hoſpital.

Upſal, *Upſalia*, is the Capital City in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Upland*; in 1148. made an Archbiſhops See by Pope *Eugenius* III. It ſtands upon the River *Sala*, (which falls into the Lake of *Ekolen*) ſeven *Swediſh* Miles from *Stockholm* to the North. Long. 44. 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was for many Ages the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*; and to this day the Kings of *Sweden* are crown'd there, in memory of its antient Glory. It is alſo an Univerſity: defended by a ſtrong Caſtle built near it on a Rock. In the Cathedral you ſee the Tombs of many of the Kings of *Sweden*; who bore the Style of *Kings* of *Upſal* in former times. And here in 1654. the famous *Chriſtiana* Queen of *Sweden* reſigned her *Royal* Diadem. See *Sweden*.

Upſu. See *Alaſchehir*.

Upton, a Market Town in *Worceſterſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred; upon the *Severn*, in the South of the County. It is well built, and an antient *Roman* Town.

Ur, an antient City of *Chaldæa*. The place of the Birth and Death of *Haran*, *Abraham's* Brother, *Gen.* xi. 28.

Uraba, a Gulph upon the Coaſt of the *Terra firma*, in South *America*: together with a Province of the ſame Name.

Uranburg, or *Uranisbourgh*, *Uransburgum*, a ſplendid Caſtle, and Obſervatory, in the Iſland of *Huen*, near *Coppenhagen* in the Sound; betwixt *Seeland* and the Province of *Schonen*; built by *Tycho Brahe*, a *Daniſh* Baron; the celebrated Aſtronomer, in 1575. But ſince, having been neglected, is ruined.

Urba, the ſame with *Orba*.

Urbanea, *Urbinia*, a ſmall new City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, under the Pope: made a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Urbino*, by Pope *Urban* VIII. in 1635. who, from an ordinary Village, adorned it to this Dignity, enlarged its Buildings, and left it his Name. It ſtands 7 Miles from *Urbino* to the North-Weſt.

Urbino, *Urbinium*, is a City of *Umbria*, in the States of the Church; which is an Archbiſhops See, and the Capital of the Dukedom of that Name. A great and flouriſhing City, ſeated near the Fountains of the

the River *La Foglia*: 20 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North-West, 7 from the *Urbanea*, and 25 from *Rimini*. Made an Archbishops See in 1463.

Il Ducato di Urbino, is that part of *Umbria* which lies beyond the *Apennine*. Bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandiola*; on the East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by *Ombria*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Florence*. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes; first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Rubarea*: the last of which having no Male Issue, in 1631. resigned his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban* VIII. to prevent any Quarrels about it after his Death: and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. Reckoned to contain 3 Ports, 7 or 8 Castles, and nigh 350 Towns, beside the Cities. The Cities of it are *Cagli*, *Gubio*, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Senigaglia*, *Urbanea*, and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

Urgel, *Orgelium*, *Urgella*, *Urgela*, *Orgia*, a City of *Catalonia* in the County of *Ceretania*: at the foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*; 5 Leagues from the Borders of *France* to the South, 28 from *Barcinone*, and 9 from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great Power under the second Line of the Kings of *Aragon*. In 1580. and 1633. we find Synods assembled here. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called the Plain of *Urgel*.

Uri, *Urienſis Pagus*, one of the *Senior Cantons* of *Switzerland*, at the foot of the Mountains; extended along the Banks of the River *Ruſa*. And one of the first, that leagued against *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, in 1308. It's altogether *Roman Catholick*: and *Alforf*, the Capital City.

Uzia, *Clazomenæ*, a City of the lesser *Asia*: which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*. It stands upon the *Archipelago*, between *Smyrna* to the East, and *Chio* to the West. Long. 55. 15. Lat. 39. 30. The Seamen call it **Curla**.

Usbeck, the same with *Zagathay* in *Tartary*.

Utropia, a great, and heretofore very populous City; situated about 30 *German* Miles from *Nussa*, and at the like distance from *Thessalonique*, the Capital of *Macedonia*. The *Imperialists* burnt it in 1689. It was secured only with an old Wall.

Uferch, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.

Usiza, or *Uscza*, an open, rich, and populous City, about 20 Leagues from *Belgrade*, upon the Frontiers of *Bosnia*: having a strong Castle. Taken and plundered by a Party of *Rascians* in 1688. In the Emperor's hands.

Usk, a Market Town in *Monmouthshire*. The Capital of its Hundred. Upon a River of its own Name, over which it hath a Bridge. Well built, large, and fortified formerly with a Castle, now in Ruines. The antient *Burrium* of *Antoninus* is suppos'd to have stood here. In the Vicinage of it, the Duke of *Beaufort* possesses a noble Seat, called *Ragland* Castle. The River *Usk* discharges it self into the *Severn* near *Newport* in this County. *Albeargavenny* is situated upon upon this River, at the influx of the *Kaveny* into it.

Ustica. See *Biserta*, its modern Name.

Uttoxeter, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Totmonslow*, upon the River *Dove*.

Utrecht, *Antonia*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Utricenium*, *Ultrajectum*, *Antonina Civitas*, *Civitas Utrisium*, *Ultrajectum*, *Antonina Civitas*, *Civitas Utrisienſium*, a great, strong, populous City in the *United Netherlands*; the Capital of one of their seven States. It stands upon the North Branch of the *Rhine*; at the distance of about 5 *English* Miles to the North; but united to it by a Navigable Channel. Twenty three Leagues from *Cologne*, 5 *German* Miles from *Amsterdam* to the South, and 6 from *Roterdam* to the East. The Original of it is unknown: but it is supposed to be a *Roman* Work, and built in or before the times of *Nero* about 186. Being ruined by the Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert*, King of *France*, rebuilt and refortified it, about 642. So that the second Pile became much more famous than the former. *Willibrodus* (the Apostle of the *Frisons*) being sent by Pope *Sergius* in 696. with the Title of an Archbishop; and *Pepin*, King of *France*, having, in 692. taken *Utrecht* from *Radbold* the Pagan Duke of *Frizeland*; he affigned this City to *Willibrode*: and gave him the Territories, thus reckoned up by *Antonius Matthæus*, in his Books *de Nobilitate*. The **Lekk**, the **Vechten**, all the Lands which lay upon their Banks, and the Territory of Twenthervant; which included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the *Betuw*, *Culemborch*, *Viane*, *Asperen*, *Bure*, *Heusden*, *Neuſtom*, the *Velume*, and *Yſſelstein*. In 700. *Radbold* attempting in vain the recovering this City, submitted: So *Willibrode*, and *Boniface* his Successor, peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocese: which was confirmed to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles* the Great. In after times it became a Free Imperial City of *Germany*. Several of the Emperors relided, and some died here: amongst whom are reckoned *Conrad* II. in 1039. and *Henricus* V. in 1122. So jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any share in the Government of the City: nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the Town with more Men than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or eight days. They maintained this Liberty, (though it was sorely envied and laid at by *John* Count of *Holland*, in 1297. and by *William* Count of *Holland* in 1324.) till in 1527. the Bishop of *Utrecht* passed over his Right to *Charles* V. who being a Potent Prince, easily reduc'd this City under his Obedience, built it a Castle, and in 1546. kept in it a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*. It had then 4 Collegiate Churches, divers Abbeys and Ecclesiastical Houses. But in 1577. they, with the rest of *Holland*, revolted from the *Spaniards*. In 1559. it had been advanced to an Archbishoprick by Pope *Paul* IV. and nine Suffragan Bishops affigned to this See, which was one of the occasions of the Revolt. In 1636. it was made an University: and in 1672. it fell for a short time into the hands of the *French*, but is since returned to its former liberty; the Learned Dr. *Brown* has given a short account of the present State of this City in his Travels, *Pag.* 101. Long. 26. 26. Lat. 52. 10.

The State of Utrecht, **Sticht van Utrecht**, is the fifth of the *United Provinces*. Bounded South, West, and North with *Holland*; and on the East by *Guelderland*. Besides its Capital, it has *Wick*, the (Seat of the Bishops); *Duerstede*, *Rhenen*, *Amersford*, and *Monfort* (which are fortified strong places;) and about sixty great Villages.

Vulgrin, the same with *Vouxin*.

Uxbridge, a large Market Town in the Coun. of *Middlesex*, in the Hundr. of *Elthorn*, upon the River *Colne*.

Uzerche, *Usarcha*, *Usarchia*, a Town in the Lower *Limosin*, in *Aquitain* in *France*; upon the River *Vezere*: adorned with an Abbey and a Castle. The Abbot is Lord of the Town.

Uzes, *Ucetia*, *Utica*, *Uzetia*, *Castrum Ustetiense*, a City of the Lower *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Eisent*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; and honored with the Title of a Dukedom by King *Charles* VI. after it had born the Titles first of both a Barony and a Viscounty. The Bishop enjoys the Honor, to be a Count; and joynt Lord of the place with the King: Therefore it hath three Castles, for the King, the Duke, and the Bishop. A rich, populous, and well traded City. *John de S. Gelais* its Bishop in the last Age, embraced the

the Reformed Religion, and married an Abbeſs: 'tis ſaid he abjured it again before his death, and was buried in the Abbey of S. *Maixant*. In 1635. there was a Synod held here. It ſtands 3 Leagues from *Nifmes* to the North, and 6 from *Avignon* to the Weſt. Long. 25 10. Lat. 43. 36.

Ujeſte, a Caſtle in the Territory of *Bazadois*, in *Guyenne* in *France*; betwixt *Bourdeaux* and *Bazas*. Remarkable for the Tomb of Pope *Clement* V. ſometime Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*: who was born at *Villandrand*, a Village one League from this Caſtle; died at the Caſtle of *Regue-Maure*, two Leagues from *Avignon*, in 1314; and was interred here in 1316.

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Waad, *Vaudum*, a Territory in *Switzerland*, called by the *French Le Pais de Vaud*: which was a part of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, till 1536. and now ſubject to the Canton of *Berne*. It is bounded on the South by the Lake of *Lemane*; on the Weſt by *Gex*, and the *Franche Comte*; on the Eaſt by *Berne*; on the North in part by *Berne*, and in part by *Friburgh*. The Capital of it is *Lauſanne*. The other good Towns are *Avenches*, or (**Witliſpurg**) *Yverdon*, *Moudon*, and *Nyon*. It is ſometimes written *Vault*.

Wadſtein, a Town in the Province of *Oſtrogothia* in *Sweden*.

Die Wael, *Helium*, *Vahalis*, *Vacalis*, the middle Branch of the *Rhine*: which divides from it at *Schenck*, (a Fort beneath *Emmeren*); and watering *Nimmeguen*, *Tiel*, and *Bommel*, falls into the *Maes* above *Gorcum*, a City of *Holland*.

Waga, *Vagus*, a River in *Scandia*.

Wageren, *Wagria*, or **Wagerlandt**, a ſmall Territory in *Holland* towards the *Baltick* Sea; between *Lubeck* to the South, and *Kiel* to the North. The Cities of it are *Lubeck*, *Oldeſlo*, *Plon*, *Segeberg*, and *Oldenburg*; which are divided between the King of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Holſtein*, and the Biſhop of *Lubeck*.

Wainfleet, or *Wainfleet*, a Market Town in *Lincolnſhire*, in the diviſion of *Lindſey*, and the Hundred of *Chandleſkow*; upon a *Waſh*, in a fenny gound, which empties it ſelf into the Sea, not far from hence. Made famous by giving Name and Birth to *William* of *Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Winchester*; the Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxon*, and of a Free-School in the Town.

Wakefield, a Market Town in the Weſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Agbrigge*, upon the River *Calder*; here covered with a fair Stone Bridge, which King *Edward* IV. adorned with a ſtately Chappel. It is a large Town, well built of Stone, of good Antiquity; and drives the Cloathing Trade.

Walachia, *Valachia*, a conſiderable Province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; called by the *Germans* Walachey, by the *Turks* Iflakia, and by the *Poles* Woloſchy. It is a part of (the antient *Dacia*; and ſtands now divided into the Provinces of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*: of the latter I have ſpoken in its proper place. The former is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Poland* and *Red-Ruſſia*; on the Eaſt by *Baſſarabia*; on the South by *Bulgaria*, (ſeparated from it by the *Danube*) and by *Moldavia*; which laſt alſo bounds it to the Weſt. It is much leſs than the Maps commonly make it: alſo commonly miſplaced, and ſet where *Moldavia* ſhould ſtand. The Hiſtory of it is delivered in *Moldavia*. To which I ſhall only add here; that after *Mahomet* IV. Emperor of the *Turks*, was depoſed, and *Solyman*, his Brother, ſet up in his ſtead; and that the Duke of *Lorain* had ſeized *Tranſilvania*; the Prince and States of *Walachia*, in 1687. and 88. rendered themſelves under the Emperor's Protection, upon condition; That the Succeſſion in the Government of that Principality ſhall be continued to the Heirs Male of the preſent Prince, and the States be preſerved in the Poſſeſſion of their juſt Rights and Privileges; paying to the Emperor the Annual Tribute of 50000 Crowns. This Country extends from Eaſt to Weſt 90 *French* Leagues: from North to South 50; in form Triangular. The Plains would be very fruitful, if they were well cultivated; but being little peopled, much ravaged by the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and lying in common, they are over run with Weeds; for here is little or no Wood. The Mountains have rich Mines, but they are as much neglected: their Religion is that of the *Greek* Church. The preſent Waivode is *Matthis George Giſla*; ſet up in 1658. by the late *Sultan* of the *Turks*.

Walcheren, *Valacria*, one of the Iſlands at the Mouth of the *Scheldt*, which compoſe the Province of *Zeland* in the *United Netherlands*. Its Capital City is *Middleburgh*.

New Walcheren, the ſame with *Tabago*.

Waldeck, *Valdecum*, a County in *Haſſia*; between *Weſtphalia* to the Weſt, *Haſſia* to the Eaſt and South, and *Paderborne* to the North; under a Count of its own: yielding Wine, Corn, and ſeveral ſorts of Mines. The principal places in it are *Curback* and **Waldeck**; which laſt ſtands upon the *Eder*; 5 *German* Miles from *Caſſel* to the Weſt, and 7 from *Marpurg* to the North.

Walden, a Market Town in the County of *Eſſex*, in the Hundred of *Uttlesford*, upon an Eminence: likewiſe called *Saffron-Walden*, from its ſituation amongſt pleaſant and profitable Fields of *Saffron*.

Walderſwick, a Sea Town in the County of *Suffolk*, and the Hundred of *Blything*, near *Southwouldbay*; adorned with a remarkable high and fair Church.

Waldhuſt, *Valdhuſta*, a ſmall City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, in the Territory of *Kiegow*; 7 *German* Miles from *Baſil* to the Eaſt, 5 from *Sebaſhouſe*, and 2 from *Laufenburgh*. Under the Emperor.

Wales, *Vallia*, is a Principality on the Weſt of *England*. Bounded on the Weſt and North by the *Iriſh* Sea; on the Eaſt by *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, and *Monmouthſhire*; (this latter being a long time a part of it) and on the South by the *Severn* Sea. It contains twelve Shires; *Pembroke*, *Caermarden*, *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Cardigan*, *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Caernarvon*, and *Angleſey*. After many and thoſe moſt bloody Wars, this Principality was finally united for ever to the Crown of *England* by *Edward* I. in 1284. Prince *Edward*, his eldeſt Son, made **Prince of Wales**: which Title to the Heir apparent of *England* ſtill belongs. The reſt of its deſcription is given in the proper places.

Wallingford, a Market Town and Corporation in *Berkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Moreton*, upon the River *Thames*, here covered with a Bridge: a famous place both in the *Roman* and *Saxon* times. It is the antient *Gualtena*; the Seat of the *Attrebatii*, a *Britiſh* Tribe; and under the *Weſt-Saxons* was the Capital Town of theſe parts: being adorned with 12 Parith Churches, a Caſtle of great ſtrength, and Walls which were a Mile in circuit. The Tracts and Ruines of thoſe Walls yet appear, and part of the Caſtle: together with one Church: which declenſion from its priſtine State was occaſioned by a Plague in 1348. It retains the Honor of the Election of two

Members

Members to represent it in the lower House of Parliament.

Wallisserlandt, *Valisia*, *Vallesia*, a great Canton in *Switzerland*; called by the *French Vallais*, or *Vallays*; by the *Germans* **Wallisserlandt**; by the *Italians Vallesia*. It extends from East to West; between the Canton of *Sebenitz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Aouste* to the South, and *Savoy* to the West. The Capital of it is *Sytten* or *Syon*: and the other principal Cities are *Martigny* and S. *Maurice*. This Canton was united for ever to the rest in the general League, in 1533. Its extent from East to West is almost 100 Miles, its breadth between 15 and 30. The Religion here professed is the *Roman Catholick*; for the maintenance of which, the Bishop (who is their Prince) combined with the 7 *Popish* Cantons, in 1572. It is a pleasant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine, and delicate Fruits; enriched with Meadows and excellent Pastures; surrounded every way with craggy and unpassable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one entrance into it, and that defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all times covered with Ice and Snow; not to be passed by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

The **Walloons**, the People of the Earldomes of *Flanders* and *Artois*, in the *Low Countries*, are commonly called by this Name.

Walsall, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Offlow*; upon the top of a high Hill.

Waltham North, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Blofield*.

Walsingham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *N. Grenehoe*: Noted formerly for the Concourse of Pilgrims to two Wells, called to this day the *Virgin Mary's Wells*, and to the Chappel near them. There was also formerly a College of Canons at this Town: And the good *Saffron*, it used to yield, was no small addition to its Name.

Waltham-Abbey, a Market Town in the County of *Essex*; of great fame formerly for the Abbey it carries in its Name. The Capital of its Hundred. § Another in the County of *Southampton*, for distinction called *Waltham Bishops*. The Capital of its Hundred also.

Wana, *Vana*, a River of *Croatia*, which watereth *Vihitz*: and then falls into the *Save* above *Gradiska*, in the Borders of *Friuli*.

Wandelworth, a Town in the County of *Surrey*, in the Hundred of *Brixton*, upon the River *Wandle*. Some numbers of *French* Protestants have setled here.

Wandesdike, a large Trench, or Dyke, in *Wiltshire*: Supposed by Mr. *Cambden* to be made by the *West-Saxons*, for a Boundary to their Kingdom against the *Mercians*. It lies in the midst of the County, extended many Miles from East to West: and saw many Battles fought betwixt those two Kingdoms.

Wang, a small River in the County of *Suffolk*; which riseth in *Westhall*, and running East, watereth the Town of *Wangford*: then falls into the *Blithe*, a little above *Southwould*.

Wantage, a Market, and Thorough-fare Town, in *Berkshire*; in the Hundred of *Wanting*.

Waradin, *Varadinum*, a great strong City of the Upper *Hungary*; called by its Inhabitants *Warad*, by the *Germans*, **Gross-Wardein**, to distinguish it from *Petro Waradin* in *Sclavonia*. It stands upon the River *Keresz*, in the Borders of *Transylvania*; (to which Principality of latter times it belonged); and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*: defended by a strong Castle. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*; before which the *Crim Tartars* took it in 1242. In 1290. *Ladislaus*, K. of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. It was besieged by a puissant Army of the *Turks*, in 1598. which miscarried. But in 1660. they took it by surprise in a time of Peace. On the East the Castle stands, on the North the River runs; it has a Wall with Ramparts, after the modern way; flanked with 5 Royal Bastions, and a good regular Dike, which may be filled upon occasion by the River Water: within there is another inclosure of 5 Bastions and a high Wall, which may serve instead of a Cittadel. This City stands 22 Miles from *Giula* to the North, 80 from *Weissemburg* to the West, and 100 from *Buda* to the East. Lately recovered by the *Imperialists* from the *Turks*, after a long Blockade and Siege. The Capital of a County of its own name. Longit. 44. 56. Latit. 47. 08.

Waradin, *Variana*, *Varsdinum*, a City of *Stiria*.

Warburgh, an Imperial and Hanseatique City, in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in *Germany*.

Warcshowe more, the *Russian* Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

Wardhus, *Vardhusia*, the North part of the Kingdom of *Norway*. Bounded on the North by the frozen Sea, on the East by the *Russ Lapland*, on the West by *Drontheim*, and on the South by the *Swedish Lapland*. It has only one Town of its own Name, and a few Villages of no value. Under the King of *Denmark*.

Ware, a Market Town in *Hartfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Braughing*, upon the River *Lea*: from whence a Channel of the *New River Water* is cut for serving of *London*.

Warfe, a River in *Yorkshire*, falling into the *Ure* below *Pontefract*; and into the *Ouse* below *York*, *Orley*, *Wetherby*, and *Tadcaster* stand upon it.

Warham, a Market Town and Corporation in *Dorsetshire*: in the Hundred of *Winfreth*: situated at the fall of the Rivers *Frome* and *Biddle* into *Luckford* Lake: to which it hath a Harbour, defended formerly by a strong Wall and a Castle. But as the two latter have found their Ruins in the Wars of this Kingdom; so the other is choaked up. The Corporation retains the Honour of the Election of two Members to represent it in Parliament.

Warmerlandt, *Warmia*, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the Inhabitants **Ermerlandt**. Bounded almost every way by the *Ducal Prussia*; the Capital of it is *Heilsbergh*, in which the Bishop of this Province resides: which stands 8 *German* Miles from *Regensperg* to the South.

Warminster, a Market Town in *Wiltshire*, the Capital of its Hundred; seated at the Spring of the River *Willybourn* or *Willy*; and heretofore of very great note: being the antient *Verlucio*.

Warrington, *Kbigodunum*, a Town in *Lancashire* in the Borders of *Cheshire*; upon the River *Mersey*, over which it hath a fair stone Bridg leading into the last mentioned County: in the Hundred of *Darby*. Here the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton* was defeated by the Parliamentarians, in the year 1648.

Warsaw, *Varsovia*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Poland*: called by the *Poles Warszwa*, by the *Germans* **Warschaw**, by the *French Varsovie*. It is the chief City of *Mazovia*; upon the *Vistula*. Twenty four Miles from *Lenczycze*, or *Lanschet*, thirty three from *Gnesna*, and fifty from *Lemburg*. Taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1665. after a great Victory; the year following the *Poles* retook it; and it is now under its own Prince. A great and populous City, being as it were near the Centre of that Kingdom; has enjoyed the Residence of their Kings and the Courts of Justice, ever since the Reign of *Sigismond* III. who built here a Royal Palace for his Successors. There has also

been added a great pile of Buildings, now called the New City. Long. 43. 20. Lat. 52. 25.

Warte, *Varta*, a River of *Poland*; which arising out of the *Leſſer Poland*, and entring the *Greater*, waſheth *Siracks* and *Poſnan*; and taking in the *Obra*, the *Noteſik*, and the *Proſna*, beneath *Landſperg* in the *Marquiſate* of *Brandenburg*, falls into the *Oder* near *Cuſtrin*.

Warwick, *Varvicum*, *Præſidium Verovicum*, the Shire-Town of the County of *Warwick*, is ſeated on the Weſt-ſide of the River *Avon* (over which it has a Stone Bridge) in the middle of the County. Called by the *Welſh*, *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Leon*; by the *Romans*, *Præſidium*; which ſignifies the ſame thing with the *Britiſh* Name. It ſtands upon a ſteep and craggy Rock mounted on high, not eaſily approached; hath two Pariſh Churches, a handſom Market-Houſe of Freeſtone, an indowed Hoſpital: the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the County are kept at it; and it was fortified with Walls and Ditches, and towards the South-VVeſt it had a ſtrong Caſtle. *Ethelfled* (a *Mercian* Queen) rebuilt it in the year 911. In the year 1076, *Henry de Newburg* was created Earl of *Warwick* by *William* the Conqueror. This Family laſted five Deſcents; and in the year 1242, *John Marſhal* was the ſeventh Earl, in the Right of *Margery*, Siſter and Heir of *Thomas* the laſt Earl. *John de Placetis*, her ſecond Husband, was the eighth in 1243, *William Maudit* the ninth in 1263. *William Beauchamp* Son of *Iſabel* (Siſter and Heir of *William Maudit*) in 1268. This Family continued five Deſcents: amongſt which *Henry Beauchamp* the Favourite of King *Henry* VI, who crowned him King of the *Iſle of VVight*, received this Place with the advanced Title of Duke; which vaniſhed after him. And in the year 1449, *Richard Nevil* (who married *Anne* Siſter of *Henry Beauchamp*, the former Earl and Duk: of *VVarwick*) ſucceeded (in the Title of Earl.) In 1471, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV, by the Marriage of *Anne* Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, was the eighteenth; ſucceeded by *Edward Plantagenet* his Son in 1471. In 1547, *John Dudley*: and in 1562, *Ambroſe* his Son, deſcended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *VVarwick*. In 1618, *Robert* Lord *Rich* of *Leeze* was created the twenty ſecond Earl of *VVarwick* by *James* I. *Charles*, great Grandſon to *Robert*, died without Iſſue: whereupon *Robert Rich* Earl of *Holland*, his Couſin Germain, ſucceeded in the Earldom of *VVarwick*; and left both the Titles of *Warwick* and *Holland* united to *Edward* the preſent Earl, the twenty ſeventh, and the fixth of this Family. *Warwick* returns two Parliament Men, and ſtands in the Hundred of *Kington*.

Warwickſhire, *Varvicenſis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordſhire*, on the Eaſt by *Leiceſter* and *Northamptonſhires*, on the South by *Oxford* and *Glouceſter*, and on the VVeſt by the County of *Worceſter*. In length from North to South thirty three Miles; in breadth twenty five; the whole Circumference one hundred and thirty five; containing one hundred and fifty eight Pariſhes, and fifteen Market Towns. As it is ſeated well near in the heart of *England*, ſo the Air and Soil are of the beſt; the River *Avon* divides it in the middle. VVhat lies South of that River is divided between fruitful Corn-Fields and lovely Meadows; which from *Edg-hill* preſent the Viewer with a Plain equal to that of *Jordan*. That which lies North is VVood Land. The *Cornavii* were the old, the *Mercians* the later Maſters of this County. There have been three great Battels fought in it: One in the year 749, wherein *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt Saxons* ſlew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tamworth*. The ſecond in the year 1468. at *Edgcote*; in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward* IV, and took him Priſoner. The third in the year 1642, at *Edg-hill*; in which *Charles* I, overthrew the Parliament Forces under the Earl of *Eſſex*. The Principal Town in this Shire is *Coventry*.

Waſgow, *Vaſgovia*, *Vogeſus Tractus*, a Tract in *Lorrain*, called by the *French Le Pais de Vaige*; which takes its Name from a Mountain. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Bipont*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; and it is a part of *Germany*.

Wath, A Stream in the County of *Rutland*.

Watſi, or *Vaſſi*, *Vaſſeum*, a Town in the *Lower Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Marn*, in the Dioceſs of *Chalons*; well ſituated, in a fruitful Soil. A Rencounter betwixt the Duke of *Guiſe* and the *Huguenots* at this Town, in the Reign of *Charles* IX, gave an occaſion to the enſuing Civil VVars of Religion in this Kingdom.

Watchet, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Williton*; by the Sea-ſide.

Waterford, *Vaterfordia*, *Manapia*, a Town and County in the Province of *Munſter* on the South of *Ireland*. The Town is called by the *Iriſh Phurtlairge*. The Capital of its County, and next *Dublin* the greateſt place in that Kingdom: having a very large and ſafe Haven, under the Protection of a ſtrong Fort, called *Duncannon* Fort; and conveniently ſeated for a Trade with any part of the World. Built by the *Norwegians* in a bad Air and a barren Soil, at the Mouth of the River *Shour*. Ever ſince it came into the hands of the *Engliſh*, it has continued very loyal to this Crown; and has on that ſcore obtained many ſignal Privileges from it. In the year 1649, they forced *Oliver Cromwel* to draw off, when he was Maſter of the greateſt part of *Ireland*; yet when reſiſtance was in vain it ſurrendred, *Auguſt* 20. 1650, on good terms. As alſo to King *William*, both Town and Fort, *July* 25 and 26, 1690, without a ſtroke.

The County of Waterford, is bounded on the Eaſt by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the VVeſt by *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea: the *Sewer* incloſing it on the North and Eaſt, and the *Mare* on the VVeſt. The North parts of it are overſpread with a Ridge of Mountains called *Slowbyne*. It is from Eaſt to VVeſt twenty ſeven *Iriſh* Miles, from North to South fifteen. The principal places in it are *Waterford* and *Liſmore*.

Watford, a Market Town in *Hartfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Chaſhio*, near the River *Colne*.

Watlington, a Market Town in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Pirton*.

Watton, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Weyland*.

Waveney, a River in the County of *Suffolk*, dividing that County from *Norfolk*. *Beckles* and *Bungay* are ſituated upon the Banks of it.

Weabley, a Market Town and Corporation in *Herefordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Stretford*. Repreſented in Parliament by its two Burgeſſes.

Weever, a River watering the middle parts of *Cheſhire*: upon which *Nantwich* and *Frodſham* are ſituated.

Weigats Streight, a Bay upon the South of *Nova Zembla*; flowing from VVeſt to Eaſt; and diſcovered by the *Hollanders* undertone of this Name in 1594: through which they in vain fought a North Paſſage to the *Eaſt Indies* by *China*, not being able to ſail further for Ice. They diſcovered to the Eaſt and VVeſt of this Streight, *Staten Eylands* and *Mauritz Eylands*, in the ſame Voyage; whereon they found Rocks, Lakes, Ponds, Swans, Hawks, and VVild Ducks.

Weſil, *Uuila*, a City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemburg*: which is a free Imperial City by the Conſtitution of *Frederick* II: it ſtands upon the River *Wurm*; two Miles from *Stutgard* to the VVeſt, and *Spire* to the South; and three from *Tubingen* to the North. *Hofman.* § Another in *Switzerland*, belonging to the Canton of *S. Gall.*

Weimar, *Weinmar*, *Vimaria*, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Ilm*; three *German* Miles from *Erford* to the Eaſt, and five from *Naumburg*; which was the Seat of *Otho* Emperor of *Germany*. Now under a Duke of the Houſe of *Saxony*.

Weiſmar, *Weiſmaria*, one of the Hanſe Towns of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*; which has a Harbor on the *Baltick* Sea, and a new ſtrong Caſtle. It ſtands between *Roſtock* to the Eaſt, and *Lubeck* to the VVeſt; ſeven *German* Miles from either. Built about the year 1240, by a Count of *Swerin*. In 1262, it was almoſt entirely ruined by Fire. In 1266, the Duke of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Privileges to encourage the rebuilding of it; which procured the building it with Stone. By the Peace of *Munſter* it was aſſigned to the *Swedes*; but being taken by the *Danes* in 1679, tho by the Treaty in 1679 they were to reſtore it; yet that Crown has not performed that Article.

Weiſſell, See *Viſtula.*

Weiſſemburg, *Weiſſemburgum*, a City of *Bavaria*, in the Territory of *Aichſtadt*, near the Fountains of *Rednitz*; four *German* Miles from *Donawert* to the North, ſeven from *Norimberg*, and five from *Newburg*. This is a Free Imperial City.

Weiſſemburg, a City of *Alſatia* in the Territory of *Waſgow*; towards the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*: called *Cron Weiſemburg*, to diſtinguiſh it from the former: which is a Town in *Alſatia* of old called *Sebuſium*. It ſtands upon the River *Luter*; four *German* Miles from *Hagenaw* to the North, and ſix from *Straſburg*. *Dagobert* King of *France* built here a celebrated Monaſtery, in the year 623; which, in the year 1496, was changed into a College. By the Peace of *Munſter*, this place was granted to *France*; and in the Wars in 1673, it ſuffered very much from the *Germans*, but is now rebuilding. This City is the Capital of a Territory called *die Prebſtey von Weiſſemburg*, *the Prefecture of Weiſſemburg*; which in the year 1540, was united for ever to the Biſhoprick of *Spire*. *Lauterburg* was the uſual Seat of the Preſident of this Diſtrict; but is now under the *French* King too.

Weiſſenburg, *Alba Julia*, a City in *Tranſylvania*; called by the *Hungarians*, *Gyula Fejervar*. It is a *Roman* Colony ſetled in the times of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus* (from whoſe Mother it had its Latin Name;) and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*. It ſtands upon the River *Ompay*; which a little lower falls into the *Mariſh*, in a fruitful Plain; between *Clauſenburg* to the North-Weſt, and *Hermanſtad* to the South, ſeven *German* Miles from either. The uſual Reſidence of the Prince of *Tranſylvania*. It has been much greater than now it is; and affords rare *Roman* Medals, Coins and Inſcriptions; the evident Symptoms of its Antiquity and Grandeur. Garriſoned for the Emperor in 1687. Long. 47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

Welland, a River in *Northamptonſhire*, upon which *Rockingham* ſtands.

Welſh-poole, a Market Town in the County of *Montgomery*, in *Wales*: in the Hundred of *Iſtrad Marcb.*

Welſha-reca, *Turunus*, the ſame with *Narus*, a River of *Moſcovy*.

Welſes, *Belga*, *Wella*, *Theorodunum*, *Fontes*, *Fontanenſis Eccleſia*, a City of *Somerſetſhire*: ſo called from the VVells and plentiful Springs which bubble up in it: for fair Buildings it exceeds all other Towns in that County. It hath an Epiſcopal Palace, fortified with Walls and a Mote like a Caſtle; a goodly Church, and a College; founded by *Ina* a *Saxon* King in honor of S. *Andrew*; which was enlarged by King *Kinewolph*, in the year 766. The Cathedral Church has a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, twenty ſeven Prebends, and nineteen Canons. There was a Biſhoprick founded here, in the year 905, by *Edward* the Elder: which about the year 1088 was united to *Bath*. In the year 1193, the Biſhoprick of *Glaſtenbury* being alſo united to theſe two Sees, the Revenues of the Church of *Wells* were divided between the Dean and the Chapter: which were much impaired in the Reign of *Edward* VI.

Wellingborough, a Market Town in *Northamptonſhire*, in the Hundred of *Huxlon*, upon an aſcent; large and well frequented, accommodated with a Free School, and adorned with a handſom Church.

Wellington, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire* in the Hundred of *Milverton*, upon the River *Tone*, § Another in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of S. *Bradford.*

Wem, a Market Town in the North of *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of N. *Bradford*, upon the River *Reder*: honoured with the Title of a Barony by King *James* II, in the Perſon of the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*.

Wendover, a Market Town and Corporation in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Aylesbury*: having the honour of the Election of two Parliament Men.

Wenlock Magna, a Market Town and Corporation in *Shropſhire*, the Capital of its Hundred: repreſented in the lower Houſe of Parliament by two Burgeſſes.

Were, *Vera*, a River which runs through the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and watering the Capital City, where it makes a *Peninſula* and hath three Bridges covering it, falls at *Sunderland* into the *German* Ocean.

Werne, or *Wuerne*, the ſame with *Furnes.*

Wernow, *Chalufus*, a City of *Germany*, near *Roſtock.*

Werſaw. See *Warſaw.*

Wert, the ſame with *Donawert.*

Werthaim, a County in *Franconia*, in *Germany.*

Weſel, *Alſo*, *Veſalia*, a ſtrong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*; and an Hanſe Town, which has a Caſtle belonging to it. It ſtands upon the *Rhine*, at the confluence of the *Lippe*; twelve *German* Miles from *Cologne* North, and five from *Dorſten* to the VVeſt. Taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spaniards* in 1629. From them by the *French*, in 1672, and in the year 1674, it was left to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, after it had been diſmantled by the *French*. *Rudolphus* I, Emperor of *Germany*, granted this City to *Theodorick* VIII, Earl of *Cleve.*

Weſer, or the *Little Weſer*, *Viſurgis*, a ſmall River which ariſeth in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*, in the Borders of *Juliers*; and watering *Limburgh*, falls into the *Maes* above *Liege.*

Weſer, *Viſurgis*, a great River of *Germany*: which ariſeth in *Franconia*, in the Territory of *Coburg* near *Biſefeld*: and flowing through *Thuringe* near *Smalcald*, receives the *Neſs* below *Eſenach*, and in *Heſs* the *Fuld*. Turning to the North between *Brunſwick* and *Weſtphalia*, it takes in the *Dymel*; and waters *Corby*, *Hammel*, *Minden*, Cities of *Weſtphalia*: beneath *Verden* admits the *Alder*, and ſalutes *Breme*, takes in the *Wemma* and the *Hunte*; and beneath *Carleſtad*, falls into the *German* Ocean.

Wesho, *Vexio*, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Smalland*: which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*: called also **Verstoe** and *Vexsieu*. Thirty five Miles from the Lake of *Weter* South, and from the *Baltick Sea* West.

Westbury, a Market Town and Corporation in *Wiltshire*, upon the River *Broke*, falling into the *Avon*: the Capital of its Hundred, and honoured with the Election of two Parliament Men.

Westerwaldt, *Bacenis, Buronia*, a part of the *Hercynian* Forest; called also **Hartzwaldt**. It makes the South parts of the Dukedoms of *Brunswick* and *Thuringe*, in the *Lower Saxony*; others say, it lies by *Schelde* near *Cologne*.

Westerwick, *Vestrovicum*, a Sea-Port City in the Province of *Smalland*, on the *Baltick Sea* in *Sweden*; fifty five Miles from *Calmar* to the North.

West Fresion. See *Friseland*.

Westmannia, *Vestmania*, or **Westmanland**, a Province of *Sweden*; between *Upland* to the East, *Gestricia* to the North, *Sudermannia* to the South, and *Nericia* to the West. The Cities of it, are *Arosen* and *Arboscn*.

Westminster, *Westmonasterium*, once a Suburb, seated a Mile from the City of **London**, and called **Thorney**: now a great and populous City; by its Buildings conjoined to *London*; so that it seems to be a part of it; but is indeed a distinct City, having its peculiar and proper Magistrates, and Privileges. In the times of the *Romans*, there stood here a Temple of *Apollo*; which in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*, was subverted by an Earthquake. Out of the Ruins of it, *Segebert* (King of *Kent*) built a Church in honour of S. *Peter*, about the year 655. About the year 701. *Offa* King of the *East Angles*, inlarged this old Church: which being destroyed by the *Danes* about the year 854, S. *Dunstane* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, re-edified it about 970. *Edward the Confessor*, in the year 1061. made great additions to this Fabrick. In the year 1221. *Henry* III. pulled down this *Saxon* Building; and in the same place erected that great and noble Pile, now standing; and put it into the hands of the Monks: to which *Henry* VII. added the Chappel called by his Name. In the years 1066, and 1226. Councils were celebrated here. At the Reformation, instead of the Monks, was placed here a Dean, twelve Prebends and a Bishop; which last is since suppressed. In this Church is usually performed the *Coronation*; it likewise contains the Bones of a vast number of the Kings of *England*, and was the Mother of *Westminster*; which from it, as from a Centre, has spread it self every way: Especially after **Westminster-Hall** became the fixed place for the Courts of Justice, (built by *William Rufus*, in the year 1099. Rebuilt by *Richard* II. as Mr. *Camden* observes) and **Whitehall**, the Royal Palace of our Kings, about the year 1532.

Westmorland, *Dammii, Vestmaria, Westmorlandia*, (one of the Northern Counties of *England*) took this Name from its situation, and the great number of **Woods** in it. On the North and West, it is bounded by *Cumberland*; on the South by *Lancashire*; and on the East by *Yorkshire*. From North to South it is thirty Miles, from East to West twenty four, in circumference one hundred and twelve. Containing twenty six Parishes, and eight Market Towns. The Air is sharp and piercing; healthful: the Soil barren, and not easily improved: two ridges of high Hills crossing it as far as *Cumberland*. Yet the Southern parts contain many fruitful Valleys, Meadows, Arable and Pasture Grounds: The Rivers *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon* and *Eamon* watering them: besides two noted Lakes, the *Ulleswater* and *Windermere*: the last bordering upon *Cheshire*, the other upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Brigantes*: who in the *Saxon Heptarchy*, constituted a part of the great Kingdom of *Northumberland*. The first Earl of this County, was *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, E. Marshall; in 1398 created Earl of *Westmorland* by King *Richard* II. This Family in six Descents continued, till the year 1584. it failed in the death of *Charles Nevil*. In 1624. this Honour was revived in *Francis Fane*, created Earl of *Westmorland*, and Baron of *Burgherst*, by *James* I. as a descendent from the *Nevils*; whose Posterity still enjoy it.

Westphalia, a great Circle or Province in *Germany*; called by the *Germans* **die Wephalen**. It lies between the *Lower Saxony* to the East, and the *Low-Countries* to the West; bounded on the North by the *German Sea*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Breme*, *Verden*, *Lunenburg* and *Brunswick*; on the West by the *United Netherlands*; on the South by the Dukedom of *Gueiderland*, the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, *Westerwalde* and *Hassia*. It contains the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Paderborne* and *Osnaburg*; the Dukedoms of *Cleve* and *Berg*; the Principality of *Minden*; the Counties of *Oldenburg*, *Mark*, *Hoye*, *Diepholt*, *Ravensberg*, *Lingen*, *Lippe*, *Benthem* and *Scaumburg*; *East Friseland*, and the Dukedom of *Westphalia*. The capital City of this Circle is *Munster*.

The Dukedom of **Westphalia** is bounded on the North by the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborne*; on the West by the County of *Mark*; on the South by *Wester-walde* and *Hassia*; on the East by the County of *Waldeck*. The principal places in it, are, *Arensberg*, *Cleve*, *Dussel-dorp*, *Embden*, *Emerick*, *Ham*, *Lipstad*, *Minden*, *Munster*, *Oldenburg*, *Osnabruck*, *Paderborne*, *Soest*, *Dortmund* and *Wesel*. Besides what is above expressed, this Circle includes the Dukedoms of *Juliers* and *Guelderland*; the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and the States of *Utrecht*; but this last has been separated from it, ever since 1548.

Westram, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton Lath*, upon the River *Darent*.

Westrick, *Westrych*, *Westryck*, *Austrasia*, *Lotharingia*, (taken in its largest extent) contained *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Liege*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, *Juliers*, *Epfall*, *Waigaw*, *Imperial Flanders*, and *Lorain*. And under the first Race of the Kings of *France*, it contained also *Schwaben*, *Bavaria*, *Thuringia*, a great part of *Saxony*, and some Provinces of *France*. But the Name is only now applied to *Lorain*.

Wetterau, *Veteravia*, *Vederovia*, a Province in the *Upper Circle* of the *Rhine*: between the *Upper Hassia* to the East, *Westerwaldt* to the North, the *Rhine* to the West, and *Mentz* to the South. The principal Places in it are *Dietz* and *Hademar*.

Wetherby, a Market Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hund. of *Claro*, upon the River *Warfe*.

Wetlich, the same with *Visenna*.

Wexford, a County in the South of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* **Loghagarn**. It is the South part of the Province of *Lemster*. Bounded on the North by the County of *Waterford*, (cut off by the River *Barrow*.) It takes its Name from a great Sea-Port Town, on the South side of the River *Shemaps*, not far from the South-Eastern Point of *Ireland*: fifty two Miles South of *Sweden*, and about twenty East of *Waterford*.

Weymouth, a Market Town and Corporation in *Dorsetshire*, in the Hundred of *Ugscomb*, at the Fall of the River *Wey* into the Ocean: joined to *Melcomb Regis*, on the other side of the same River, by a fair Timber Bridge; since the Incorporation of both Towns by Act of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time into one Body. Yet each is distinctly represented by its Burgesses in the House of Commons: and *Weymouth* has

has the Honour to give the Title of a *Viſcount* to the Right Honourable *Thomas Thynne*.

Wepmar. See *Weimar*.

Whitby, a Market and Sea-Port Town in the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, at the Fall of the River *Esk* into the *Ocean*. It hath many Veſſels belonging to it, a Bridge over the River, a Cuſtom-Houſe; and heretofore an Abbey of great fame, in the Perſon particularly of S. *Hilda*, an ancient Abbeſs of it.

Whitchurch, a Market Town in *Shropſhire*, in the Hundred of *N. Bradford*, towards *Cheſhire*. § Alſo a Corporation in *Hantſhire*, in the Hundred of *Evinger*, upon the River *Teſt*: having the Election of two Members of the *Houſe of Commons*.

Whitehaven, a Market Town in the County of *Cumberland*, in the Diviſion of *Allerdale*; upon a Creek of the Sea, which affords it a convenient and well frequented Harbour. It ſtands at the North end of a Rock of hard *White* Stone; and trades principally in Coals and Salt.

Whithern, *Candida Caſa*, *Lucopibia*, the **White-Houſe**, a Town or ſmall City in *Galloway* in *Scotland*: upon the *Iriſh Sea*, over againſt the Iſle of **Man**: and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Glaſco*. The place where *Ninia* (or *Ninian*, a holy *Britan*, the Apoſtle of the South *Picts*) in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the younger built a Church: which after the number of Chriſtians were increaſed, became a Biſhops See. It is one of the ancienteſt Towns (being mentioned by *Ptolemy*), as well as Biſhopricks in *Scotland*. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 56. 30.

Wiburg, *Viburgium*, a City in the Province of *North Jutland*, in the Kingdom of *Denmark*: which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*. It ſtands in the middle of that Promontory; at an equal diſtance from the *German* and *Baltick Seas*; eight *German* Miles from *Alburg* to the South. This Biſhops See was founded by **Sweno** King of *Denmark*, in 1065. Long. 30. 58. Lat. 58. 08. There is a Town of the ſame Name in *Livonia*.

Wickham, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Burnham*, upon a Stream falling into the *Thames*: in a low and fruitful Vale. It hath the honour to be a Corporation, repreſented by two Burgeſſes in the Lower Houſe of Parliament. Written alſo *Chipping-Wiccomb*. The Aſſizes for the County, are commonly kept here: being a large fair Town. § Alſo a Town in the County of *Suffolk* in the Hundred of *Wilford*, upon the *Deben*: in which the Archdeacon of *Suffolk* keeps his Courts for the Eaſtern part of that County. This Town has loſt its Market to *Woodbridge*, in its neighbourhood.

Wickware, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Grombaldaſh*.

Widen, *Widin*. See *Vidin*.

Wieprz, *Aprus*, a River which falls into the *Viſtula*, in the Borders of *Poland* and *Sileſia*.

Wigan, a Market Town and Corporation in *Lancaſhire*, in the Hundred of *Darby*, upon the River *Dowles*: of note for good Coal. The Corporation elects two Parliament men.

Wiſiſburg, or *Wiefelbourg*, *Aventicum*, an ancient City of *Switzerland*. The Capital of the Canton of **Wiſitpurgergow**; once a great City, and a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Beſançon*; but now only a Town in the Borders of the Canton of *Friburg*, called by the *French Avenches*. It ſtands upon the River *Brove*: one *German* Mile from *Friburg*, three from *Berne*, and four from *Lauſanne* to the North. This Biſhoprick was removed to *Lauſanne*, in 1076. This Canton is a part of the Canton of *Berne*: bounded on the Eaſt by the *Aar*, and *Argop*; on the South by the *Alpes*, and the Lake of *Lemane*, and on the Weſt and North by Mount *Jura* or *Jurten*.

Wight, *Victus*, *Vectis*, *Vecta*, an Iſland on the South of *England*, belonging to the County of *Southampton*. In length twenty Miles, in breadth twelve, in circumference ſixty. About three from *Hurſt Caſtle*; of an oval form, ending with two *Peninſula's* to the Eaſt and Weſt: And by nature ſecured with Rocks, eſpecially Southward. It contains thirty ſix Pariſhes, and three Market Towns. Its Air healthful and pleaſant: the Soil very fruitful: affords a good quantity of Corn for Exportation, and Cattle and Game in abundance: its Meadows and Wooll are excellent. In ſhort, it wants nothing needful to the Life of Man. The principal place in it, is *Newport*: and *Cowes*, for a Harbour. *Veſpaſian* was the firſt that ſubjected this Iſland to the *Romans* under *Claudius Cæſar*. *Cerdick* King of the Weſt *Saxons* became the next Maſter of it, in 530. After him, *Wolfer*, King of the *Mercians*: from whom it paſſed to *Edelwalch* King of the South *Saxons* by gift: *Cædwalla* King of the Weſt *Saxons*, at laſt reconquered it. *Henry* VI. crowned *Henry de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, (his Favourite) King of *Wight*: but this Title ſoon vaniſhed with his Life, two years after. *Richard Widevil*, Earl of *Rivers*, (his Succeſſor) had it from *Edward* IV. with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry* VII. in Fee Farm, at the Rent of three hundred Marks.

Wighton, a Market Town in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, in the Hundred of *Harthill*.

Wilde, the ſame with *Vilne*.

Wilia, *Vilia*, a River of *Poland*; which ariſing in the Palatinate of *Breſlaw*, watereth *Vilne*; and beneath *Cown* falls into the *Chrone*.

Wilkomirz, *Wilkmer*, *Vilcomiria*, a Town in the *Ducal Pruſſia*, upon the River *Swet*: eight *Poliſh* Miles from *Vilne*, and ſeven from *Trock*.

Willy, or *Willsbourn*, a River in *Wiltſhire*; which joins with the *Nadder* at *Wilton*, near *Salisbury*; and afterwards falls into the *Avon*. *Wermiſter* is ſituated at the Spring of it.

Wiltſhire, *Wiltonia*, is bounded on the North by *Glouceſter*; on the Eaſt by *Berkſhire*, on the South by *Dorſet* and *Hampſhire*, and upon the Weſt by *Somerſet* and *Glouceſter*. From North to South thirty nine Miles; from Eaſt to Weſt twenty nine, in circumference one hundred thirty nine: containing three hundred and four Pariſhes, and twenty three Market Towns; amongſt which, *Wilton*, its ancient Capital, gives Name to it. The Air very ſweet, temperate, healthful; the Soil fertile. The North parts ſwell into fruitful and pleaſant Hills, diverſified with pleaſant Rivers, and large Woods. The South are more level; and watered with the *Wily*, *Adder*, and *Avon*: the *Iſis*, *Kennet*, and *Deveril*. The middle is commonly called **Salisbury Plains**, by reaſon of its great eventleſs; which feeds vaſt numbers of excellent Sheep. This Country was the Seat of the *Belgæ*. They being reduced by *Veſpaſian*, it became afterward a part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt Saxons*. The principal City is *Salisbury*. *William* Lord *Scrope* (Lord Treaſurer) was the firſt Earl of this County in the year 1397. *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, another Lord Treaſurer, in 1448. *John Stafford* (ſecond Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*) was the third Earl in 1469. who had two Succeſſors of the ſame Name. *Thomas Bullen*, Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, (Mother of Queen *Elizabeth*), the ſixth Earl in 1529. In 1550. *William Pauler*, afterwards Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, was created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, by King *Edward* VI. whoſe Poſterity in

in the fifth Deſcent, now enjoy this Honour.

Wilton, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, (to which it gives Name) betwixt the Rivers *Willy* by the North, and *Adder* or *Nadder* to the South. It was anciently the Capital City of the County; a Biſhops See, and the Reſidence of ſeveral Biſhops, before the Tranſlation of the See to *Salisbury*. The loſs whereof was a great occaſion of the decay of this place. It only retains the honour of being by two Members repreſented in Parliament. The *Sheriffs* keep their monthly Courts here, and the *Knights of the Shire* are uſually elected at it.

Wimpfen, *Wimpina*, *Vimpina*, a City of *Germany*; in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*; where it receives the River *Jaxt*; two *German* Miles from *Hailbrune* to the North, and five from *Heidelburg* to the Eaſt. This, though ſmall, is an Imperial Free City.

Wincaunton, a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, in the Hundred of *Norton Ferris*, upon the ſide of a Hill.

Winchcomb, a Market Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kiftsgate*.

Winchelſey, a Sea-Port Town in the Eaſt part of *Suſſex*, where it adjoins to *Kent*; in *Haſtings* Rape; upon an Inlet of the Sea, in the neighbourhood of *Rye*. A Member of the *Cinque Ports*: once a ſtrong and a beautiful Town, walled: having eighteen Pariſh Churches: but by the receſs of the Ocean, now much decayed; and the Haven choaked up. In the year 1250. the greateſt part of this Town was deſtroyed by the Sea. It conſiſts now but of one Pariſh. In 1628. *Charles* I. created *Elizabeth Finch*, Viſcount *Maidſtone*, Counteſs of *Winchelſey*: to which Honour *Thomas* her Son, ſucceeded in 1633. and *Heneage* her Grandchild in 1639.

Winchester, *Venta Belgarum*, *Vintonia*, *Wintonia*, a City of *Hampſhire*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: upon the River *Itching*: fifteen Miles from the *Britiſh Sea* to the North. It ſtands pleaſantly in a Vale, betwixt two Hills; adorned with five Pariſh Churches; a Noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*; in which the Bones of divers of the *Saxon* Kings and *Queens*, with two of the *Daniſh* Line of Kings, and two of the *Norman*, reſt. A fine Hall for the Aſſizes and Seſſions, where King *Arthur*'s Round Table hangs as a Monument of Antiquity: a College for the Education of Youth, built and endowed by *Will.* of *Wickham*, (the Founder of *New College Oxon*,) for a Seminary to the ſame College; a Hoſpital, an Epiſcopal Palace, and a ſtrong Caſtle upon a Hill. The *Welſh* call this ancient City at this day **Caer Gruent**: (that is, the White City: becauſe it ſtands upon a Chalk); and the *Latin* Writers, *Wintonia*. In the *Roman* times it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*. In the *Saxons* days twice conſumed and rebuilt; being made the Seat of the *Weſt Saxon* Kings: which Family at laſt prevailed againſt all the reſt. The Biſhops See was founded here in 660. by *Kingil* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt Saxons*. It felt the fury of the *Danes*. In the *Norman* times it kept up its Head: but in the Reign of King *Stephen* it was ſacked in the Wars betwixt the Empreſs *Maud* and him. *Edward* III. to revive it, made it the Mart for Wool and Cloth. In our days, ſaith Mr. *Camden*, it is about a Mile and a half in compaſs; reaſonably well peopled. The ancient Biſhops of this See were reputed Earls of *Southampton*; and paſs by that Style in the New Statutes of the *Garter* made by King *Henry* VIII. The preſent Biſhop Dr. *Mew*, is the ſeventy third Biſhop. The firſt Earl of *Winchester*, was *Saer de Quinſey* in 1107. The ſecond *Roger de Quinſey* in 1219. who died in 1264. The third *Hugh de Spencer*, created in 1322. and beheaded in 1326. The fourth *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. In 1551. *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, was created Marqueſs of *Winchester*: whoſe Poſterity in the ſixth Deſcent now enjoy it. In the years 853. 975. 1021. 1070. 1076. 1129. 1142. *Engliſh* Councils were celebrated in this City. The ſecond, under S. *Dunſtan*. The ſixth, in relation to King *Stephen*'s Uſurpation of the Lands of the Church.

Windaw, *Vinda*, *Vindavia*, a City of *Curland*; called by the *Poles Kiefs*, and by the *Germans Windaw* and *Winda*. It has an Harbor at the Mouth of the River *Weta*, upon the *Baltick Sea*: fifteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Memel* to the North, and thirty from *Riga* to the Weſt.

Winder, or *Winander Mer*, a Lake dividing a part of *Lancaſhire* from the County of *Weſtmorland*; and extending about ten Miles in length, and three or four in breadth: full of Fiſh; with a clear pebbly bottom.

Windham, a Market Town in the County of *Norfolk*, in the Hundred of *Forehoe*.

Windrush, a River in *Oxfordſhire*, upon which *Witney* ſtands; and *Burford* near it.

Windsor, *Vindeſorium*, a Caſtle upon the South ſide of the *Thames* in *Berkſhire*; upon an high Hill: which riſing by gentle degrees, affords at the top a pleaſant Proſpect. This Place was granted by *Edward the Confeſſor* to the Monks of *Weſtminſter*: and ſoon after by *William the Conqueror* recovered back to the Crown, by an exchange for **Wokenhunc** and **Feringe**. In this pleaſant Place was *Edw.* III. born: who afterward built that Noble Caſtle, which has ſince been the delightful Retreat of the Kings of *England*, from the Cares of Government and the Crowds of Men. In the ſame place that Victorious Prince inſtituted the moſt Noble Order of the *GARTER*. The Ceremony whereof hath been uſually ſince celebrated here upon S. *George*'s Day. Out of the Caſtle ſprung the Town: and that in *Buckinghamſhire*, (not in *Barkshire*;) it being on the North ſide of the River, and joined to the Caſtle by a Timber Bridge. In the Church of this Caſtle lie buried two of our Kings of the moſt diſtant Fortunes and Tempers, *Henry* VIII. and *Charles* the Martyr. The Town is a Corporation, in the Hundred of *Ripplemore*; and elects two Burgeſſes to repreſent it in Parliament.

Winnicza, a ſtrong City in the Palatinate of *Kiovia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Bug*: ten Miles above *Braſlaw* to the North. Taken by the *Coſſacks*, in 1560.

Winsheim, *Vinſheimum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Aiſch*: ſmall, but an Imperial and Free City. Built in the year of Chriſt 523. by *Windegaſt*, a Duke. Seven *German* Miles from *Norimburgh* to the Weſt, and from *Wurtsburgh* to the North-Eaſt.

Winslow, a Market Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Colſtow*.

Wispach. See *Vspao*.

Wisrefurt, a ſmall Town in *Hainault*, in the Dukedom of *Mons*, upon the *Rhine*: not far from *Cologne*.

Wirksworth, a Market-Town in *Derbyſhire*. The Capital of its Hundred: of great note for Works in Lead.

Wirland, *Virsia*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*. The Capital of which is *Wiſſemburgh*. *Baudrand* writes *Wisland*.

Wirtemberg, *Wittembergenſis Ducatus*, a Dukedom in *Schwaben* in *Germany*. Bounded on the Eaſt and

and South by *Schwaben*, on the North by the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, on the West by *Swartzwalda* and the Marquisate of *Baden*. The principal Places in it are, *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorndorf*. It takes this Name from an antient Castle upon the *Necker*; near *Esling*; and is under a Duke of its own. The first of which Family was *Eberhard* I. who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Berthold*, Duke of *Zeringen*, in 1240. And the Descendents of this Line still enjoy this Honor.

Wisbich, a Market Town in *Cambridgeshire*. The Capital of its Hundred.

Wisby, *Visbua*, a small City in *Gothland*, (an Island in the *Baltick* Sea) which has a fine Harbor. Once a great and populous Place, but now decaying. It stands 9 *Swedish* Miles from the Isle of *Oeland* to the East, and 13 from *Westerwick* in *Smaland*.

Wistock, a small Town in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, in the Border of *Meckleburgh*, upon the River *Dorss*: made remarkable by the Victory obtained by the *Swedes* over the *Imperialists* in 1636.

White Sea, *Granduicus Sinus*; the White Sea, or Bay of S. *Nicolas*.

Witepsky, *Vitepska*, *Vitebscum*, a City of *Poland*. The Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in *Lithuania*, upon the River *Dwina*; where it receives the *Widzba*: 12 *Polish* Miles from the Borders of *Moscovy*, 16 from *Pieczko*, and 25 from *Smolensko* to the North-West. Often taken by the *Russ*; but now under the *Poles*: and was once a Sovereign State.

Witham, a River running cross *Lincolnshire*: upon which *Lincoln* and *Grantham* are situated. At *Sleaford*, the River of the same name with that Town, falls into it. At *Tattershall*, the *Bane*; and at *Boston*, it gives up all its Streams to the Ocean.

Witney, a Market Town in *Oxfordshire*. The Capital of its Hundred: upon the River *Windrush*. Accommodated with a Free School and a Library. Its principal Trade lies in *Blankets* and *Rugs*.

Wishadtstaw, one of the chief Towns of *Cujava*, a Province of *Poland*.

Wittenberg, *Calecia*, *Lucorea Viteberga*, *Witemberga*: the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Saxony*: seated upon the *Elbe*; in a large Plain, which is every where commanded by the Cannon of the Castle; with a Marsh to the North, and a Canal of the *Elbe* to the East: Fortified with strong Ramparts, Walls, and Bastions; in almost a square Figure, but more long than broad. Nine *German* Miles from *Leipsick* to the North, 14 from *Dresden* to the South West, and 10 from *Magdeburgh*. In 1502. there was an University opened here by *Frederick* III. Elector of *Saxony*. In 1517. *Luther* began to Preach the Reformation in this City. In 1520. he in this Place burnt the Popes Bull, and Decrees. In 1546. he was Buried in this City. This strong City was then the only place which held out for the Elector; who was in the hands of the Emperor *Charles* V. In 1547. it was surrendered to that Prince, who for some years after made it his Prison for such as would not comply with him.

Wivescomb, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *North Curry*, upon the River *Tone*.

Wlodzimierz, *Vlodimeria*, a City of *Volhinia* in *Poland*, upon the River *Lug*: a little above its fall into the *Bug*: 12 *Polish* Miles from *Lusuck*, and 21 from *Lemburgh* to the North-East.

Woburn, a Market Town in *Bedfordshire*, in the Hundred of *Manshead*.

Woerden, *Poerda*, a strong Town upon the *Rhine*; 10 Miles from *Utrecht* to the West, and 18 from *Leyden*. Built in 1160. by *Godfrey* Bishop of *Utrecht*, to keep that Potent City in awe. They accordingly resented, and never gave over their pursuit, till in 1288. they perswaded *Herman Van Woerden*. (the Bishops Governor) to put the Place into their Hands. In 1672. it suffered much from the *French*.

Wolaw, *Volavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; which is the Capital of a Dukedom; and stands upon the *Oder*. Seven Miles from *Breslaw* to the North, and *Glogaw* to the South; and five from *Lignitz* North-East.

Wolcmarck, *Volcmarchia*, a City of *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*: 25 Miles beneath *Clagenfurt* to the East.

Wolga, *Rha*, one of the greatest Rivers, not only of *Russia*, but of *Europe*: called by the *Tartars*, *Edel*; by the *Armenians*, *Thamar*. It ariseth in the Province of *Resckow*, towards the Borders of *Lithuania* near the Lake of *Wronow*: and falls first into the Lake of *Wolgo*. Then flowing East it watereth *Tweer*, *Gorodna*, *Jeristow*, and *Novogorod Nisi*. (where it receives the *Occa*, a vast River, from *Moscow*:) so passing North to *Wasiligorod* and *Casan*, it turns East to *Samara*, and South to *Sorasof*. A little above the ruins of *Zaregorod*, it detaches a small River to the North, and beneath it 7 more; which all fall into the first. So passing to *Astrachan*, beneath that City it falls with four Mouths into the *Caspian* Sea. The learned *Olearius* has given an exact Map of this River, from the entrance of the *Occa* to its fall into the *Caspian* Sea.

Wolgast, *Volgasta*, a City of the Hither *Pomerania*; which is the Capital of that Province, at the Mouth of the *Oder*: five Miles from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, and 14 from *Anclam*. It is strengthened with a noble Castle, which was the Seat of the Dukes of *Wolgast*. In 1630. this City was taken by the *Swedes*. In 1675. retaken by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*: and in 1679. restored to the *Swedes* by Treaty.

Wolkowiska, *Volkoviska*, a City of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Novogrod*; near the River *Ross* in *Lithuania*: 45 Miles from *Bielsko* to the North-East, and 55 from *Novogrod* to the West.

Woller, a Market Town in the County of *Northumberland*, in *Glendale ward*, on the side of a Hill; near the River *Till*, falling Northward into the *Tweed*.

Wolmer, *Volmaria*, a small City in *Livonia* in *Liefland*, upon the River *Teyder*: 9 *German* Miles from *Felin* to the South, and 15 from *Riga* to the South-East. Near this *Wolmer*, the King of *Denmark* gave the *Livonians* a great Defeat in 1218.

Wolodimer, *Volodomiria*, a City of *Moscovy*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name: upon the River *Clesma*: between *Moscow* to the South-West, and *Novogrod Nisi* to the North-East, forty five *German* Miles from either. Anciently the Capital of *Black Russia*, and the Seat of the Dukes of *Russia*.

Wologda, a great strong City, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, upon the River *Dwina*: ninety Miles from *Jeristow* to the North, and fifty from *Novogrod Nisi* to the North West.

Wolverhampton, a Market Town in *Staffordshire*, in the Hundred of *Seisdon*, upon a Hill: enriched formerly with an Abbey. Its Collegiate Church is annexed to the Deanry of *Windsor*.

Wolwich, or **Woolwich**, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Sutton* Lath, upon the *Thames*: where it hath a Dock for the Royal Navy of *England*.

Womle. See *Medusky*.

Woodbridge, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Hundred of *Loes*: upon the River

Deben,

Deben, and the ſide of a Sandy Hill. Provided with four or five Docks for building of Ships. It is a large and well frequented Town: hath a fair Church with Monuments in it; and many Ships of Burthen belonging to its Inhabitants. The *Deben* twelve Miles below it falls into the Sea.

Woodſtock, a Market Town and Corporation in *Oxfordſhire*, in the Hundred of *Wotton*: repreſented in Parliament by two Burgeſſes. It ſtands pleaſantly upon an Aſcent, near a ſmall River, and a large Park encloſed with a VVall. The ancient *Royal Houſe*, called *Woodſtock Bower*, built by King *Henry* I. Enlarged by *Henry* II. Honoured with the Birth of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, and famous for the Death of the fair *Roſamond* (admired by *Henry* II.) in the *Labyrinth* adjoining, ſtood in this Park till its deſtruction in the long Civil Wars.

Worceſterſhire, *Vigornia*, is bounded on the North by *Staffordſhire*: on the Eaſt by *Warwickſhire* and *Oxfordſhire*; on the South by *Glouceſterſhire*; and on the Weſt by *Herefordſhire* and *Shropſhire*. A rich and populous County in the form of a Triangle, extending from North to South 32 Miles, from North to Weſt 28, in Circumference 220: incloſing 152 Pariſhes, and 11 Market Towns. The Air is very gentle and temperate, the Soil fruitful, and equal in goodneſs to the beſt in *England*. Watered by the *Severne*, *Stoure*, *Salwarpe*, *Arrow*, *Feck*, and *Avon*: which all meet in one noble Southern Point of this County at *Tewkſbury*. Here are many excellent Salt-Pits in this County. The moſt antient Inhabitants were the *Cornavii*, ſubdued by the *Romans* in the Reign of *Claudius Ceſar*. After it became a part of the *Mercian* Kingdom.

Worceſter. *Branonium*, *Vigornia*, *Brannogenium*, *Brangoniæ*, the Capital City of this County: called by the *Welſh*, *Caer Vrangon*; by *Ninius*, *Caer Guorcon*. It is ſeated on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Severn*, (over which it hath a fair Stone Bridge with a Tower;) and from it was walled in the form of a Triangle, and thought to have been built by the *Romans* againſt the *Silures*. In 1041. it was burnt down by *Hardy Canute* King of *Denmark*. In 1113. burnt the ſecond time by accident. The Cathedral Church was begun by *Sexwolfe*, in 680. In which Prince *Arthur* (the eldeſt Son of *Henry* VII.) lies buried in a plain black jet Tomb; and King *John* in a white one. This Town ſuffered much for its Loyalty to *Charles* I. and *Charles* II. eſpecially in 1651: when after the fatal Battel under her Walls, *Sept.* 3. ſhe fell into the Hands of the enraged Tyrant, *Oliver Cromwell*. Long. 18. 10. Lat. 52. 32. *Boſelius* was ſetled as a Biſhop here by *Ethelbred*, King of the *Mercians*, in 679. The firſt Earl of *Worceſter*, was *Urſus de Abot*: Created by *William* the Conqueror in 1087. The ſecond VV*aleran de Beaumont*, in 1144. The third *Thomas Percy*, Lord Admiral, in 1397. The fourth *Richard Beauchamp*, in 1420. The fifth *John Tiptoft*, Lord Treaſurer, and Lord Conſtable, in 1449. Succeeded by *Edward* his Son, in 1477. who died in 1485. The ſeventh *Charles Somerſet*, Lord *Herbert*, (Natural Son of *Henry Beaufort* the eighth Duke of *Somerſet*, who was beheaded under King *Edward* IV.) Created Earl by *Henry* VII. in 1514. in which Family it now is. *Henry* the *7th* in this Line, for his great Virtue and Loyalty, by *Charles* II. was created Duke of *Beaufort*, in 1682. *Auguſtine* the Monk celebrated a Council in this City, as we learn from *Bede*.

Workſop, a Market Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, in the Hundred of *Baſſetlaw*, and the Foreſt of *Sherwood*. Noted for excellent Liquoriſh.

Worm, *Warmus*, a River in the Dukedom of *Limburg*.

Worms, *Worbacia*, *Borbetomagus*, *Borbitomagus Vangionum*, a City in *Germany*, within the Bounds of the *Lower Palatinate*: which is a Free and Imperial City, but not populous. It ſtands upon the VVeſtern Bank of the *Rhine*: ſeven *German* Miles above *Mentz*, and ſix beneath *Spyre*. An ancient *Roman* City, called *Bormetomagus Vangionum*. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Colony of *Mentz*, after it became ſubject to the *Romans*: ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by *Clovis* King of *France*. It was in the beginning of Chriſtianity an Archbiſhops See: but in 729. *Pepin* King of *France*, took away its Metropolitan; and made it only a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*. *Henry* II. Emperour of *Germany*, forced *Otho*, (Son of *Conrad*, the Duke of this Country) to retire to *Bruſſels*: ſo it became a Free City. *Frederick* II. *Charles* IV. *Maximilian* I. and *Ferdinand* I. in their times added to its Privileges. There was a Council held here in 1078. in which *Gregory* VII. Pope was depoſed for Adultery and Necromancy, by the Partizans his Enemies of the Emperour *Henry* IV. A famous Diet alſo in 1521. in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. Long 30 03. Lat. 49. 33. This City is ſtill by the *Italians* called *Bormio*. The *French* demoliſhed it in 1689.

Worotin, *Vorotinum*, a City of *Moſcovy*: the Capital of a Dukedom of the ſame Name. It ſtands upon the *Occa* in the Borders of *Lithuania*: ſixty ſix Miles from *Moſcow*, to the South.

Wotton-Baſſet, a Market Town in *Wiltſhire*, in the Hundred of *Kingſbridge*: ſo called for diſtinction from *Wotton-Under-Edge* in *Glouceſter-ſhire*; The Capital of its Hundred.

Wreak, a River in *Leiceſterſhire*; *Melton-Mowbray* ſtands upon it.

Wrexham, a Market Town in *Denbighſhire*, in the Hundred of *Bromfield*.

Wrotham, a Market Town in the County of *Kent*, in *Aylesford Lath*.

Wucyden, *Viminiacium*, *Viminacium*, a Town in the Province of *Servia* upon the *Danube* fifteen Miles from *Belgrade* to the Eaſt.

Wurtingen, a Town in the Lower Circle of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, under the Elector of *Cologne*. At which the Duke of *Brabant*, and the People of *Cologne*, formerly fought a famous Battel.

Wurtzburgh, *Herbipolis*, the Capital City of *Franconia*, in *Germany*: and a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, ſince the year 791; when *Bonifacius* Archbiſhop of *Mentz* advanced it to that Dignity. It ſtands upon the *Mayne*, on the North Bank; and has a ſtrong Caſtle on the other ſide of the River, called *Marienburgh*. Alſo a ſmall Univerſity, founded together with a large Hoſpital by one of its Biſhops who died in 1617. The Capital of a great Territory and Dioceſe, belonging to its Biſhop; who is a rich and potent Prelate, and a Duke of *Franconia*, ſince the times of *Charles the Great*: in token whereof his Grand Mareſchal always aſſiſts with a Sword of State at his Maſter's Maſs. His Dioceſe extending from North to South fifteen *German* Miles: and beſides this City containing, *Ochſenfurt*, *Gemund* and *Koningſhoven*. This City is fifteen Miles from *Francfort* and nineteen from *Mentz* to the Eaſt. The *Italians* call it *Herbipoli*. It is built in a fruitful Plain; incompaſſed with Hills, filled with Vineyards, pleaſant Gardens, and flowry Meadows. It has a Stone Bridge over the River. The Territory was granted to this See by *Charles the Great*. Long. 31. 50. Lat. 49. 44.

Wurzen, a Town in the *Upper Saxony*, in *Germany*; in the Province of *Miſnia*, upon the River *Muldaw*: two miles from *Leipſick* to the Eaſt.

Under

der the Biſhop of *Meiſſen*; but now in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Adminiſtrator of that Biſhoprick. It belonged heretofore to the Counts of its own Name.

Wye, *Vaga*, a River in *South Wales*; which falls into the *Severn* at *Chepſtow* in *Monmouthſhire*. §. Alſo a Market Town in the County of *Kent* in *Scray Lath*.

X A.

X, the ſame with *Geichon*.

Xacca. See *Sacca*.

Xagua, a Bay upon the Southern Coaſt of the Iſland of *Cuba* in *America*: containing above ſix Leagues in Circuit, with a ſmall Iſland in the middle, which affords excellent Water. It is entered by a deep Canal; which is made naturally ſafe by Rocks on each ſide, about a Cannon ſhot in length, and narrow. The *French* call it *le Grand Port*; as being one of the beſt and moſt commodious, in *America*.

Xalisco, *Xaliſca*, a Province of *New Spain* in *America*: the ſame with that the *Spaniards* call *New Galicia*.

Xalon, *Salo*, a River of *Spain*, which ariſeth in old *Caſtile*: and watering *Medina celi*, entreth *Arragon*: in which Kingdom it takes in the *Maingles*, *Xiloa*, *Deca* and *Hyuela*; and watering *Hiierta*, *Calataiud*, *Rieta* and *Placenza*, falls into the *Ebro*: four Leagues above *Sarragoza*.

Xanſi, *Xanſia*, a Province in the North of *China*, which is the ſecond of that Kingdom. Bounded on the North by that famous Wall, which parts *China* from *Tartary*; on the Eaſt by *Pekim*; on the Weſt by *Xenſi*; and on the South by *Honan*. The Capital of it is *Tuyven*. It contains five great Cities, one hundred and ninety two ſmall; and five hundred eighty nine thouſand ſix hundred fifty nine Families.

Xanthi, an Ancient valiant People of *Aſia*; mentioned by *Herodotus*: who being reduced to the laſt Extremity in a ſiege by *Harpagus*, *Cyrus*'s General; fired their Cittadel, with their Wives, Servants, Goods, *&c.* enclofed; and expoſed themſelves to preſent Death (rather than Captivity) upon the Swords of the Enemy.

Xanto, *Xantus*, the ſame with *Scamandro*.

Xantoigne. See *Saintonge*.

Xantum, *Xantonia*, *Xantung*, a Province on the North of *China*. Bounded on the North and Eaſt by the Bay of *Nanchim*, on the Weſt by *Pekim*, and on the South by *Nankim*; the Capital of it is *Cinan*. It contains ſix great, ninety two ſmall Cities; ſeven hundred ſeventy thouſand five hundred and fifty five Families; and is one of the moſt fruitful Provinces in that vaſt Kingdom.

Xaocheu, *Xaocheum*, a City in the Province of *Quanſum*, in *China*.

Xaoching, *Xaochinga*, a City in the Province of *Chekiam* in *China*, upon the River *Chey*.

Xaoun, *Xaoum*, a City in the Province of *Fokien* in *China*, upon the River *Zuyen*. The Capital over three other Cities.

Xativa, *Setebis*, *Xativa*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Valentia*: called by the *French Chativa*. Seven Miles from *Valentia* to the South, and two beyond the *Xucar* to the ſame Quarter.

Xauxa, a vaſt River in *Peru*, in *America*; called alſo *el Rio Maragnon*; it ariſeth out of the Lake *Chincacocha*; one hundred and twenty Miles from *Lima* to the North. And falls into the River of *Amazons*.

Xecien, *Xecienum*, a City in the Province of *Queſchieu* in *China*.

Xenil, *Singilis*, a River of *Spain*; which ariſeth in the Kingdom of *Granada*; and watering *Loxa*, entereth *Andaluſia*; falls into the *Quadalquiver*, beneath *Cordova*, eight Leagues to the Weſt.

Xenſi, *Xenſia*, a Province in the North of *China*. Bounded on the North by *Tartary*, the *Chinian* Wall, and the River *Croceus*; on the Eaſt by *Xanſi*, on the South by *Suchen*, and on the Weſt by the Kingdom of *Thibet*. The Capital of it is *Sigan*. It contains eight great and one hundred and ſeven ſmall Cities: nineteen Caſtles, and three hundred thirty one thouſand and fifty one Families.

Xeres de la Frontera, *Aſta Regia*, *Aſida*, *Ceſareana*, *Xera*, a City in the Kingdom of *Andaluſia*, in *Spain*, of great Circuit: planted in a fruitful Country, yet not much peopled. Near this City was the laſt Battel fought between *Roderick* (the laſt *Gothiſh* King of *Spain*) and the *Moors*, *November* 11, in the year 713; the loſs of it put the Infidels in poſſeſſion of *Spain*. Which they kept till the year 1462, when they were finally ſubdued. It ſtands upon a ſmall River, four Miles from the *Quadalquir* to the Eaſt, ſomething leſs from the Bay of *Cadiz* North, and about ſeven from the City of *Cadiz*.

Xeres de Guadiana, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Andaluſia*, upon the *Guadiana*; ſeven Miles from its Mouth North.

Xeres de Badajor, or *Los Cavalleros*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Extremadura*. It lies ſeven Miles from *Badajox* to the South, twelve from *Merida* to the South-Weſt, and twenty from *Sevil* to the North-Weſt. There is alſo a Town in *New Spain* of this Name.

Xerte, *Xerta*, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Province of *Extremadura*; which watereth *Placentia*, then falls into the River *Alagon*, which falls into the *Tajo* above *Alcantara*. This River is not expreſſed in the later Maps.

Xicli, *Motichanus*, a River of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea on the South ſide of that Iſland; near a Town of that Name, in *Valle di Noto*.

Xicoco, an Iſland of *Japan*; repreſented to contain four Kingdoms.

Xilaon, a ſmall River of *Algarve* in *Spain*; which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, at *Tavira*, a City of that Province.

Xiloca, *Bilbilis*, a River of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*; which watereth *Daroca*, and then falls into the *Xalon* againſt *Calataiud*.

Ximo, one of the three principal Iſlands of *Japan*; repreſented to contain nine Kingdoms. *Nangazachi*, *Arima* and *Bungo* are ſome of the conſiderable Cities in it.

Xincheu, *Xincheum*, a City of the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*

Xirta, *Pholoe*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, in the *Morea*

Xoa, or *Xaoa*, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia*, near the Fountains of the *Nile* towards *Zanguebar*; part of which is under the *Abiſſines*, and the reſt raviſhed from them by the *Galas*, a barbarous Neighbour Nation.

Xucar, *Sucro*, a River of *Spain*, which ſprings out of the ſame Mountain with the *Tajo*, in the Borders of *Arragon*; and running South watereth *Cuenca*, *Alarcon*; and receiving the *Gabriel*, *Algarra* and *Suls*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Valentia*; over againſt *Toia*, a ſmall Iſland.

Xutcheu, a City in the Province of *Quamſi*, in *China*.

Xuncking, a City in the Province of *Suchuen*, in *China*.

Xunte, or *Xuntien*, *Xunta*, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Y A

Yacobdal, a Royal House of Pleasure belonging to the Kings of *Sweden*, one League and a half from *Stockholm*, in the Province of *Upland*.

Yamato, a small Province in *Japan*.

Yamaxiro, *Yamacum*, a Kingdom in *Japan*, towards the Bay of *Noaco*. The Capital of which is *Meaco*, a vast City.

Yancheu, *Yancheum*, a City in the Province of *Nankim* in *China*.

Yarmouth, *Garianmonum*, a great, rich, and a very populous Sea Port Town in the County of *Norfolk*, on the Borders of *Suffolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Yare*; from which it hath its Name. This River rises in *Norfolk* near *Hingham*; and running East, watereth *Norwich*; a little above which, it takes in the *Cringle*; and at it the *Wander*; becoming navigable by these accessions, it hasteth by *Buckenham-Ferry* to *Burg*, where it takes in the *Waveny*, (another navigable River) from *Beccles*; a little above *Yarmouth*, the *Thyrn*; all which Rivers form here a convenient Harbour on the *German Ocean*. This was a *Roman* Town. *Cerdick*, the first King of the *West Saxons*, landed first in this place, about the year 507. And not finding it worth his while to settle, went to Sea again, and founded the *West Saxon* Kingdom. Between this and the *Conquerours* times, this Town was rebuilt by the *Saxons*. In *Edward the Confessor's* times, it had seventy Burgesses, about 1340. the Inhabitants walled it. *Henry* II. gave it the first Charter. After this, they had a War with the Town of *Lowestoft*: between which two, there was a quarrel which has lasted to our times. In the year 1652. there being a War with the *Hollanders* and the Merchants of *London* oppressed, them in the Herring Trade, they began to send Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees inlarged their Trade to all parts; so that it became one of the best traded Towns on the East of *England*: and the Key of this Coast. But the two following *Dutch* Wars fell heavy on them to their great loss. In the year 1684. *Charles* II. made this a Mayor Town not long before his death. It has but one Church, (though a very large one) founded by *Herbert* the first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*. *Charles* II. advanced the Honour of this place; when in the year 1673. he created *William Paston*, Viscount *Yarmouth*; and in the year 1679. Earl of *Yarmouth*: whose Son now enjoys that Title. The Corporation returns two Parliament Men. § There is another *Yarmouth*, upon the North West Coast of the *Isle of Wight*; in the Hundred of *Medine*: well built, with Free Stone: fortified with a Castle, and Works. The second Town of Note, next to *Newport*, in that Island.

Yarum, a Market Town in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, in the Hundred of *Langbarg*; upon the River *Tees*, here covered with a fair Stone Bridge.

Yarley, a Market Town in *Huntingdonshire*, in the Hundred of *Normancross*.

Yencheu, a City in the Province of *Xantung* in *China*.

Yenne, *Etanna*, a Town of *France*; upon the *Rosne*.

Yeovil, a Market Town in *Somersetshire*, in the Hundred of *Stone*, upon a River of its own name.

Yer, or *Yerre*, *Edera*, a small River of *France*; which falls into the *Seyne* in *la Brie*: Five Miles above *Paris* to the East.

Yesd, *Yesda*, a great City in the Province of *Airach*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*; one hundred and thirty Miles from *Hispahan* to the East.

Yglesias. See *Villa de Chusa*.

Ygnes, the same with *Eno*.

Yla. See *Ila*.

Yochen, a City in the Province ... *tuquam* in *China*.

Yonne, *Icauna*, *Jauna*, *Jumna* a River of *France*; which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Autun*, from the Mountains *de Morvan*; and passing by *Clamecy* in *Nivernois*, receives the *Cure*. So passeth to *Auxerre*, where it is first Navigable. Then admitting the *Serine* and the *Armancone*, it falls below *Sens* into the *Seyne*: Seventeen Leagues above *Paris*, and seven above *Melun* to the East.

York, *Eboracum*, *Eburacum*, *Brigantium*, the Capital City of *Yorkshire*; and an Archbishops See; in the North Riding. Called by the *British Caer Effroc*, by *Ninius Caer Ebranc*, by the *English York*. Seated upon the River *Ver* or *Ure*; which is since by the *Saxons* called *Ouse*, from *Ousburne*, a small River that falls into it. It is in Honour, Wealth, and Greatness the second City of *England*: and the far greatest not only in that Shire, but in all the North. Having thirty Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral; and governed by a *Lord Mayor*, like *London*. A pleasant, well built, strong, and beautiful City: and the most ancient Archbishops See in this Island. The *Ure* or *Ouse*, having with a gentle stream entered it from the North-West, divides it into two unequal parts; united by a Stone-Bridge. The West part (tho much less peopled) is incompassed with a fair Wall; the other which is greater, more populous and close built, is fortified also with strong Walls with Turrets upon them, and a muddy Dike. Herein *William* the Conqueror built a strong Castle, now ruined by time: on the North-East side of this part stands the Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Peter*; which is a stately and a venerable *Fabrick*. This City was built by the *Romans*, about the times of *Hadrian* the Emperour; and had the honour of a *Roman* Colony bestowed on it in the Reign of *Severus*, who died in his Palace here, in the year of Christ 210. In the year 306. *Flavius Valerius Constantius*, Surnamed *Clorus*, (the Virtuous Father of *Constantine the Great*) ended his life in this City. *Constantine* his Son, took upon him here the Government of his Fathers share of the Empire; who became afterwards the first Christian Emperour, the deliverer of the Church, and the Establisher and Exalter of the Cross. To the times that followed, (though she had the Honour to be an Archbishops See; and *Eborius* Bishop of this City in the year 313. subscribed to the Council of *Arles*, before *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*; yet) the Barbarous Nations in the next Century breaking in upon the *Roman* Empire; this City suffered from the *Picts* and *Saxons* all the miseries of War. So that about the year 627. when *Paulinus* was to Baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, they were forced to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose; all the ancient Churches being entirely ruined. Hereupon that Prince began the building of the present Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Oswald*. From this time forward, this Church and City began to revive and flourish again. The Archbishops had under them not only all the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland*, till 1471 (or as others, 74.) In 740. *Egbert*

Figbert, Archbiſhop of *York*, opened here a noble Library; which a contemporary Hiſtorian calls the Cabinet of all liberal Arts: from whence *Alcuinus* the Preceptor of *Charles the Great*, and Founder of the Univerſity of *Paris*, borrowed thoſe Lights which have ſince glittered there. About 867, the *Danes* had ſo weakened this City the ſecond time, that *Osbright* and *Ella*, Kings of *Northumberland*, brake eaſily through its Walls: and fought the *Danes* in the City; where both theſe valiant Princes were ſlain, and the *Danes* remained Maſters of it. It was recovered again out of the Hands of the *Danes*, by King *Athelſtane* in 928: and was a City of ſixteen hundred and twenty eight Manſions, in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror. In 1069, (the fourth year of the Conqueror's Reign) *Sweno* the *Dane*, and *Edgar Atheling* the lawful Prince of *England*, with the *Scots*, attacking this place; the *Normans* firing the Suburbs, the City took fire too: and the Enemy entring at the ſame time, Fire and Sword almoſt deſtroyed it. Thoſe few Citizens which eſcaped were made a Sacrifice to the Jealouſie of *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Egberts* Library, the Cathedral, and a great part of the City was burnt by a caſual Fire. Nor was the Cathedral rebuilt before the Reign of *Edward* I. At which time the Citizens alſo rebuilt the Walls of the City. *Richard* II. made it a County incorporate by it ſelf: Annexing a ſmall Territory to it on the Weſt ſide, in which the Archbiſhops of *York* enjoy the Rights of *Palatines*. *Richard* III. began the Repair of the Caſtle, which ended with his ſhort Reign. *Henry* VIII. erected here a Court of Chancery for the North; not much unlike the Parliaments of *France*: which laſted till the War in 1640, put a period to it. *Charles* I. retired hither in 1641: when the Tumults of *London* forced him from thence. This City ſtood ſtoutly to him, and had certainly reſtored him to his rightful Dominion and Authority, had not the *Scots* broke their Faith, and entred *England* the ſecond time in 1644: who joyning with *Manchester* and *Fairfax*, beſieged this City with three Armies. Prince *Rupert* came up and relieved it *July* 31. But the Kings Forces being defeated at *Marſtonmoor* ſoon after, *July* 16. this Loyal City was delivered up to the Parliament upon Honorable Terms: and ill kept by the proſperous Rebels. Long. 22 25. Lat. 54. 10. *Cambden*.

Yorkſhire, *Eboracenſis Comitatus*, the far greateſt County of *England*. Divided for Civil Affairs into three *Ridings*, or ſmaller Counties. Bounded on the North by the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, cut off by the River *Tees*; on the Weſt by *Lancaſhire* and *Weſtmoreland*; on the South by *Cheſhire*, *Darbyſhire*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincolnſhire*, cut off by the *Humber*: On the whole Eaſtern ſide it is beaten by the *German* Sea. In length from North to South near ſeventy Miles, in breadth eighty, in compaſs three hundred and eight; incloſing five hundred and ſixty three Pariſhes, and forty nine Market Towns; with many *Chappels of Eaſe*, as large and populous as Pariſhes. The Eaſt-riding is comprehended betwixt the River *Derwent* and the Sea; being the leaſt. The North-riding extends as far as *Weſtmorland*; and the Weſt-riding (which is the largeſt) is bounded by the two other Ridings to the North; the Counties of *Derby* and *Nottingham*, with *Cheſhire* to the South; *Lincolnſhire* to the Eaſt, and *Lancaſhire* to the Weſt. The Air is generally temperate, the Earth fruitful: Affords beſides Corn and Graſs, excellent Mines of Coal and Lead, and Quarries of Stone. Beſide the *Tees* and *Humber*, (its mentioned boundaries), and the *Dun*, which ſeparates a part of it from *Lincolnſhire*: Here is the *Swale*, *Youre*, *Nyd*, *Warfe*, *Are*, *Calder*, *Derwent*, all falling into the *Ouſe* at or below *York*; and the *Hull*, falling into the *Humber* at *Hull*. The ancient Inhabitants of it were the *Brigantes*; who were conquered by the *Romans* with great difficulty, about the year 57. in the Reign of *Nero*. About the year 547. *Ida* Conquered this County; and began the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, of which this was a part. After the Conqueſt, the firſt and only Earl of *York*, (which we find upon Record) is *Otho* of *Bavaria*, in 1190. In 1385. *Edmond* of *Langley*, (fifth Son of *Edward* III. Earl of *Cambridge*) was Created Duke of *York*. In 1401. *Edward* his Son. In 1415. *Richard* his Grandchild ſucceeded in this Duchy. In 1474. *Richard* of *Shrewsbury*, ſecond Son of *Edward* IV. had this Title. In 1495. *Henry* (ſecond Son of *Henry* VII. who was after King of *England*) had it. In 1604. *Charles* ſecond Son of King *James* I. In 1643. *James*, ſecond Son of *Charles* I. was Created Duke of *York*. So that the three laſt Dukes of *York*, have been afterwards Kings of *England*.

Youre, a River in *Yorkſhire*, falling into the *Ouſe* at *York*. *Rippon* and *Boroughbridge* ſtand upon it.

Ypren, or *Ipres*, *Ithpra*, a City in the Earldom of *Flanders*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*, by the Inſtitution of P. *Paul* IV. It is very ſtrong, and has a new Citadel. Taken by the *French*, *March* 26. in 1678, and ſtill in their Hands. This City ſtands in a fruitful Plain, upon a River of the ſame Name; ſix Leagues from *Newport* to the South, five from *Courtray* towards *Calais*, and thirteen from *Gand* or *Gaunt*.

Yſſel, *Iſala*, *Aliſo*, *Iſla*, *Foſſa Druſiana*, a River in the Low Countries, believed to be a Branch of the *Rhine*; but indeed a Cut made by *Druſus* a *Roman* Prince and General under *Auguſtus* the Emperor. It parts from the North Branch of the *Rhine* above *Arnham*; and bearing North, watereth *Doesburg*, *Zuephen*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen*; and parting the *Veleive* from *Over-Yſſel*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*. It took this Name from a ſmaller River, called *Alt-Yſſel*, the *Old Yſſel*: which ariſing near *Heyden* in *Cleve*, watereth *Schermbeck*, *Ringeberg*, *Weert*, *Yſſelburg*, *Aenbolt* (taking in the *Aa*,) *Burg*, *Dotekom*; and at *Doesburg*, falls into this Cut or Branch of the *Rhine*.

Yvica. See *Ivica*.

Yvoy, a ſmall but ſtrong Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Chiers*: four Leagues from *Montmedi* to the Weſt, twelve from *Luxemburgh*, and two from *Sedan* to the Eaſt. Taken and diſmantled by the *French* in 1552. Refortified by the *Spaniards*, and retaken by the *French*; recovered by the *Spaniards* in 1637. And I believe returned under the *French* again.

Yupi, a Kingdom in the *Aſiatick Tartary*: Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Nuche*.

Z A.

Zaara, or *Saara*, a vaſt Deſert in *Africa*; extending from Eaſt to Weſt; between *Biledulgerda* to the North, *Nigritia* to the South, *Nubia* to the Eaſt, and the *Atlantick* Ocean to the Weſt. The Seat of the ancient *Getuli* and *Garamantes*. Modern Geographers have diſcovered ſome Towns, Lakes and Ri-

vers there, which give names to the reſpective deſarts about them. *Berdoa* and *Zuenzga* are of this number. But generally Sands, Scorpions, and Monſters; Lions, Tigers, and Oſtriches, take up the Habitations of theſe Deſarts.

Mar de Zabaccbe, the ſame with *Limen* or the *Palus Mæotis*.

Zaberen Elſas, *Zabera*, *Taberna*, a City of the *Lower Alſatia*, upon the River *Sorr*; four *German* Miles from *Strasburg* to the Weſt: Called by the *French*, *Saverne*. The uſual Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Strasburg*, whilſt that City was in the Hands of the Proteſtants.

Zabeo, a City of *Tranſylvania*, upon the River *Meriſh*; ſix Miles from *Weiſſemburg* to the South, and twenty nine from *Hermſtadt* to the Weſt. Called by the Natives *Zas Zebes* alſo, and by the *Germans* *Millembach*. Some ſuppoſe it to be the *Zeugma* of the Ancients.

Zacatecas, or *los Zacatecas*, a Province in *New Spain*; betwixt *New Biſcay*, and *New Galicia*, in *South America*.

Zaconia, *Laconia*, a Province in the *Morea*.

Zacynthus. See *Zante*.

Zadaon, *Calipus*, a conſiderable River in *Portugal*, called alſo *Zadan*. It ariſeth in the Borders of *Algarve*; and running North, watereth *Alvalada*, *Garcia de Monjuno*, and *Alcaſer*; and at *Setuval*, ſix Leagues South of the *Tajo*, falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean.

Zaflan, a Lake in the *Upper Æthiopia*, with a Town of the ſame name; under the *Abyſſines* formerly: but raviſhed from them by the *Galla's* or *Gala's*, a neighbour Nation.

Zagathai, *Zagataia*, a conſiderable Country between the Kingdoms of *Thibet* to the Eaſt, *Perſia* to the South, and the *Caſpian* Sea to the Weſt; in *Tartary*, in *Aſia*. Called alſo *Usbech*.

Zagaya, one of the modern names of the Mountain *Helicon*.

Zagrabia, *Siſopa*, *Zagabria*, *Scroga*, *Vicus Italicus*. A City in *Sclavonia*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*; and the Head of a County of its own Name. A place of great ſtrength and well peopled. It is near the Borders of *Croatia*; forty five Miles from *Vibitz* to the North, fifteen from *Gradiſca* to the Weſt, and eleven from *Cilley* to the South-Eaſt; upon the North ſide of the *Drave*. This City and County has ever been in the Hands of the *Germans*, who call it *Agram*. The Biſhops of it have the care of all *Sclavonia*.

Zagrus, the Mountain dividing the ancient *Media* from *Aſſyria*, in *Aſia*: through which, ſome pretend that *Semiramis* pierced a paſſage into *Media*, which bore the name anciently of *Zagrypylæ*, or the Streights of *Zagrus*; and the Mountain itſelf, of *Semiramis*.

Zaire, *Zairus*, a vaſt and a celebrated River of *Africa*, in the *Upper Æthiopia*: which ariſeth out of a great Lake of the ſame name: and flowing Weſtward, watereth the Kingdoms of *Cofange*, *Macoco*, *Congo*, and in part that of *Loangi*. At laſt falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean by a Mouth, twenty eight Miles broad, in five degrees of Southern Latitude. This River is not navigable above eighty Miles upward from its Mouth; by reaſon of its Cataracts. It has been formerly thought, that the *Nile* derives its ſource from the Lake *Zaire*: But *Thevenot*, and *Jeremy Lobo* a *Portugueze*, who lived twelve years in this Country, have undeceived us with their better accounts.

Zalderane, a ſpacious Plain near the City *Tauris*, in *Perſia*; towards the Borders of *Armenia*: beyond the *Euphrates*: made remarkable by the Battel fought upon it, *Aug.* 26. 1514. betwixt *Iſmael* K. of *Perſia* and *Selim.* I. Emperor of the *Turks*.

Zama, an ancient City of *Africa*, which is the modern *Zamora* in the Kingdom of *Algiers*. Called in an inſcription yet extant in it, *Colonia Ælia Hadriana Auguſta Zama Regia*. *Hannibal* received a great defeat from *Scipio* at this City. *Juba* King of *Mauritania* choſe it for the Capital of his Kingdom. In the ancient Chriſtian times here, it had the honour of a Biſhops See. *Pliny* mentions an excellent Fountain near it of the ſame name.

Zambeze, a great River of *Æthiopia*, in *Africa*; which ſpringeth from a Lake of its own name (but called alſo *Sachar*), upon the Borders of the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Abyſſinia*. And after the reception of many Rivers into its bed, divides itſelf towards its Mouth into four great Branches; incloſing divers large and fruitful Iſlands: ſo falls into the *Æthiopick* Ocean, upon the Confines of *Sofala* and *Moſambick*. Some confound the Lake, *Zambeze*, with that of *Zaire*.

Zamora, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Douro*; which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Compoſtella*; ſo made by P. *Calixtus* II. in the Reign of *Alphonſus* VI. in 1119. Nine Leagues from *Miranda* to the Eaſt, and fourteen from *Valdolid* to the Weſt. See alſo *Zama*.

Zamoski, *Zamoſcium*, a City in *Red Ruſſia*; in the Kingdom of *Poland*; upon a fine Plain, near the River *Weper*: Built by a Grand Chancellour of *Poland*, of the name of *Zamoski*; fourteen *Poliſh* Miles from *Luxemburgh* to the North. It is a place of great ſtrength, and baffled an Attempt of the *Coſſacks* upon it, in 1651.

Zanaga. See *Senga*.

Zancle, an ancient City of the Iſland of *Sicily*: whoſe deſtruction by *Anaxilaus*, a King of the *Rhegenſes* in *Italy*, makes it mentioned in Hiſtory and Antiquity. *Ovid* expreſſes the whole Iſland by its name, in ſaying;

——— *Zancle quoque junCta fuiſſe*
Dicitur Italiæ.

Some ſuppoſe *Meſſina* now ſtands in the place of it.

Zanfara, a City and Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Zanguebar, *Zanguebaria*, a great Region in the *Lower Æthiopia*, in *Africa*. It has this Name from the *Arabians*, over againſt whoſe Country it lies: (ſignifying *Negroes* or *Blacks*:) upon the *Æthiopian* Ocean, on the Eaſtern Shoar of *Africa*. It extends from North to South; from five degrees of Northern, to eighteen degrees of Southern Latitude: but of ſmall breadth. The Kingdoms of *Mombaza*, *Melinda*, *Moſambick*, *Lamo*, *Quiloa*, and many others of leſs note are contained in it: full of Foreſts and Maſhes, which create a peſtilent Air, and an unfruitful Soil.

Zanhaga, a Region and Deſert upon the *Atlantick* Ocean in *Africa*. North of the Kingdom of *Tombutum*, or *Tombotu*, in *Lybia*; under the *Tropick* of *Cancer*: South of *Marocco*.

Zante, *Zacynthus*, a great Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, under the States of *Venice*. Twenty four Miles long, ſixteen broad, and ſixty in circuit. It lies twelve Miles from *Cefalonia* to the South, and the ſame from the *Morea* to the Weſt. It contains forty eight Caſtles, fifty Villages, and one City of the ſame Name with the Iſland: which is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Corfu*: has an excellent Harbor on the

Eaſt

East ſide, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle upon an high Hill, and a Garriſon of *Remin* Catholicks; but the Inhabitants are for the moſt part of the *Greek* Church. Mr. *Wheeler* ſaith, it is not above thirty Miles in circuit; but one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant places he ever ſaw. Lat 36. 30. It produces Wine, Corn, and Oyl with great abundance: *Robert Guichard* the Valiant *Norman*, Duke of *Puglia*, dyed here in his Voyage to the Holy Land. The chief Commodity is the Curran-Trade, which bears the Charge of the *Venetian* Fleet or *Armada*. The City, and indeed the whole Iſland is very populous; ſubject to Earthquakes, which forceth them to build low. The *Jews* have three Synagogues; the *Dominicans* and other Religious, three Monaſteries: the Epiſcopal See of *Cephalonia* and *Zante* is the ſame, (the two Iſlands making but one Dioceſe:) the City *Zante* may contain twenty or twenty five thouſand Inhabitants: There is only one River in the Iſland, whoſe Communication with the Sea makes it Salt; and one plentiful ſpring of ſweet water: But the great number of its *Jacynths* gives occaſion to ſome to derive its Name from them. See Mr. *Wheeler*, pag. 39.

Zanzibar, an Iſland of the *Æthiopick* Ocean, in *Africa*.

Zaquiſmael, *Suſiana*, a Province of *Aſia*.

Zara, *Jadera*, an ancient *Roman* City and Port in *Dalmatia*; called by the *Sclavonians*, *Zadar*. It is an Archbiſhops See, upon the *Adriatick*. One hundred and eighty Miles from *Venice* to the Eaſt, one hundred from *Pola*, and forty from *Sebenico*. It belonged anciently to the Kingdom of *Hungary*; and was ſold to the *Venetians*, with the little Iſlands its dependencies, in 1409, by *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, for an hundred thouſand Duckats. Beſides the ſtrength of its ſituation, (being encompaſſed with the Sea and only communicating with the Continent by a Draw-Bridge, defended by ſix Baſtions;) the *Venetians* have beſtowed much in artificial Fortifications. Long 39. 23. Lat. 44. 43.

Zarnata, a Town in the Province of *Tzaconia* in the *Morea*: upon an agreeable eminence, in a Figure almoſt Circular: rendered both by art and nature, a place of great conſideration. The *Turkiſh* Garriſon conſiſted of ſix hundred Men, when it Capitulated with General *Morofini*, in 1685. But the *Aga*, who commanded, in fear of his head paſſed over to the *Venetian* Territories.

Zarmiſogethuſa, or *Zarmis*, the Capital City of the ancient Kingdom of *Dacia*: in the Reign of *Decebalus*. *Trajan* cauſed it to be called, after his Conqueſt of *Dacia*, *Ulpia Trajana*: There is an ancient Inſcription, which writes; *Colonia Ulpia Trajana Auguſta Dacia Zarmis*: wherein both its ancient names are preſerved.

Zatmar, *Zatmarium*, a ſtrong City amongſt the Mountains in the *Upper Hungary*, upon the River *Samos*, near the Borders of *Tranſylvania*; ten *German* Miles from *Great Wa-adin* to the North, and fourteen from *Tockay* to the Eaſt. This is the Capital of a County of the ſame name; and has ever been in the Hands of the Emperor as King of *Hungary*: only in 1680. *Teckley* took it.

Zator, *Zatoria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, in *Poland*; upon the *Viſtula*, where the *Skawda* falls into it: which is the Capital of a Dukedom. Six *Poliſh* Miles from *Cracow* to the Weſt, in the Borders of *Suleſia*.

Zavolha, or *Zavolha*, a Hord of *Tartars* in the deſert *Tartary*; towards the *Obb* and the North Sea.

Zea. This Iſland, of the *Archipelago*, is Mountainous on the North and South Coaſts: on the Eaſt, it has a ſecure and large Harbour. In the midſt of it, a City of its own name, which is a Biſhops See of the *Greek* Church: the Biſhop divides his Reſidence betwixt this Iſland and *Thermia*. It produces good Wine, and trades much in Silk. Anciently adorned with four Cities, and thence called *Tetrapolis*. See *Ceа*.

Zeb, Zebum, Zebee, a Town and Region in *Bilediugerid*, in *Africa*.

Zecaro, a River of *Portugal*.

Zeelandt. See *Seelande*.

Zella, a City in the Kingdom of *Adel* in *Africa*, at the Mouth of the Red Sea: ſeated upon the Outlet of a River of the ſame Name: which affords it the convenience of a good Harbor. It ſtands over againſt *Aden*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Zeilan, *Ophir*, *Taprobana*, a great Iſland in the *Eaſt-Indies*, to the Eaſt of the Cape of *Malabar*; called alſo *Ceylan* and *Ceylam* by the *Spaniards*, by the Inhabitants *Tenariſſin*. It is of an Oval Form; ſix hundred and fifty Miles in circuit: contains nine Kingdoms. The principal of which is the Kingdom of *Candy*, ſeated in the middle of the Iſland. This place produceth Spice in great abundance, which has drawn the *Dutch* to ſettle here. They have poſſeſſed themſelves of *Columbo* and *Negombo*, which belonged before to the *Portugueſe*. There is lately publiſhed an exact Account of this Iſland in *Engliſh*, by a Perſon who lived there many years.

Zeitz, *Zitia*, a ſmall City in *Miſnia*, in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Elſter*: four *German* Miles from *Altenburg*, and five from *Leypſick*. Heretofore a Biſhops See; now removed to *Naumburg*; under the Biſhop of which Dioceſe it is.

Zela, or *Ziela*, an ancient City of *Cappadocia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*: famous in the Wars of *Cæſar*, for his ſudden Victory here over *Pharnaces* K. of *Pontus*, Son of *Mithridates the Great*. It became ſince Chriſtianity a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Amaſia*; and now ſaid to retain its name, tho not its honour, under the *Turks*. The *Veni, Vidi, Vici* of *Cæſar*, in his Letter to the Senate, underſtands the Victory here.

Zelandia, *Zelandt*, is a ſmall Province of the *United Netherlands*; heretofore an Earldom. It conſiſts of five Iſlands at the Mouth of the *Scheldt*; which are *Walcheren*, *Zud Bevelandt*, *Nort Bevelandt*, *Schowen*, and *Duvelandt*. Theſe Iſlands have been much greater than now: being in part drowned by ſeveral great Inundations; eſpecially in 1304, and 1509. They lie between *Holland* to the North, *Brabant* to the Eaſt, *Flanders* to the South, and the *German* Sea to the Weſt. The Capital of this State is *Middleburgh*. The reſt are *Fluſhing*, *Ziriczee*, *Goes*, and *Tolen*. There are about one hundred and two Villages in it.

New Zelandt, is a part of the South Continent; diſcovered by the *Hollanders*, in 1654: extending from North to South. But whether it be not an Iſland, is not yet certainly known.

Zelbecuhes, the *Greater Armenia*.

Zelia, an ancient City of *Troas* in *Myſia*, in *Aſia* the leſs: it ſtood near *Cyzicus*; upon an eminence; ſurrounded with Plains and Mountains.

Zell, *Cella*, a ſmall City in the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, upon the River *Aller*: ſix *German* Miles from *Brunſwick*, ſeven from *Hildiſheim* to the North, and five from *Newſtadt* to the Eaſt. It is a ſtrong place; and has a Noble Caſtle, which is the Seat of a Duke.

Zell Hammerſpach, *Cella*, a ſmall City in *Schwaben*, upon the River *Nagolt*; which is a free Imperial City, under the Protection of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; five Miles from *Stutgard* to the Weſt.

Nova

Nova Zembla, a Northern Region first discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1594. in their search for a passage to the *East-Indies* by *China*: separated from *Moscovy* by those Streights, they then called *Weygats Streights*. In 1596 *Aug.* 19. they Landed upon the North Coast of it; and were there detained, whilst their Vessels lay engaged in Ice, to *June* 29. 1597. under continual night from *Novemb.* 4. to the beginning of *February*: excessive cold, and in a desart quarter of the Country: where three of their Seamen were devoured by Wild Boars and Wolves. It is an inhabited Country: But whether an Island of the Frozen Sea, or joyned to the *Great Tartary* Eastward, none have discovered.

Zembrin, a Town and County of the *Upper Hungary*.

Zembza, a Lake and River in *Monomopa*, in *Africa*.

Zemonico, a Fortress in *Dalmatia*, seven Miles from *Zara*: lost to the *Turks* from the *Venetians* in 1573: but taken and dismantled by the *Venetians* in 1647. And the *Turks* in vain attempted to reestablish themselves in it in 1682.

Zenne. See *Senne*.

Zenopolis, a City of the ancient *Pamphylia*, in *Asia Minor*: which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selencia*; and mentioned in the first General Council at *Constantinople*. The Emperour *Zeno* enlarged, and gave his name to it.

Zerbi, *Zetta*, a small Island on the Coast of *Barbary*, near the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Tripoli*.

Zerynthus, a City and famous Cave in the Island of *Samothracia*, in the *Archipelago*, in the ancient times: *Lycophron* calls the latter, *Antrum Canis*. And *Ovid* expresses the whole Island by the City saying

Inde levi vento Zerynthia littora nacta, &c.

Zeugitana, a Country of the ancient *Africa*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean*, near *Numidia*: included now in the Kingdom of *Algiers*.

Zeugma, an ancient City of *Syria*: which became in Christian times a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*. *Alexander M.* built a famous Bridge over the *Euphrates* here. § Another in the ancient *Dacia*.

Zibit, *Saba*, *Zilitum*, a City in the *Happy Arabia*; the Capital of a Kingdom, and a great City: seated near the Gulph of *Arabia*; one hundred and eighty Miles from *Aden* to the West, and two hundred from the Mouth of the Gulph to the same. The *Turks* not long since took it. But the King of it has since recovered it out of their Hands. There is a River in this Kingdom of the same name. Long. 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

Zidem, *Ziden*, *Acila*, *Ocelis*, a Port Town upon the Red Sea, the neareſt to *Mecca*. It stands on the North side of the River *Eda* or *Chasbar*: twenty *German* Miles from *Mecca* to the South-West. A place of great Antiquity, and anciently had a very good Trade; being the usual Port, as *Pliny* saith, from whence the Ships went which sailed into the *East-Indies*.

Ziegenhaim, *Zigenhemum*, a small City in the *Lower Hassia*, under the *Landtgrave* of *Hess-Cassel*; seven Miles from *Cassel* to the South, four from *Frislar*, and six from *Fuld*. The Capital of a County.

Zimbao, a Town and Fortress in *Monotapia*.

Zina, *Pamphylia*, a Province of the *Lesser Asia*.

Zinara, a deserted Island in the *Archipelago*, betwixt *Amorgo* and *Levita*; with *Charuffa* to the West of it: yet showing the ruines of Habitations.

Zinganes, *Indian* Pyrates, in the Empire of the *Great Mogul*.

The Zinhagiens. See *Brebeyes*.

Zirlin, the *Turkish* Name of *Servia*.

Zirizee, a considerable Town in the Island of *Schowen*: belonging to the State of *Zeeland*, in the United *Netherlands*: Built by the *Flemings* in 1304. The *Spaniards* possessed themselves of it in 1575. But were soon expelled again.

Zirkdin or *Amansjirdin*, a City of the *Happy Arabia*: understood to be the *Acarman* or *Carman*, by some the *Omana*, of the ancients.

Zitrachan, *Albania*, a Province of *Asia*.

Zittaw, *Zitavia*, a City of *Germany* in the *Upper Lusatia*, upon the River *Neiss*: in the Borders of *Bohemia*, under the Elector of *Saxony*; four Miles above *Gorlitz* to the South. Built or Fortified by *Wenceslaus* King of *Bohemia*, in 1255.

Zis, a Chain of Mountains in the Province of *Cuze*, in the Kingdom of *Fez* in *Africa*, to the South. Rich in Mines, but inhabited by such as make little profit of them.

Znaim, or *Znoymo*, *Znoimum*, a City of *Moravia* upon the River *Teye*; in the Borders of *Austria*; seven *German* Miles from *Brune* to the South, and ten from *Vienna* to the South-West. Taken by the *Swedes* in 1645; and frequently by others, in the *German* Wars.

Zoara, *Pisidon*, a Town in *Barbary*, upon the Coast of *Tripoli*; with a convenient Port. Taken in 1552. by the Knights of *Malta* by surprize.

Zocozoph, the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Zocotora, or *Socotora*, and *Socotary*, *Dioscorias*, *Dioscoridis Insula*, *Ogyris*, a Town and Island upon the Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*. Mountainous, hot, dry, and barren: its principal product is Dates, Aloes, and Frankincense. The People appear to be originally *Arabians*, by their Customs, Habits, and Language. The only City in it is of the same name with the Island.

Zoest, the same with *Soest*.

Zofala, the same with *Sofala*.

Zofingen, a great Town or City in *Argow* in *Switzerland*, under the Canton of *Bearn*: subject anciently to the Counts of *Spitzbergh*, who had a Cittadel near it; their Arms being still born by this City. But in 1285. it accepted of the protection of the Emperor *Rodolph* I. and in 1295. was by Siege reduced entirely under the obedience of *Albert* his Son. In 1396. a Fire totally consumed it. Again being rebuilt, it obtained divers privileges of the Princes of the House of *Austria*. In 1412. it fell together with all the Country of *Argow*, as now, under the Canton of *Bearn*. And 1528. embraced the Reformation.

Zolnoch, *Zolnochium*, a City of the *Upper Hungary*; which is the Capital of a County of the same Name; upon the *Tibiscus*. Forty *German* Miles from *Waradin* to the West, and sixty from *Buda* to the East. Taken by the *Turks* in 1552. and retaken by the Imperialists in *October* 1685.

Zozandza, the place in the Mountain *Taurus*, upon the Confines of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, in *Asia*: at which the Ancients supposed the River *Tigris* to bury it self under ground for some Leagues, and afterwards to rise again. But we have no such Modern account of the course of that River.

Zozitch, *Tzurulum*, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See; between *Constantinople* and *Hadrianople*.

Zoser, an ancient City and Promontory of *Attica* in *Greece*: betwixt the *Piræus* of *Athens*, and the Island *Zea*. Much addicted to the VVorship

of

of the Goddeſſes *Latona* and *Diana* in *Pagan* times.

Zubal, *Zubu*, or *Zebu*, one of the *Philippine* Iſlands: to which the *Spaniards* gave the name of *los Pintados*: becauſe the Natives had, at the time of the diſcovery of it, their Faces painted with divers colours.

Zuenziga, a ſmall Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Zaara*: on the Eaſt of the Kingdom of *Zanhaga*, and South of that of *Morocco*: with a City, and Deſert, of its name.

Zues, the ſame with *Sues*.

Zug, *Tougium*, *Tugium*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*; it conſiſts all of *Roman Catholicks*, and is very ſmall. Bounded on the North by *Zurich*, on the Eaſt and South by *Schwitz*, and on the Weſt by *Lucerne*. The City ſtands one Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the Eaſt, and eighteen from *Zurich* to the South. A free Imperial City till the year 1352. when it entred the League with the other Cantons.

Zurich, *Tigurum*, the Capital City of a Canton of the ſame Name in *Switzerland*; very great and populous. Divided into two parts by the River *Limat*, when it leaves the Lake of *Zurich*. It ſtands between *Schafhouſe* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, twenty five Miles from each; eleven from the *Rhine*, and forty five from *Soleurre*. Made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick* II. in 1218. and Leagued with the Cantons 1351. So Ancient, as to be mentioned by *Cæſar* in his Commentaries, who ſubjected it to the *Romans*. In the year of Chriſt 300. it was burnt by the *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the year 883. *Charles the Groſs* Walled it. It embraced the Reformation in 1521. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 46. 58. §. The Canton of *Zurich* is the firſt of the thirteen in order. Bounded by *Bearne* and *Lucerne* to the Weſt, *Schafhouſe* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* on the South, and *Appenzel* to the Eaſt; it conſiſts of none but Proteſtants.

Zuricher Zee, *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich*; twenty five Miles long from Eaſt to Weſt, and five broad.

Zutphen, *Zutphania*, a City of *Guelderland*; belonging to the United Provinces, upon the *Yſſel*, where it takes in the *Berkel*; one *German* Mile from *Deventer* to the South, and from *Doesburg* to the North. A place of great ſtrength. Taken by the *French* in 1672, diſmantled and deſerted by them two years after. The *Dutch* took it from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1586. when Sir *Philip Sadney* was ſlain.

De Zuyder Zee, a great Bay between *Friſeland* to the Eaſt, *Guelderland* to the South, and *Holland* to the Weſt. There goes a Creek from it up to *Amſterdam*.

Zweybrucken, *Bipontium*, a City of *Germany*; called by the *French Deuxponts*, and by the *Germans Zweybucken*. It ſtands upon the River *Schwolbe* in *Walgow*; in the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; ten *German* Miles from *Worms* to the Weſt, and a little more from *Straſburg* to the North; and is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom in *Alſatia*, upon which the King of *Sweden* has ſome pretenſions. It ſuffered very much in the laſt *German* and *French* War.

Zwickaw, *Cygnea*, *Zuikavia*, a ſmall City in *Miſnia* in the *Upper Saxony*, upon the River *Muldaw*: four *German* Miles from *Altenburg*, and ten from *Leypſick*. In the Province of *Voigtlands*, at the foot of the *Vandalick* Mountains; near the ſource of the *Mayne*. It belongs to the Elector of *Saxony*; and in the VVars of *Charles the Great*, had divers Encampments about it to its great damage. It was a Free Imperial City, till ſurpriſed by *Frederick* Marqueſs of *Miſnia*, in 1308.

Zwol, *Zwolla*, a City of *Over-yſſel*, upon the River *Aa*, not far from the *Yſſel*: which was a Free Imperial City and an Hanſe Town, but now exempt. Eight Miles from the Mouth of the *Yſſel* to the South, and eighteen from *Deventer* to the North. A ſtrong place, till the *French* took it in 1672: and diſmantled it in 1674.

Zygeth. V. *Sigeth.*

FINIS.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of many of the moſt conſiderable Places. In which the firſt Meridian is Paris. *Publiſhed by* Philip de la Hire, *Regius Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at* Paris, *in a Book Stiled* Tabularum Aſtronomicarum Pars prima. *Printed at* Paris *in* 1687.

	Long. H.	M.	S.		Lat. D.	M.	
Abbeville	0	2	12	W	50	5	½
Agra	5	24	00	E	28	30	
Albiga	0	3	12	W	43	44	
Alenſon	0	9	30	W	48	29	
Aleppo	2	46	00	E	36	15	
Alexandria	2	9	00	E	30	58	
Amiens	0	0	12	W	49	53	46
Amſterdam	0	10	10	E	52	21	½
Ancona	0	47	40	E	43	54	
Angers	0	12	15	W	47	27	
Antibe	0	19	11	E	43	34	12
Antwerp	0	08	30	E	51	10	0
Aix Prov.	0	12	25	E	43	31	
Arles	0	8	20	E	43	34	
Auxerre	0	4	20	E	47	35	
Athens	1	33	0	E	37	40	
Arras	0	1	40	E	50	18	25
Avignon	0	9	5	E	43	51	0
Ausburg	0	35	30	E	48	24	0
Autun	0	7	40	W	46	48	0
Bajeux	0	12	10	E	49	16	½
Barcelone	0	4	00	W	41	26	
Baſil	0	22	40	E	47	40	
Batavia	6	34	27	E	6	15	A
Bayonne	0	15	15	W	43	29	35
Beauvais	0	1	12	W	49	24	0
Bengala	6	12	0	E	21	50	0
Bergamo	0	30	35	E	45	43	0
Beſanzon	0	16	40	E	47	18	
Bourges	0	0	14	E	47	4	38
Blois	0	4	45	W	47	35	0
Bologne	0	3	0	W	50	44	0
Bononia	0	38	0	E	44	30	20
Brandenburg	0	46	0	E	52	16	0
Brunſwick	0	37	0	E	52	15	0
Breſt	0	27	36	W	48	22	50
Bruxelles	0	8	30	E	50	48	0
Buda	1	11	30	E	47	46	0
Burdeaux	0	11	30	W	44	50	20
Challon	0	11	00	E	46	45	0
Caen	0	11	00	W	49	10	35
Caors	0	54	45	W	44	30	00
Calais	0	2	10	W	50	56	50
Camboia	6	51	00	E	11	20	00
Cambray	0	4	12	E	50	11	30
Chambery	0	16	15	E	45	39	15
Candia	1	46	0	E	34	40	00
Cape of Good Hope	1	10	0	E	34	15	00
Cape Verde	1	18	0	W	14	43	00
Chartres	0	3	15	W	48	30	00
Cherbury	0	16	0	W	49	38	10
Chaloons	0	9	40	E	48	56	00
Cayonna	3	35	00	W	4	56	20
Cayro Egypt	2	12	00	E	29	50	00
Clermont	0	3	00	E	45	51	15
Cologne	0	20	00	E	50	50	00
Compoſtella	0	48	00	W	42	58	00
Conſtance in Normandy	0	15	45	W	49	6	30
Conſtantinople	2	58	0	E	41	6	00
Copenhagen	0	41	41	E	55	40	35
Cracow	1	12	0	E	50	10	00
Cuſco	5	4	0	W	12	25	A.
Dantzick	1	7	0	E	54	22	20
Diep	0	4	45	W	49	56	40
Dijon	0	11	20	E	47	20	00
Dublin	0	38	00	W	53	11	00
Dunkerk	0	0	3	E	51	1	30
Eureux	0	4	50	W	49	0	00
Edenburgh	0	20	20	W	55	47	00
Fez	0	33	00	W	33	10	00
Ferrara	0	39	3	E	44	54	15
La Fleche	0	9	52	W	47	41	40
Florence	0	38	30	E	43	41	00
Francfort	0	24	40	E	50	4	00
Gadalupe	4	15	15	W	16	20	
Gades	0	38	50	W	36	16	
Gand	0	6	0	E	51	1	
Geneva	0	17	20	E	46	22	
Genoua	0	30	00	E	44	27	
Goa	4	46	00	E	15	30	
Goeſa	0	6	48	E	51	30	½
Grenoble	0	15	0	E	45	16	
Hamburgh	0	33	00	E	53	41	
Haver de Grace	0	8	40	W	49	36	00
Heidelburgh	0	27	00	E	49	20	
Inſula Ferro	1	22	00	W	28	05	0

Kebec

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.				H.	M.	S.		Lat.		
Kebec	4	49	00	W	47	00	0	Parma	0	33	50	E	44	44	50
Laon	0	5	20	E	49	31	40	Paris, Obſ.	0	0	0	*	48	50	
Limoges	0	4	45	W	45	45	00	Padua	0	36	4	E	45	31	
Leige	0	15	00	E	50	40	00	Pekin	7	42	32	E	40	0	0
Leiſieux	0	8	30	W	49	8	0	Poictiers	0	7	25	W	46	34	30
Lima	5	33	0	W	12	20	A.	Prague	0	49	30	E	50	4	30
Lingones	0	13	0	E	47	45		Raguza	1	5	12	E	42	33	00
Liſbone	0	52	0	W	38	40		Ratisbonne	0	40	8	E	48	59	
Lypſick	0	44	0	E	51	19	15	Rennes	0	17	0	W	48	3	0
London	0	8	½	W	51	32	0	Reims	0	7	12	E	49	12	30
Lyons	0	11	⅓	E	45	45	20	Rhodes	2	2	40	E	36	22	0
Macao	7	35	0	E	22	13	00	Rome	0	42	0	E	41	51	0
Maeſtricht	0	14	10	E	50	50		Roterdam	0	8	40	E	51	55	
Malaga	6	31	20	E	2	42	6	Roan	0	4	56	W	49	27	30
Le Mans	0	8	50	W	50	3	30	Rochelle	0	14	25	W	46	10	15
Mantua	0	35	0	E	45	11		Rodez	0	0	45	W	44	10	0
Martinica	4	14	45	W	14	44		St. Maloes	0	18	00	W	48	38	20
Marſeilles	0	12	30	E	43	19	45	Saumur	0	10	5	W	47	14	15
Madrid	0	22	0	W	40	10		Sedan	0	11	20	E	49	46	0
Milan	0	29	15	E	46	20		Sens	0	3	40	E	48	4	0
Meaux	0	2	15	E	48	56	½	Cape Settee	0	5	30	E	43	23	30
Malta	0	51	0	E	35	40		Siam	6	34	15	E	14	10	0
Meſſina	0	55	45	E	38	21		Siracuſa	0	52	20	E	37	4	0
Metz	0	17	0	E	49	14		Spahan	4	14	0	E	36	14	0
Mexico	7	10	0	W	20	10		Stockholm	1	5	0	E	59	30	0
Moulins	0	4	15	E	46	26	⅓	Strasburgh	0	23	0	E	48	32	
Munich	0	38	10	E	48	58		Turin	0	23	40	E	44	0	0
Moſcow	2	38	0	E	55	18		Toledo	0	28	0	W	39	46	
Mompellier	0	6	10	E	43	36	40	Toulon	0	14	22	E	43	6	⅔
Modena	0	36	26	E	44	38	50	Toloſa	0	6	40	W	43	30	
Namur	0	11	50	E	50	25	0	Troyes	0	7	10	E	48	8	
Nancy	0	18	20	E	48	39		Tubingen	0	28	0	E	48	34	
Nantes	0	15	30	W	47	13	0	Tours	0	6	40	W	47	23	
Narbonne	0	0	0	*	43	15	30	Valence	0	11	25	W	44	53	
Naples	0	54	0	E	41	5	00	Vennes	0	19	35	W	47	36	
Nevers	0	3	0	E	46	54	0	Venice	0	40	40	E	45	33	
Nurenburgh	0	40	10	E	49	29	½	Vienne	0	11	30	E	45	28	½
Olinda, Braſil	2	28	0	W	7	48	A.	Vienna Auſt.	1	0	0	E	48	22	
Orleans	0	1	45	W	47	53	56	Utrecht	0	11	20	E	52	05	
Ormus	2	58	0	E	27	30		Uraniburg	0	42	10	E	55	54	5
Oxford	0	13	40	W	51	46		Urbine	0	43	34	E	43	53	0
Pau	0	10	0	W	43	10		Warſaw	1	17	00	E	52	14	

44 50
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AN

AN ADVERTISEMENT Concerning the INDEX.

FOR *the ſhortning this* Index *as much as was poſſible, I have intirely,* 1. *Omitted all thoſe Latin Names which are formed from the Vulgar, and differ from them in little or nothing but their Termination.* 2. *The greateſt part of the ancient Latin Names which are now in common uſe.* 3. *Moſt of thoſe Latin Names which have the four firſt Letters of the Vulgar Names. In all which caſes the Reader ſhall find the Word he ſeeks in the body of the Book in its proper place.*

After almoſt every Name there is a Letter placed, which ſhews the Reader what it is: as,

C. City.	M. Mountain.
F. Fort or Caſtle.	O. Town.
I. Iſland.	P. Province, and Port.
K. Kingdom.	R. River.
L. Lake.	T. Territory.

Where any of theſe Letters are doubled there are ſeveral Places of the ſame Name.

The Latin Names are in the Roman Letter, *and the Vulgar in the* Italian; *and thoſe that are in the* Engliſh Letter, *belong to* England, Scotland, *or* Ireland.

AN

AN

INDEX

OF THE

Ancient and *Latin* Names

Mention'd in this

DICTIONARY.

AAda, *Le Aade*. r.
Aara, *Aar*. r.
Aballaba, Appleby. o.
Abantis, *Negropont*. c.
Abarinus, *Navarino*. c.
Abassinia, *Æthiopia*. k.
Abbatis Villa, *Abbeville*. c.
Abbatiscella, *Appenzel*. t.
Abravanus, *Rian*. l.
Abria, Loquabre. r.
Abella, *Avella*. c.
Abellinum, *Avellino*. c.
Abrincæ, *Auranches*. c.
Abula, *Avila*. c. Vilches. o.
Abus, The Humber. r.
Abusina, *Abensperg*.
Abydus, *Abutich*, c.
Abydus, *Aidos*. f.
Abyla, *Almina*. m.
Acæorum Pontus, *Porto Bon*. p.
Acci, *Guadix*. r.
Accipitrum Insulæ, *Azores*. c.
Acedum, *Ceneda*. c.
Acesta, *Barbaria*. o.
Achada, Achonrey. c.
Achaia, *Livadia*. p.
Achates, *Drillo*. r.
Achelous, *Geromelea*. r.
Acheron, *Campagnano*, *Verlichi*. r.
Acheron, *Fana*, *Savuto*, r.
Acheronia, *Acerenza*. c.
Acherusia, *Jalina*. l.
Achridus, *Giustandil*. c.
Acila, *Zidem*. c.
Acis, *Fredo*. r.
Acichus, *Brigi*, Carabis. r.
Acmona, *Severino*. c.
Acon, *Acre*. c.
Acragas, *Draco*.
Acris, *Giustandil*. c.
Acrocerauniun, *Capo della Lenguetta*. r.
Actania, *Heilichlandt*. i.
Actium, *Figalo*, a Cape.
Acula, *Aquapendente*. c.
Acuminium, *Petrowaradin*. c.
Acusio, *Grenoble*, c.
—— *Colonia*, *Ancone*. c.
Adana, *Aden*. r.
Addua, *Adde*. r.
Adjacium, *Ajazzo*. c.
Adramyttium, *Andramati*, aliàs *Endromit*, aliàs *Landramiti*.
Adrana, *Eder*. r.
—— *Roer*. r.
Adria, *Atri*. c.
Adrumentum, *Mahometa*. c.
Adrianopolis, *Adrianopoli*. c.
Adriaticum Mare, *The Gulph of Venice*.
Aduaaca, *Tongres*. c.
Adula, S. *Gothards*, or *Gotherdsberg*. m.
Æbusus, *Ivica*, i.
Ædui, *Autunois*. r.
Ægates, *Gotham*.
Ægathos, *Favagnana*. i.
Ægæum Mare, *The Archipelago*.
Ægesta, *Barbra*.
Ægirclus, *Egers*, *Gers*. r.
Ægritia, *Egrez*. r.
Æglesburgus, *Alesbury*. o.
Ælana, *Eltor*. c.
Æmilia, *Romagnia*. p.
Æmoda, *Romagnia*. p.
Æmilia, Schetland.
Æmonia, *Laubach*. c.
Ænaria, *Ischia*. i.
Ænos, *Eno*. c.
Ænus, *Inn*. r.
Ænona, *Nona*. c.
Æria, *Vaison*. c.
Æria, Ærea, Air, Ayr. c.
Æsaris, *Serchio*. r.
Æsernia, *Jernia*.
Æsia, *Osse*. r.
Æsis, *Esino*. r.
Æssium, *Essisi*. c.
Ætna, *Etna*. m.
Agatha, Agathopolis, *Maguelone*. c.
——S. *Agati de Goti*. c.
Agendicum, *Sens*. c.
Aginum, *Agen*. c. *Agenois*. c.
Agneda, Edenburg. c.
Agras, *Draco*. r.
Agrigentum, *Gergenti*. c.
Agrippina Colonia, *Cologne*. c.
Aila, *Eltor*. c.
Ala Flaviana, *Vienna*. c.
Ala Narsica, *Aichstadt*. c.
Alata Castra, Edenburgh.
Alaunius, Avon. r.
Alavinus, *Avon*. r.
Alavanda, *Eblata*. c.
Alba, *Tardera*. r.
Alba, *Aube*. r. c.
Alba, *Ælvas*. c.
Alba Græca, *Belgrade*, *Griecks weissenburgh*. c.
Alba Julia, *weissemburg*. c.
Alba Longa, *Albano Palazzulo*.
Alba Maritima, *Zarra*. r.
——Marsorum, *Albi*. c.
Alba Regalis, *Stoel-weissenburg*. c.
Alba Pompeia, *Alba*. c.
Albania, Albany, Scotland. k.
Albintiminium, *Vintimiglia*. c.
Albis, *Elb*. r.
Albula, *Tiber*. r.
Alcimænis, *Ulm*. c.
Aldenardum, *Oudenarde*. o.
Alecta, *Alet*. c.
Alectum, *Dundee*. o.
Alesia, *Alais*. c.

Aletium,

Aletium, *Lecce.* c.
Alex, *Aleſſio.* r.
Alexandria, *Aleſſandria.* c.
Alexandria, *Scandirone.* c.
Alexandria of Ægypt. c.
Aliacmon, *Peleas.* r.
Alione, Lancaſter. o.
Aliſo, *Weſel.* c.
Aliſus, *Parthen.* c.
Alonæ, *Alicant.* c.
Alpinus, *Alpon Vecchio.* r.
Allobroges, *Dauphiné, Savoy,* c.
Aliſuntia, *Als, Alſitz.* r.
Alpheus, *Orfea.* r.
Alpheus, *Darvon.* r.
Alura, *Olt.* r.
Alvernia, *Auvergne.* p.
Amaga vel Amagria, *Ammah, Drakker.* l.
Amaſia, *Marpurg.* c.
Amaſia, *Emden.* c.
Amaſius, *Ems.* r.
Amacum, *Macao.* c.
Amaſtrus, *Famaſtro.* c.
Amanus, *Judicel.* o. r.
Amalphis, *Malphi.* c.
Ambacia, *Amboiſe.* c.
Ambari, *Nivernois.* p.
Ambavarii, *Brabant.* p.
Ambianum, *Amiens.* c.
Amæa, *Porta Legre.* c.
Ameſtrata, *Miſtretta.* o.
Ameſtris, *Semaſtro.* c.
Amida, Amidæa, *Caramit, Hemid.* c.
Amilhanum, *Miland.* c.
Amphipolis, *Emboli.* c.
Ampſaga, *Collo.* r.
Amicli, *Scala Marmorea.* c.
Amizon, *Mezo.* c.
Anas, *Guadiana.* r.
Anaſius, *La Piave.* r.
Anatolia, *Aſia the Leſs.*
Anaxabum, *Lanciano.*
Anazarbus, *Ac-Saraï Ain-Zarba.* c.
Anchialus, *Achtolo.* r.
Ancira, *Engary.* c.
Andanius, *Tiſindon,* r.
Anderitum, *Mande.* c.
Andegavum, *Angers.* c.
Ander, *Indre.* r.
Andomatunum, *Langres.* c.
Anemo, *Lamone.* r.
Anemurium, *Stalemura.* c.
Angeracum, S. *Jean de Angoli.* o.
Angianum.
——— Anglia. *Enghien.* c.
Anglia, *England.* k.
Anicium, *Le Puy.* c.
Anio, *Teverone,* r.
Aniſus, *Ens* c.
Annobi, *Baar.*
Anſa, *Offona.* c.
Antaradus, *Tortoſa.* c.
Antiochia Mæandri, *Tachiali.* c.
Antiſſiodorum, *Auxerre.* c.
Anti-Taurus, *Roham-Thaura.* m.
Antordus, *Tortoſa.* c.
Antona Auſtralis, Southampton. o
——— Borealis, *Northampton.* o.
Antonia, *Utrecht.* p.
Anxur, *Terracina.* c.
Aous, Æas, *Polina.* r.
Apamiæa, *Haman, Hems.* c.
Apamia, *Pamiers.* c.
Apeneſtæ, *Vitſte.* c.
Aphanæ, *Quexim.* l.
Aphas, Apheas, *Inacho.* r.
Apidanus, *Pidanomo.* r.
Apidanus, *Epidano.* r.
Aprutium, *Tiramo.* c.
Aprutium, *Abruzzo.* p.
Apſarus, *Arcani.* r.
Apta Julia, *Apt.* c.
Apua, *Pontremoli.* c.
Apulia, *La Puglia.* p.
Apulia Daunia, *La Puglia Piana.* p.
Aquæ, *Baden.* c.
Aquæ Auguſtæ, *Acqs, Dax.* c.
Apulia Peucetia, *Terra di Bari.* p.
Aquæ Calidæ, *Aigues Caldes.* c.
Aquæ Fervidæ, *Fervaques.* c.
Aquæ Helvetiorum, *Ober-Baden.* c.
Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix.* c.
Aquæ Statellæ, *Aqui.* c.
Aquinum, *Buda,* c.
Aquiſgranum, *Aix la Chapelle, Aquigrane.* c.
Arapotes, *Bubiera.* l.
Arar, *Saone.* r.
Arauris, *l'Erault.* r.
Araufio, *Orange.* c.
Arca, *Hereck.* c.
Arcennum, *Bracciano.* c.
Araxis, *Achlar.* r.
——— *Colaſtæ.* c.
Aretas, *Lipada.* r.
Arethum, *Arezzo.* c.
Aremorica, *Bretagne.* p.
Arenacum, *Arnheim.* c.
Areva, *Ereſma.* r.
Argenes, *Orne.* r.
Argentanum, S. *Marco, Argentina.* c.
Argentoratum, *Strasburg.* c.
Argiruntum, *Peſchia.* c.
Argyrurum, *Novigrad.* c.
Aria, *Herat.* p.
Aria, *Aire.* c.
Aricenium, Hereford. c.
Arietis frons, *Famar.* cape.
Ariminum, *Rimini.* c.
Ariminus, *Marrechia,* r.
Arinianum, *Rinano.* o.
Ariona, *Ombla.* r.
Armenia, *Aladuli, Turcomania.* p.
Armoda, Schetland. l.
Armorica, *Bretagne.* p.
Armuzia, *Ormus.* c.
Arnapa, *Hernando.* r.
Arrabo, *Raab.*
Arola, *Aar, Aare.* r.
Aromata, *Guardafu.* c.
Arſacia, *Caubin.* c.
Arſicua, *Brescia.*
Arſinarium, *Buccauda, cape Verde.*
Arſinoe, *Sancta.*
Artaxata, *Teflis.* c.
Artemitarum, *Santa Maria de finis terræ.* cap.
Artemitinum, *Baſil.* c.
Artemita, *Vian.* f.
Artigi, *Albania.* c.
Arvernæ, *Clermont.* c.
Arvii, *Bialogrod.* c.
Arula, *Loir, Loyr.* r.
Arunci, *Ronches.* c.
Arunda, *Ronda.* c.
Arvonia, *Carcarbarn.* c.
Arimaydus, *Seguino.* r.
Aſaphopolis, Aſaph. c.
Aſcalingium, *Hildeſheim.* c.
Aſcalon, *Scalona.* c.
Aſciburgus, *Gollenberg.* m.
Aſcrivium, *Cattaro.* c.
Aſculum, *Aſcoli.* c.
Aſta, *Aſti.* c.
Aſtacus, *Gibiſe.* c.
Aſtelphus *Engur.* r.
Aſtigi, Aſtygi, *Ecija.* c.
Aſindum, *Medina, Sidonia.* o.
Aſſinnarius, *Falconaria.* r.
Ataxa, *L'Aude.* r.
Aternum, Aternus, *Peſcara.* r. & c.
Ateſte, *Eſte.* o.
Athanaſia, *Lerida.* c.
Athenæ, *Athens, Sentines.* c.
Athenienſis Legio, *Thienen.* o.
Athenopolis, *Antibe.* c.
Atheſis, *Etſch.* r.
Atheſis, *Tees.* r.
Athiras, *Glycynero.* r.
Athlſo, *Toſa.* r.
Athos, *Agion-Oros.* c.
Athyras, *Glycynero.* r.
Atlantia, *Colojero.* l.
Atlas, *Eriſ, Aiducal.* m.
Atrax, *Voidanar.* c.
Atrebatum, *Arras.* c.
Atriane, *Tartaro.* r.
Atropatia, *Servan.* p.
Attalia, *Satalia.* c.
Atuacutum, *Tongres.* o.
Atura, *Eure.* r.
Aturum, *Aire.* c.
Aturus, *Adour, Dour.* r.
Avalonia, *Glaſtenbury.* o.
Audomarum, S. *Omers.*
Avens, *Carreſ.* r.
Aventicum, *Wiſſiburg.* c.
Auſidus, *Offanto.* r.
Augæ, *Eu.* o.
Augæa, *Auge.* c.
Auguſta Acilia, *Straubingen.* c.
——— Brucarum, *Braga.* c.
——— Emerita, *Merida.* c.
——— Firma, *Ecija.* c.
——— Prætoria, *Auſte.* c.
——— Rauracorum, *Auſt.* c.
——— Romanduor, *Luxemberg.* c.
——— Taurinorum, *Turin.* c.
——— Tiberii, *Ratiſpon.* c.
——— Trevirorum, *Trier.* c.
——— Tricaſtinorum, S. *Paul.* c.
——— Trinobantum, London. c.
——— Vagienorum, *Saluces.* c.
——— Veromanduorum, *Vermand.* S. *Quintin.* c.
——— Vindelicorum, *Ausburg.* c.
Auguſtobona, *Troyes.* c.
Auguſtodunum, *Autun.* c.
Auguſtomagus, *Senlis.* c.
Auguſtoritum, *Poitiers, Limoges.* c.
Avia, *Forcone.* o.
Aviarium, *Pluviers.* c.
Avinus, Avin, r.
Aulerci Cenomani, *Le Maine.* p.
——— Diablintes, *Le Perche.* p.
——— Eburovices, *d' Evreux.* p.
Auna, Emeiop. c.
Aurea Chersoneſus, *Malaca.* c.
Aureapolis, *Ingolſtadt.* c.
Aureatum, *Aichſtadt.* c.
Aurelia, *Lintz.* c.
Aurelia, *Orleans.* c.
Aurelia Allobrogum, *Geneva.* c.

Auria, *Orenſe.* c.
Aurigi, *Aurinx.* c.
Arigi, S. *Jean.* c.
Auſer, *Sarchio.* r.
Auſtrafia, *Loraine, Weſtrick.* p.
Auſtria, *Racuſka.* p.
Autricum, *Chartres.* c.
Autura, *Eure.* r.
Auximum, *Oſimo.* c.
Axiace, *Oczakow.* c.
Axona, *Aiſne.* r.
Azania, *Adel.* k.

B A

Babylon, *Bagdat.* c.
Babylon, *Cairo.* c.
Bacenis Sylva, *Weſterwaldt, Hartzwaldt.* c.
Bactria, *Oraſan.* p.
Baduhennæ Lucus, *Seven-walde, Coeworden.* c. Bacueen. f.
Bætis, *Guadalquivir.* r.
Bacuntius, *Roſevetha.* r.
Bætius, *Eda.* r.
Bætulo, *Bedelona, Biſts.*
Bagrada, *Tiſindon.* r.
Bajocr, *Bajeux* c.
Baiocenſis, Tractus, *Biſſin.*
Baleares, *Mayorca.* c.
Balticus Sinus, *the Baltick Sea,* Germ. *De Belt.*
Barcino, *Barelona.* c.
Baſiana, *Poſtega.* c.
Baſilia, *Norway.* k.
Baſſi, *Baza.* c.
Batava, *Paſſaw.* c.
Batavi, *Holland.* p.
Batavodurum, *Dewſteda.* o.
Bathis, *Javi.* r.
Bathonia, Bath. c.
Bavacum Picardiæ, *Beauvais in Picardy.* c.
—— Wallonenſe, *Beauvais in Hainault.* o.
Baujovicum, *Beaujeu.* o.
Bebba, *Dunſtaburg.* c.
Bedeſis, *Montone.* r.
Belgæ, Wells. c. Somerſetſhire.
Belgium, *the Low Countries.*
Bellojovium, *Beaujeu.* o.
Bellomaricus, Beaumaris. p.
Bellomontium, *Beaumont.* o.
Bellofirum, Oxford. o.
Bellovacum, *Beauvais.* o.
Belſia, *Beauſe.* p.
Benacus, *Lago di Garda, Gardſee.* l.
Bengebres, *Gherzuan.* m.
Berenice, *Bernith.* c.
Bermius, *Meſſo.* m.
Bernia, Ireland.
Beroa, *Berthœa, Aleppo.* c.
Beſidia, *Biſignano.* c.
Biandina, *Rampano.* o.
Bibracte, *Autun.* c.
Bicurgium, *Erfurdt.* c.
Bigerra, *Villena.* c.
Bigerrones, *La Bigorre.* p.
Bilbilis, *Xiloca.* c.
Biponrium, *Deux-ponts,* Zweibrucken. c.
Biſontio, *Beſanzon.* c.
Biſtricia, *Beſtercze, Noſenſtadt.* c.
Bithynia, *Biſcangial, Chintait.* c.
Biturix, Biturigæ, *Bourges.* c.
Bleſæ, *Blois.* o.
Beliterræ, *Beſiers.* c.
Boactus, *Frigido.* r.
Bocanum, *Marocco.*
Bochanium, *Bouchain.* o.
Bodeni, *Podolia.* p.
Boderia, *ſee Bodotria.*
Bodincomagus, *Caſalt.* c.
Bodobriga, *Bopart.* o.
Bedortia, Edenburg-Firth.
Boetia, *Stramulipa.* p.
Bogadium, *Friſtar.* c.
Bolatum, *Bayonne.* c.
Bojodurum, *Paſſaw.* c.
Bonium, Bangor. o.
Boſphorus, *Ochſinfurt.* c.
Boſtra, *Buſſith.* c.
Bormetomagus, *Worms.* c.
Boryſthenes, *Nieper.* r.
Bovianum, *Boiano.* c.
Bounſonis, *Boens.* o.
Bracara, Braccara, *Braga.* c.
Bracenum, *Bracciano.* c.
Brancſia, *Oldenburg.* c.
Branonium, Worceſter. c.
Braſſovia, *Croaſtadt.* c.
Bravum, *Burgos.* c.
Bremium, Berwick. c.
Brennoburgum, *Brandenburg.* c.
Brannopolis, *Hildeſheim.* c.
Brigantes, Yorkſhire.
Brigantia, *Braganza* c.
Brigantum, *Compoſtella.* c.
Briocum, S. *Brieu.* c.
Britannia, *Britain,* England. k.
Britannia minor, *Bretagne.* p.
Britannodunum, Dunbritoun. o.
Brivas, *Brive, Bivonde.* c.
Brivates, *Breſt.* o.
Brixia, *Breſcia.* c.
Brunduſium, *Brindiſi.* c.
Brundufia, *Porentru.* c.
Bruttii, *Calabria.* p.
Bryganium, *Bracciano.* c.
Buca, *Termini* c.
Budoris, *Durlach.* c.
Burgundiæ Comitatus, *Franche-Comté.* p.
Bullonium, *Bouillon.* o.
Bufiris, *Afakal.* c.
Butreæ, *Beſiers.* c.
Bythinia, *Chintait, Biſcangial.* p.
Byzantium, *Conſtantinople.* c.
Byzia, *Vizt.* c.

C A

Cabalicus Ager, *Chablais.* p.
Cabellio, *Cavallon.* c.
Cabillonium, *Chalon.* c.
Cacelina, *Chaledon.* c.
Cacorum, *Villach.* c.
Cadavus, *Cavado,* r.
Cadomus, *Caen.* c.
Cadurcenſis Tractus, *Quercy.* p.
Cadurcum, *Cahors.* c.
Cællo-Briga, *Braganza.* c.
Cænus, *L' Arc.* r.
Cæretanorum Emp. S. *Severa.* c.
Cæretanus, *Evi.* r.
Cæſarea magna, *Caiſar.* c.
Cæſarea, Jerſey. l.
Cæſar-Auguſta, *Saragoſſa.* c.
Cæſariana, *Xerxes de la frontera.* c.
Cæſarodunum, *Tours.* c.
Cæſaro-Lutra, *Keiſars Lautern.* c.
Cæſaromagus, *Beauvais.* c.
Cæſaropolis, *Keiſers Lautern.* c.
Cæſortium, *Giſors.* o.
Caferoniana, *Graſigniana.* c.
Caicus, *Girmaſti.* r.
Cajeta, *Gaeta, Gaiette.* c.
Calabria, *Terra d' Otranto.* p.
Calagurris, *Calahorra.* c.
Calætia, *Wittemburg.* c.
Calatia, *Cajazzo.* c.
Calaris, *Cagliari.* c.
Calarona, *Garon.* r.
Calathia, *Cajazzo.* c.
Calcaria, *Tadcaſter.* o.
Calciata, *Calzada.* c.
Cale, Calle, *Cagli.* c.
Cale, *Porto.* c.
Caledonia, Scotland. k.
Calenum, *Carniola.* c.
Cales, *Calvi.* c.
Caleræ, *Caux.* p.
Caletum, *Calais, Calez.* c. c.
Caleva, *Calleva,* Oxford. c.
Callabrum, *Montanjes.* c.
Callipolis, *Gallipoli.* c.
Callpus, *Zadaon.* r.
Calidobecum, *Caudebec.* c.
Calicadnus, *Ferro.* r.
Caloneſus, *Belle-Iſle.* g.
Calonis, *Clavis.* r.
Calpe, *Gibralter.* c.
Calvomontium, *Chaumont.* c.
Camachus, *Kimach.* c.
Camalodunum, Maldon. o.
Cama, *Scala.* c.
Camberlum, *Chambery.* c.
Cambodunum, *Kempten.* c.
Camboritum, Cambridge.
Cambus, *Kamp.* r.
Cameracum, *Cambray.*
Caminecum *ſive* Camenecia, *Kaminiteh.* o.
Campania, *Champagne.* p.
Campania Fœlix, *Terra di Lavoro, Campagna di Roma.* p. p.
—— Campi, *Kampen.* c.
Campodunum, *Kempen.* c.
Camulodunum, Maldon, Almondsbury. o.
Canapicium, *Canavoſe.* p.
Cangria, *ſee Gangra.* r.
Candida Caſa, Whithern. c.
Canopus, *Roſetto.* c.
Cantabri, *Guipuſcoa.* p.
Cantium, *Kent.*
Cantuaria, *Canterbury.* c.
Capernaum, *Jefferkin.* o.
Cappadocia, *Tocat.* p.
Caput Aquæum, *Cappacio.* c.
Caprea, *Capri.* l.
Caprafia, *Magna Vacca.* o.
Caralis, *Cagliari.* c.
Carabogdiana, *Moldavia.* p.
Carbonaria, *Porto Gori.* o.
Canbantobriguin, Glencarn. p.
Carcoviaca, *Kirkwall.* o.
Caracca, *Henares.* r.
Caramania, *Macran.* p.
Carambice, *Obb.* r.
Caranthonus, *Charente.* r.
Carentani, *Stiria & Carinthia.*
Carentonium, *Charenton.* o.
Carentelus, *Charente.* r.

Carethus,

Carethna, Carinola Vallis, *Babeliza.* o.
Caria, *Aidinelli, Mentefeli.* p.
Caris, *Cher.* r.
Carleolum, **Carlile.** c.
Carmania, *Kherman.* p.
Carni, *Priuli.* p.
Carnicum, *Julium, Fella.* c.
Carnovia, *Jagerndorf.* o.
Carnovium, *Stella.* c.
Carnutum, *Chartres.* c.
Carpanthus, *Scarpanto.* i.
Carpentoracte, *Carpentras.* c.
Carraca, *Guadaljara.* c.
Carrhæ, *Heren.* c.
Carrio, *Carrion.* r.
Carrodonum, *Crakow, Lemburg.* c.c.
Caſſiope, *Jaxinia.* c.
Caſſiterides, **Silley Iſles.**
Catius, *Liſm.* m.
Caſtra Ulpia, *Cleves.* c.
Caſtellodunum, *Chaſteaudun.* c.
Caſtellum Cattorum, *Caſſel.* c.
Caſtellum Menapiorum, *Keſſel.* c.
Caſtellum Morinorum, *Caſſel.* o.
Caſtrum, *Caſtro.* c.
Caſtrum Alatum, **Edenburg.**
Caſtrum Albienſium, *Caſtres.*
Caſtrum Caledonium, **Dundelk.**
Caſtrum Britonum, **Dun-Bri-ton.** c.
Caſtrum Heraldi, *Caſtellvaut.* c.
Caſtulo, *Caſtona.* c.
Caſuentum, *Valanto.* r.
Catalaunum, *Chalons.* c.
Catraleucos, *Guimarants.* o.
Caturiges, *Gapenſois.* t.
Caucaſiæ Portæ, *Derbent.* c.
Caunus, *Monaco* m.
Caunus, *Caco.* m. **Moncay.** o.
Cauria, *Coria.* c.
Cavum, *Caſſa.* c.
Celbis, *Kelb,* or *Kil.* r.
Gene Atlantica, *Madera.* i.
Celenius, **Killian.** r.
Celendris. *Palipoli.* c.
Celia *Celey.* c.
Celidanus, *Salnich.* r.
Celiobriga, *Barellos.* c.
Cella, *Zell.* c.
Celſona, *Solſona.* c.
Celtæ *the Gauls* k.
Celtiberi, *Spain.* k.
Cemmenus, *Stevennes.* m.
Cenimagni, *Icani.*
Cenomanum, *Mans* c.
Cenomanenſis Provincia, *Le Maine.*
Centrones, *the Dioceſs de Grand.*
Centum cellæ, *Civita Vrechia.* c.
Cephalenia, *Cefalonia.* i.
Ceretici, **Cardigan.** p.
Ceretania, *Cerdagne.* p.
Cerne, *Madagaſcar.* i.
Ceruſa, *Livadia.* c.
Ceſtria, **Cheſter, Weſt-Cheſter.** c.
Cetius, *Henſterberg.* m.
Cetobrigæ, *Setuval.* c.
Chaboras, *Giulap.* r.
Chalcis, *Jambol.* p.
Chalcis, *Negropont.* i.
Chaldæa, *Curiſtan.* p.
Chalufius, *Trave.* r.
Chalybs, *Gabet.* r. *Chalis.*
Charenco, *Charenton.* o.
Chios, *Chio.* i.
Cheſtocovia, *Czenſtokow.* c.
Chilonium, *Kiel.* c.
Chorſa, *Chars.* c.
Chriſtopolis, *Emboli.* c.
Chromium, *Drobaſof, the White Sea.*
Chronus, *Memel.* r.
Chryſius, *Guadalantin.* r.
Chryſius, *Rturuz.* r.
Chryſius, *Kurez.* r.
Chryſocera, *Galata.* o.
Chryſorrhoas, *Agels.* r.
Cibinum, *Hermanſtadt.* c.
Cilicia, *Caraman, Kinchia.* p.
Cimbrica Cherſoneſus, *Denmark, and Jutland.* r. k.
Cingi, Cinca, *Senga.* r.
Ciſſa, *Quiſo.* r.
Ciſſa, *Humago.* i.
Cituorum Inſula, *Schut.* l.
Civaro, *Chambery.* c.
Clanes, *Glan.* r.
Clanſus, *Agno.* r.
Clarana, *Glaris.* o.
Clarinea, *Gant.* c.
Claromons, *Clermont.* c.
Clarium, *Glatz* c.
Claudia, *ſive* Claudiocelria, **Glouceſter.** o.
Claudia, *Claudivum, Clagenfurt.* c.
Claudia, *Goza.* i.
Claromentum, *Clermont.* c.
Clania, *Calahorris.* c.
Claudiopolis, *Clauſenburg.* c.
Claudivum, *Ens.* r.
Claudius, *Imagor,* & *Kiſdarnoczi.* m.
Clauſentum, **Southampton.** c.
Cleopatris, *Suez.* c.
Clevum, **Glouceſter.** c.
Clivis, *Cleves.* c.
Clodia Foſſa, *Chiozza* c.
Clochora, **Clogher.** c.
Clodianus, *Fluvius, Llobregat.* r.
Clota, **Clyde** r.
Cluſium, *Chiuſi.* c.
Cluſius, *Chioſe* r.
Codanonia, *Zeelandt.* l.
Cœnoenum, *Lawenburg.* o.
Cœrus, *Coiſnon.* r.
Colancorum, *Berlin.* c.
Colancorum, *Freinwaldt.* c.
Colchi, *Mingrelia.* p.
Colchis, *Calpurt.* c.
Colapis, *Kulp.* r.
Colippo, S. *Sebaſtian.* o.
Collemum, *Varcova.* c.
Colocia, *Colocza.* c.
Colonia, **Colcheſter.** c.
Colonia, *Taxara.* c
Colonia Allobrogum, *Geneva.* c.
Colonia Argentina, *Colmar.* c.
Colonia Agrippina, *Cologne.* c.
Coloſwaria, *Clauſenburg.* c.
Columbaria, *Colmar.* c.
Columbraria, *Combraile.* c.
Columna, *Kolm.* c.
Comagenum, *Haynburg.* o.
Compendium, *Compigne.* c.
Complutum, *Alcala.* c.
Compſa, *Conza.* c.
Concha, *Cuenca.* c.
Concia, *Miranda.* c.
Condata, **Condeum,** *Condé.* o.
Condate, *Rennes.* c.
Condivincum, *Nantes.* c.
Confluentes, *Coblentz.* c.
Conimbrica, *Coimbra.* c.
Conovium, *Aberconway,* o.
Conſentia, *Coſenza.* c.
Conſorani, *Couſerans,* t.
Conſtantia, *Tortoſa.* c.
Conſtantia Caſtra, *Coutances.* c.
Conſtantinenſis Ager, *Le Coutantin.* p.
Convenæ, *Le Comte de Comminge.* t.
Convenæ, S. *Bertrand.* c.
Convennos, **Sheppey.** i.
Conventria, **Coventry.** c.
Coos, *Lango.* i.
Cora, *La Cure,* r.
Corabra, *Maurana.* r.
Corax, *Algier.* c.
Corbilium, *Nantes.* c.
Corbilium, *Corbeil.* o. o.
Corcyra, *Corfu.* i.
Corcyra Nigra, *Curzola* i.
Confinianum, *Pienza, Pientia.* c.
Corlovallum *Falkenburg.* o.
Corinum, *Cornovium,* **Cirenceſter.** c.
Coriſopitum, *Cornouaile* & *Quimper.* c.c.
Cornavii, **Worceſter-ſhire, Cornwall, Warwick,** and **Staffordſhire.**
Cornelia, *Imola Whimſin.* c.
Cornubia, **Cornwall** p.
Cornu Byzantii, *Galata.* o.
Corona, *Cronſtadt.* c.
Corona, *Coron.* c.
Coronia, *Landskroone, Braſſaw.* c.
Coos, *Lango.* i.
Corſinium, *Pienza.* c.
Corinium, **Cirenceſter.** o.
Corteniacum, *Courtenay.* c.
Cortracum, *Courtray, Cortryck.* c.
Coſa, *Caſano.* c.
Coſſium, *Bagas.* c.
Covalia, **Kile.** r.
Crabra Marana, *Marrana.* f.
Crathrit, *Gratti.* r.
Credonium, *Graon.* c.
Cremera, *Foſſa.* r.
Creta, *Candida.* i.
Crimiſa, *Flumia.* r.
Criſſus, *Kurez.* r.
Croſſa, *Creuſe.* r.
Crotalus, *il Corace.* r.
Croton, *Croton.* o.
Cruſtuminum, *Costa.* r.
Cularo, *Grenoble.* c.
Cunetio, **Kennet.** r.
Cunetio, **Marlebozow.** o.
Cuperſanum, *Converſano.* c.
Cuprimontium, *Kopersberg.* o.
Curia, *Off.* c.
Curia, *Chur, Coire, Coira,* c.
Curia, *Curow.* c.
Curia, *Corte.* c.
Curioſolitæ, *Quimper.* t.
Curium, *Epiſcopia.* c.
Curretia, *Courrezt.* r.
Cuſus, *Kurez.* r.
Cydarus, *Maclana.* r.
Cydonia, *Canea.* c.
Cygnea, *Zwikaw.* c.
Cyliſtarnus, *Racanello.* r.
Cyrene, *Cairoan.* c.
Cyrenaica, *Barbary.* p.
Cypſella, *Ipſala.* c.

Cythe-

Cythera, *cerigo.* i.
Cytæum, *Sitia.* c.
Cyrus, *Elcur* or *Kur.* r.
Cyrrhus, *Ser.* r.
Czernihovia, *Zernikow.* c.

D A

Dabrone, Aven-more. l.
Damaſia, *Ausburg.* c.
Damnii, Clydesdale, and Wenteith. p. p.
Damnonium, *the* Lyzard-point.
Danubius, *the Danube.* r.
Danmonii, Cornwal and Devonſhire. p. p.
Dania, *Denmark* k.
Danifcum, *Danſtick,* c.
Danum, Doncaſter. o.
Danus, Dun, or Don. r.
Daona, *Reccio.* c.
Daphne, *Scala Marmorea.* c.
Dara, *Drax.* r.
Dardania, *the South part of* Servia:
Dariorigum, *Vannes.* c.
Darverdum, Dover, and Canterbury. o.
Darii Urbs, *Dax.* c.
Daventria, *Deventer.* c.
Daulia, *Eldaſagul.* c.
Daunia, *Capitanato.* p.
Dea, Dee. r.
Dea, *Die.* c.
Decetia, *Diczze.* c.
Deidonium, Alectum, Dundee. o.
Delta, *Maholet, Sabid.* i.
Delminium, *Damnio, Dumno.* c.
Delphinatus, *Dauphiné.* p.
Demetrias. *Demitrado.* c.
Deobriga. *Miranda de Ebro.* c.
Deppa, Depa, *Diepe.* c.
Derrona, *Tortona.* c.
Derroſa, *Tortoſa.* c.
Derventio, Darwent. r.
Deva, Dee r.
Deva, Weſtcheſter. c.
Devana, Aberdeen. c.
Dia, Die. c.
Dianæ Oraculum, *Curiale.* o.
Diabete, *Faluga.* i.
Diablites, *or* Diablintres, *le Perche.* p.
Dicte, *Sethia.* i.
Didymotychos, *Dimotuc.* c.
Diecenſis Comitatus, *le Diois.* p.
Dimola, *Dimel.* r.
Dinia, *Digne.* c.
Diodori *Inſula, Babel Mandel.*
Dionyſiopolis, *Varna.* c.
Dioſcoridis Inſula, *Zocotora,* i.
Dithmarſia, *Dithmarſen.* p.
Diva, Dee. r.
Divionum, *Dijon.* c.
Divona, *Cahors.* t.
Divodurum, *Thionville, Metz.* c.
Divona, *Cahors.* c.
Dobuni, Glouceſterſhire. c.
Dolcea, *Cataro.* c.
Dola, *Dole* and *Dole.* c. c.
Dominicopolis, S. *Domingo.* c.
Dominopolis, *Domenopli.* c.
Dorcina, Dorcheſter. o.
Donum Dei, Dundee. o.
Dordomana, *Dizier.* c.
Dordonia, *Dordogne.* r.
Dordracum, Dordrectum, Dordrechtum, *Dort.* c.
Dorovernia, Canterbury. o.
Dorovernum, Dover. o.
Doſtra, *Dauſtre.* r.
Doveona, Deveona, *Cahors.* c.
Doulendinum, *Doulens.* o.
Draconis, *Draun.* r.
Dracus, *Drac.* r.
Dragumatina, *Trevemund.* c.
Draſomagus, *Ausburg.* c.
Drepanum, *Trapano.* c.
Drilio, *Drino.* r.
Drocum, *Dreux.* c.
Druentia, *Durance.* r.
Druides, *le Comte de Dreux.* p.
Druma, *le Drome.* r.
Druna, Druma, *Drome.* r.
Druſiana Foſſa, *Nieumyſſel,* r.
Druſiburgum, *Dotsburg.* o.
Druſomagus, *Memmingen.* c.
Druſomagus, *Kempen.* c.
Drymon, *Drino.* r.
Duacum, Kilmacough. c.
——— *Downy.* c.
Dubis, *Dou* or *Doux.* r.
Dubris, Dover. o.
Duellium, *Hohenzwell.* f.
Dumbarum, Dunbar. o.
Dumna, Hoy. i.
Dunga, *Dabul.* c.
Dunelmum, Durham. c.
Dunkeranum, Dundalk. c.
Dunquerca, *Dunkirk.* o.
Dunrodunum, Dornock. c.
Dunum, *Chaſteaudun.* o.
Dunum, Downe. c.
Durachium, *Durazzo.* c.
Duranius, *Dordogne.* r.
Duria, *la Doria.* r.
Durias, *Guadalquivir.* r.
Durias, *Traun.* r.
Durius, *Duero, Douro.* r.
Durobius, Durobrevis, Rocheſter. c.
Durobrivæ, Stanford. o.
Durocaſſes, Druidenſis Pagus, *Dreux.* o.
Durocortorum Civitas, *Reims.* c.
Duronovaria, Dorcheſter. o.
Duroſtadium, *Wick.* o.
Duroſtorum, *Siliſtria.* c.
Durotriges, Dorſetſhire, and Somerſetſhire.
Duroverum, Canterbury.
Durius, *Thur.*
Dyrrachium, *Durazzo.* c.
Dyrus, *Guir.* r.
Dyſporum, *Duysburg.* c.

E A

Eagus, Logh Eagh, *a Lake.*
Eara, *Jere.* r.
Eblana, Dublin. c.
Ebodia, *Alderney.* i.
Ebora, *Evora.* c.
Ebora, *Rota.* i.
Eboracum, York. c.
Ebrodunum, *Ambrun.* c.
Ebrodunum, *Brin.* c.
Ebrocæ, *Evreux.* c.
Ebroicum, *Evreux.* c.
Ebuda, *The weſtern Iſles.*
Eburum, *Olmutz.* c.
Ebuſus, *Tvica.* i.
Eburæ, *Evre.* r.
Ecæ, *Troja* c.
Echatana, *Tauris.* c.
Eccleſia, *Medina Celi.* o.
Echedorus, *Granta.* r.
Eckodurum, *Lonkirchen.* c.
Edelberga, *Hitdelburgh.* c.
Edera, *Ter.* r.
Edeſſa, *Rhoa.* c.
Edus, *Sadodela.* r.
Egeſta, *Barbara.* c.
Egidona, *Eyder.* r.
Egiricius, *le Gers.* r.
Egoliſma, *Angouleſme.* c.
Egra, *Eger.* r.
Egra, *Hib, Eger.* c.
Eidera, *Eyder.* r.
Eiſtadium, *Aichſtadt.* c.
Elana, *Aila.* c.
Elaphonefus, *Marmora.* i.
Elaver, *Allier.* r.
Elborga, *Talavera.* c.
Elbovium, *Elbeuf.* o.
Electa, *Alet.* c.
Electriades Inſulæ, *Shetland Iſles.*
Elephantiacum, *Elvang.* c.
Eleutherus, *Habes.* r.
Eleutherus, *Bajara.* r.
Eliberis, *Granada.* c.
Elis, *Belvedere.* p.
Elliocrata, *Lorca.* c.
Elna, *Lianne, Eanne.* r.
Elno, St. *Amand.* o.
Elorona, *Oloron.* i.
Elorum, *Abſa.* r.
Elorum, *Atelari.* r.
Eluſa, *Euſe, Eauſe.* c.
Eluva, St. Blaigh. c.
Elyma, *Palimita.* c.
Elys, Ely. o.
Ella, *Lille.* r.
Ellis, *Jalea.* o.
Ellus, *Ill.* r.
Embda, *Embden.* c.
Emeſſa, Emmeſs. c.
Emerita, *Merida.* c.
Emlis, *Hanau, Hems.* c.
Emlſarium, *Deſaguadero.* r.
Emmaus, *Gotze, Nicopol.* c.
Endova, *Eyndhoven.* c.
Engericum, St. *Jean de Angeli.* c.
Engoliſma, *Angouleſme.* c.
Enhemium, *Ebenheim.* c.
Enſis, *Niſi.* r.
Entella, *Lavagna.* r.
Epaunum, *Pau.* c.
Epheſus, *Efeſo.* c.
Epidamnus, *Durazzo.* c.
Epidaurus, *Debronca.* c.
Epidaurus, *Malvaſia.* c.
Epidaurus, *Raguza.* c.
Eporedea, *Ivrea.* c.
Erafinus, *Rafino.* r.
Erdelia, *Tranſylvania.* p.
Eretæus, *Rivone.* r.
Eriboea, *Croida.* c.
Eridanus, *Po.* r.
Eridanus, *Rodaun.* r.
Erigonus, *Viſtrizza.* r.
Erincus, *la Miranda.* r.
Erodunum, *Iſſoudun.* c.
Erubris, *Rober.* r.
Erythiæ, *Barlingues.* i.
Erythræum Mare, *the Red Sea.*
Eryx, *Trapano Vecchio.* c.

Eſcernia,

Efcernia, *Ifcernia*, or *Sergna*. c.
Efcua, *Huſca*. c.
Eſis, *l'Oyſe*. r.
Eſſul, *Setz*. c.
Eſthonia, *Eſten*. p.
Eſtola, *Eſla*. r.
Eſula, *Iſola*. c.
Eſuris, *Faro*. c. *Xeres de Guadiana* f.
Etruria, *Toſcana*. p.
Evandria, *Olivenza*. c.
Euboea, *Negropont*. i.
Eubonia, *Man*. i.
Evenus, *Peniori*. r. Fidari.
Eugubium, *Gubio*. c.
Euneno, *l'Aa Boulognois*. r.
Euphrates, *Aferat*. r.
Euprea, *Gaiola*. i.
Euratus, *Galazo*. r.
Europas, *Iris, Vaſilipotamo, Bahlipotamo*. r.
Eurydemon, *Zecath*. r.
Exopolis, *Bogazar*. c.
Extremadura, *Eſtremadura*. c.
Eyders, *Eyder*. r.
Ezerus, *Ezero*. c.

F A

Fabris, *Farfar*. r.
Fabrianum, *Bremen*. c.
Falconis mons, *Faugemont*. o.
Faleſia, Falicſia, *Falaiſe*. c.
Fama Auguſta, *Famagoſt*. c.
Fanum Canici, Kilkenny. c.
——— Fortunæ, *Fano*. c.
——— S. Agathæ, *S. Agath*. c.
——— S. Albani. *S. Albans*. o.
——— S. Albini, *S. Aubin*. c.
——— S. Andreæ, *S. Andrews* c.
——— S. Andre. c.
——— S. Antonini, *S. Antonin*. c.
——— S. Audomari, *S. Omer*. c.
——— S. Eorolphi, Boſton. o.
——— S. Clodoaldi, *S. Cloo*. o.
——— S. Deſiderii, *S. Dizier*. c.
——— S. Dionyſii, *S. Denis*. c.
——— S. Fidei, *S. Fe*. o.
——— S. Gillenii, *S. Ghiſlain*. c.
——— S. Jacobi. *Santiago*. c.
——— S. Joannis, *S. Jean*. c.
——— S. Leonis, *S. Leo*. c.
——— S. Maclovii, *S. Malo*. c.
——— S. Menehildis, *S. Mennehould*. c.
——— S. Michaelis, *S. Miguel*. c.
——— S. Pontii, *S. Pont*. c.
——— S. Spiritus, *S. Eſprit*. c.
——— S. Stephani, *S. Eſtienne*. c.
——— S. Viti, *S. Vitt*. c.
Fara, *la Fere*. c.
Farria, *Heyligelandt*. i.
Faucinlacus Tractus, *Foſſigny*.
Favendia, *Faenza*. c.
Felſina, *Bologna, Bolonia*. c.
Ferrara, *Pferr*. c.
Ficclia, *Overiſſel*. c.
Ficocle, *Cervia*. o.
Fidonia, *Faenza*. i.
Firmiras ad Albulam, *Forte ſur Aube*.
Firmum, *Fermo*. c.
Flavia, Gallica, *Fraga*. c.
Flaviana Ala, *Vienna*. c.
Flaviobriga, *Bilbao*. c.
Flavium Brigantum, *Betanzos*. c.
Flevo, *the Iſſel or Eſſe*. r.
Flevum, *the Velhe*. r.
Flexia, *la Fleche*. c.
Flexum, *Altenburg*. o.
Flifsinga, *Fliſſing*. o.
Floriacum, *Fleury*. o.
Floripolis, S. *Flour*. o.
Florentia, *Florence*. c.
Foburgum, *Foburg*. o.
Fociniacus Tractus, *Foſigni*. p.
Fons Agri Carrienſis, *Feruentia*. o.
Fons Bellaques, *Fontainbleau*. o.
Fons Clarus, Sherborn. o.
Fons Ebraldi, *Fontevraile*. o.
Fons Rapidus, *Fontarabie*. o.
Fontes, Wells. c.
Fontenacum, *Fontenay le Comte de Forcalquier*. p.
Forenſis Provincia, *le Forez*. p.
Formicæ, *Formigne*, i.
Formio, *Riſano*. r.
Forum Alieni, *Ferrara*.
——— Claudii, *Oriolo*. c.
——— Claudii, *Montiers en Tarantaiſe*. c.
——— Cornelii, *Imola, Jamola* c.
——— Diugontorum, *Crema*. c.
——— Domitii, *Frontignan*. c.
——— Flaminii, *Forflamine*. c.
——— Fleminii, *Fuligno*. c.
——— Fulvii, *Valenza*. c.
——— Julium, *Frejus* c.
——— Julii, *Friuli*. p.
——— Livii, *Forli*. c.
——— Neronis, *Forcalquier*. c.
——— Sebuſianorum, *Bourg*. c.
——— Seguſianum, *Feurs*. o.
——— Sempronii, *Foſſombrone*. c.
——— Tiberii, *Keyſerſtul*. o.
——— Voconiorum, *Naiſon*. c.
Foſſa Clodia, *Chioſa*. c.
——— Corbulonis, *the Lech*. r.
——— Druſi, *the New Iſſel*. r.
——— Mauriana, *le Oalegon*. l.
——— Merovei, *la Marne*. r.
Foſſæ, *Foſſone*. r.
Foſianum, *Foſſano*. r.
Foſſatum, *Faſſato*. c.
Foſſiniacus Tractus, *le Foſigny*. p.
Francia Orientalis, *Franconia*. c.
Franciacum, *Franſac*. ca.
Francofurtum ad Mænum, *Franckfort on the Main*
——— ad Oderam, *Francfort on the Oder*.
Fratres Neſſides, *Freres* i. i.
Fredelxum, *Pamiers*. c.
Frento, *il Fortore*. r.
Frequentum, *Fricent*. c.
Fretum Britannicum, *Pas de Calais the Sleeve*.
Fretum Mamertinum. *Faro*.
Frigida, *Urias*. c.
Frigidus, *Freddano*. r.
——— *Vipao*. r.
Friniana, *Frignana*. t.
Frofio, *Fruſtione*. c.
Fruxinum, *Freſſing*. c.
Fugeria, Fulgerium, *Fougeres*. c.
Fulginium, *Foligno*. c.
Fulinium, Fulginium, *Fuligno*. c.
Fundanus, *Fondi*. l. c.
Furarium, *S. Eſtienne de Fures*. o.
Furnæ, *Furnes, Wurne*. c.
Fuxum, *Feix*. o.

G A

Gabali, *Givaudan*. r.
Gabalum, *Javoux Mande*. c.
Gabalus, *Gibel*. c.
Gabarus, *Gave*. r. r.
Gabellus, *Stecchia*. r.
Gades, *Cadis, Cadiz*. c.
Gadiva, Aberſtraw. o.
Galtia, *Jatza, Jayeza*, a City of *Boſnia*.
Gallum, *Pays de Gex*.
Gala, *Jalle*. r.
Galaber, *Galaure*. r.
Galatia, *Chiangare*. p.
Gallefium, *Galleſe*. c.
Galleva, Wallingford. o.
Gallia. *France*. k.
Galliola, *Golle*. r.
Galliva, Gallway. c.
Gallo-Ligures, *la Provence*. p.
Gallovidia, Galloway. p.
Gallus, *Garrippo*. r.
Gambitivii, *Hamburg*. c.
Gandavum, *Gand, Gent, Ghendt*. c.
Ganea, *Jaracaxis*.
Gangara, *Bacha*. c.
Ganges, *Ganga, Gange*. r.
Gangra. c.
Gannum, *Gonga*. o.
Ganodurum, *Zurach, Laufemburg*. o.
Garbosentum, New-Caſtle. c.
Gardus, *le Guardon*. r.
Garianonum, Yarmouth. *Burgh-Caſtle*.
Garites, *le Pays de Goure*. p.
Garrocelli, *Mont Genevre*. p.
Garryenus, *the Ouſe*, or *Yare*. r.
Garumna, *Garronne*. r.
Gaſtinefium, *le Gaſtinois*. p.
Gaſtinetum, *le Gaſtine*. p.
Gavanodurum, *Saltzburgh*. c.
Gavarus, *Gaure*. r.
Gaudioſa, *Joyeuſe*. o.
Gaurus, *Garro*. m.
Gaura, *le Comte de Gaure*. p.
Gaza. c.
Gebenna, *les Sevennes*. m.
Gedanum *ſive* Gdanum, *Dantzick*. c.
Gedrofia, *Formipt, Send*. p.
Gela, *Alicata, Terranova*. c.
Gelbis, *Kiel, Kill*. r.
Geliſa, *Geliſa*. r.
Gelria, *Gelderland*, Gallis, *Gelderes*. p.
Gemblacum, *Gembloux*. c.
Genabium, *Gien*. c.
Genadium, *Gyngich*. c.
Genuni, North-Wales,
Genuſus, *Vaiuſſa. Arzenza*. r.
Getocribate, *Breſt*. o.
Geravia, *Gerawer*. c.
Gerbogia, *Clermont, Moulins*. c.
Gericus, *le Gers*. r.
Germanopolis, *Ginopoli*. c.
Germia, *Kermen*. c.
S. Gertrudis mons, Berga D. Gertrudis, *Gertruydenberg*. c.
Geruada, *Girona*. c.
Gerunda, *Cerenza*. c.
Geſia, *le Pays de Gex*. t.
Geſſoriacum, *Boulogne ſur mer*. c.
Gienum, *Gien*. c.

Glennum, *Jaen*, *Gaen*. c.
Gleſaca, *Gleſike*. c.
Gihlova, *Iglaw*. c.
Gimœſum, *le Gimoux*. p.
Gippovicus, **Ipſwich**. o.
Giro, *le Giron*. r.
Girunna, *la Gironde*. r.
Giſſenopolis, S. *Guilain*. o.
Giſortium, *Giſors*. o.
Giſſa, *Gieſſen*, *Giſſen*. c.
Glacium, *Glatz*. c.
Glandata, *Glandtvots*. c.
Glandomirum, *Mondonnedo*. c.
Glanum, *Lodevets*, S. *Reims*. c.
Glarona, *Glaris*, a Canton.
Glaſconia, **Glaſtenbury**. c.
Glaſcum, **Glaſco**. c.
Glatium, *Glatz*. c.
Gleſſaria, *Noot-Strand*. i.
Glevum, **Glouceſter**. c.
Glota, **Clwyd**. r.
Glovernia, **Glouceſter**. c.
Gobannium, **Abergavenny**. o.
Goricomium, *Gorichemium*, *Gorcum*. c.
Gota, *Goſtar*. r.
Goſlaria, *Goſtar*. c.
Gracium, *Gratz*. c.
Graium, *Gray*. c.
Grandipratum, *Grandpre*. o.
Granduicus Sinus, *the White Sea*.
Granſonium, *Granſon*. o.
Granta, **Cambridge**. o.
Granus, *the Gran*. r.
Graſſa, *Graſſe*. c.
Gratianopolis, *Grenoble*. c.
Gravliſca, *Cornito*. c.
Guadix, *Acci*. c.
Guatimala, S. *Fago* c.
Guttalus, *Jader*, *Oder*. r.
Guelpherbytum, *Wolfembuttel*. c.
Gythites, *Genamani*. i.

H A

Habus, **Humber**. r.
Hadria, *Acria*. c.
Hadria, *Atri*, *Atria*. c.
Hadrianopolis, *Adrianople*, *Edrenay*, *Endrim*. c.
Hafnia, *Copenhagen*. c.
Haga Comitis, *the Hague*, Gallis *la Haye*. o.
Hallæ, *Noſtre-Dame de Haulx*, Gallis; *Hall*, Germanis.
Halys, *Caſtlimar*. r.
Hama, Haman, *Hems*. c.
Hammona, *Ham*. c.
Hania, *Heiſne*. r.
Hanmarchia, *Hanherret*. pr.
Hannonia, *Hainault*. p.
Haphnia, *Copenhagen*. c.
Haradium Reginæ, *Koningſgretz*. c.
Havelia, *Havel*. r.
Hæmus, *Balkan*, *Coſtegnazo*. m.
Hebrus, *Mariza*. r.
Hectodurum, *Lautkirck*. c.
Hedena, *Hexlin*. o.
Hedua, *Autun*. c.
Heideba, *Sleſwick*. c.
Heldona, *Eaune*. r.
Helena, *Elna*. c.
Helenopolis, *Franckfort on the Mayne*.
Helia, **Ely**. c.
Hellelius, *Ill*. r.
Helicon, *Elala*, *Paribo*. m.
Helicon, *Faribo*. r.
Heliopolis, *Balbeck*. c.
Heliopolis, *Soltwedel*. c.
Helium, *the Wael*. r.
Hellingora, *Elſinore*. c.
Helva, *Elvas*. c.
Helvetia, *Switzerland*.
Helvil, *le Vivaris*. r.
Helvinum, *il Salinello*. r.
Hemodes, **Shetland Iſles**.
Henius, *Haiſne*. r.
Heraclea, *Ergel*. c.
Heraclea, *Haſſio Porto*. o.
Herbanum, *Orivetto*. c.
Herbeſſus, *Palazzolo*.
Herbipolis, *Wartzburgh*. c.
Hercinii Montes, *Fichtelburgh*. m.
Herculeum Fretum, *the Streight of Gibraltar*.
Herculia, *Buda*. c.
Herculis Promontorium, **Hartland Point**.
Herculis Portus, *Porto Ercole*.
Hercynia Sylva, *Schwartz waldt*, *Olden-waldt*, *Weſter-walat*, &c.
Herius, *Vindana*, *Vilane*. r. r.
Hermaſtis, *Cori*. o.
Hermeum, *Geniſcar*. cap.
Hermiones, *Bohemia*, *Siletia* and *Moravia*.
Hermonaſſa, *Beligrard*. c.
Hermonaſſa, *Bialogrod*. c.
Hermus, *Sarabat*. r.
Heropolis, *Huron*. c.
Heſperia, *Bernich*. c.
Heſperium Cornu, *Bintge*, *Cape-Verde*.
Hetruria, *Tuſcany*, *Toſcana*. p.
Hexl, *Vilz*, *Magala*. c.
Hexamillum, *Hexamili*.
Hiemera, *Torto*. r.
Hiera, *Giera*. i.
Hieraclum, *Gieraci*. c.
Hiera petra, *Giera-petra*. c.
Hieraſus, *Pruth*. r.
Hierogerma, *Girmaſti*. c. r.
Hierus, *Orbo*. r.
Hilaria, *Iler*. r.
Himelia, *l' Aia*. r.
Himera, *il Salſo*. r.
Himera, *Termini*. r.
Hipparis, *Camarana*. r.
Hippo, *Monte Leone*. c.
Hippon, *Bona*, *Bone*. c.
Hirmius, *Irneo*, m.
Hirminius, *Ragusa*, *Mauli*. r.
Hirpini, *the Further Principato*.
Hippovibio, *Monte-Leone*. c.
Hiſpalis, *Seville*. c.
Hiſpania, *Spain*. k.
Hiſpellum, *Spello*. c.
Hiſtria, *Iſtria*. p.
Holmia, *Stockholm*. c.
Honflorium, *Honfleur*. c.
Hordacha, *Herdach*. r.
Hortanum, *Orta*. c.
Hoſtunium, *Oſtuni*. c.
Huena, *wren*. i.
Hyampolis, *Jampoli*. c.
Hydaſpes, *Rowey*. r.
Hydruntum, *Otranto*. c.
Hylius, *il Teiunti*. r.
Hypanis, *le Bog*. r.
Hyperborei montes, *Cameni Poim*, *Stolp*. m.
Hypplus, *Lippio*. r.
Hypræ, *Ypres*, *Ipre*. c.
Hypſa, *il Belici*. r.
Hyrcania, *Hyrach Diargument*, *Tabariſtan*. p.

J A

Jabadii Inſula, *Java*. i.
Jacobipolis, *Sanjago*. c.
Jactum, *Grana*. r.
Jada, *Jader*. r.
Jader, *Salona*, *Solin*. r.
Jader, *l' Oder*. r.
Jadera, *Zara*. c.
Jama, *Jama Gorod*. c.
Jamaſia, **Thames**. r.
Janaſum, *Compoſtella*. c.
Japidia, *Carniola*. p.
Japodes, *Jappenaw*. t.
Japygia, *Terra d' Otranto*. p.
Jarchus Ager, *le Jarez*. t.
Jarmutthum, **Yarmouth**. o.
Jatrippa, *Midina Alnabi*. c.
Jatrus, *Albis*, *Iſchar*. r.
Javarinum, *ſive* Jaurinum, *Raab*, *Gewer*. c.
Jauria, *Jawer*. c.
Jaurus, *Jaur*. r.
Jaxartes, *Seihun*. r.
Jazyes, *Hongary*. k.
Iban, *Van*. c.
Ibera, *Tortoſa*. c. *Flix*. c.
Iberia, *Spain*. k.
Iberus, *Ebro*. r. *Rio Tinto*. r.
Icauna, *Tonne*. r.
Iccius Portus, *Calais*. o.
Iceni, **Suffolk** and **Norfolk**.
Iclodorum, *Iſoire*. c.
Iconium, *Cogni*. p.
Icoſium, *Oran*. c.
Iculiſma, *Angouleſme*. c.
Idanis, *l' Ain*, *Ains*, *Dains*. r.
Idubeda, *El Rio de Millas*, r.
Jecora, *Jecker*. r.
Jedum, *Jedo*, *Yedo*. c.
Jemptia, *Jemptland*. p.
Jerna, **Ireland**.
Jernus, **Dzoles**, **Kilmar**. r.
Igilium, *Giglio*. i.
Ilarus, *Ilter*. r.
Ilcinum, *Montalcino*. c.
Ilerda, *Lerida*. c.
Ilingæ, *Lignitz*. c.
Ilicurgis, *Jaen*. c.
Ilia, *Epte*. r.
Illa, *Lille*. r.
Illiberis, *le Tech*. r.
Illiberis, *Granada*. c. *Elvire*. c.
Illiberis, *Elna*. c.
Illicitanus Pontus, *Alcante*. c.
Ilorci, *Lorca*. c.
Imelaca, **Emeley**. c.
Inachus, *Planizza*. r. *Inacho*.
Inarime, *Iſchia*. i.
Incra, *Encre*. r.
Indus, *Diul*. r.
Ingævones, *Jutland*. p.
Ingeris, *Indre*. r.
Ingria, *Ingermanland*. p.
Inſubres, *il Ducato di Milan*.
Inſula, **Ely**. o.
Inſula, *Iſola*. c.

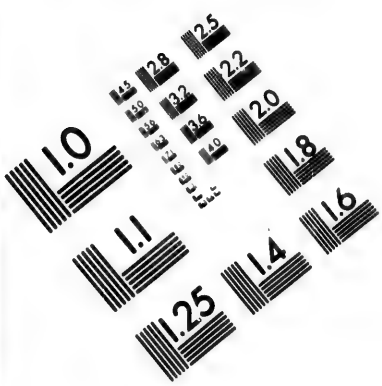
Inſula,

Insula, *Lille.* c.
Intermana, *Terni.* c.
Interamna, *Ponte Corvo.* o.
Interamnensis Provincia, *le Pays entre Sambre & Meuse.*
Interamnia, *Teramo.* c.
Interamnis Portugallia, *Entre Douro è Minho.* p.
Intervallum, *Entrevaux.* o.
Joanna, *Jannina.* c.
Joannipolis, *Jambol.* c.
Joanvilla, *Joinville.* o.
Joauna, *Jonne, Tonne.* r.
Jonia, *Quiscon.* p.
Jordanis, *Schiersh.* r.
Jovernia, Ireland. k.
Joviniacum, *Joigny.* c.
Jovis Villa, *Joinville.* o.
Ipra, *Ipres, Ypren.* c.
Ipuscoa, *Guipuscoa.* p.
Iris, *Casalmach.* r.
Iris, *Livio.* r.
Isala, *vel* Insula, *Yssel.* r.
Isamnium, S John's Poynt.
Isapis, *Savio.* r.
Isara, *l' Isere.* r.
Isara, *Iser.* r.
Isauria, *Oyse, Oise.* r.
Isaurla, *Saura.* p. c.
Isaurus, *Donato, la Foglia.* r.
Isburus, *Garbe.* r.
Isca Damnoniorum, *sive* Exonia, Ex. r.
Isca, Exeter. c. and Caerleon.
Isca Silurum, *Leskard.* c.
Iscalis, Ilchester. o.
Ischiopolis, *Tripoli of Syria.* c.
Isenacum, *Eysenach.* c.
Isthmus Corinthiacus, *Hexamili.*
Isidorum, *Issoire.* c.
Isontius, *Lisonzo.* r.
Issus, *Laiazzo.* c.
Ister, *the Danube.* r.
Isurium, Aldeburgh. o.
Itanus, *Palco Castro.* c.
Itona, *Iton.* r.
Ituna, Eden, Solway Fyth. r.
Iturea, *Bacar.* p.
Iturissa, *Sanguesa.* c.
Ivernia, Ireland. k.
Ivernis, *Dunkeran.* o.
Julia, *Borgo di S. Domino.* c.
Julia, *Geyl.* r.
Julia, *Giula.* c.
Juliacum, *Gulick, Liege.* c.
Julia Cæsarea, *Algiers.*
Julinum, *Woltin.* c.
Juliobona, *Honfleur.* o.
Juliobona, *Vienna.* c.
Juliobriga, *Porto de Santonna.* o.
Juliodunum, *Loudun.* c.
Juliomagus, *Angers.* c.
Juliom Carnicum, *Goritia.* c.
Junna, *Juine.* r.
Jura, *Joux.* m.
Jurus, *Jaur.* r.
Justiniana Prima, *Giustandil, Acrida.* c.
Justiniana Secunda, *Prisren.* c.
Justinopolis, *Cabo di Istria.* c.
Juvavia, *Saltzburgh.* c.
Juvavius, *Saltzach.* r.
Juventius, *Tordino,* or *Trontino.* r.
Juvencus, *Giovenco.* r.
Juveniacum, *Gouvezzo.* c,
Juvernacum, *Giovegano* c.
Juverna, Ireland. k.

L A

Labacum, *Laubach.* c.
Labarus, *Lambro.* r.
Labeatis Lacus, *Scutari Ponta.* l.
Laberus, Kildare. c.
Labinus, *Lavino.* r.
Laboris terra, *la Terra di Lavoro.* p.
Labro, *Legorne.* c.
Lacedæmon, *Misitra.* c.
Lacliburgum, *Rostoc.* c.
Laconia, *Sacania.* p.
Lacobriga, *Lagos.* c.
Lactodurum, Wedford. c.
Lactoracum, *Lillours.* c.
Ladeni, Lathaine, Merck, and Tivedale.
Legania, Leinster. p.
Lagnus, *the Bay of Lubeck.*
Lamia, *Lima.* r.
Lampia, *Elandia.* r.
Lanuvium, *Civita Indovina.* c.
Laodicea, *Eskibiffar.* c.
Loagia, *la Foreſt aux loges.*
Laona, Millalos. c.
Lapurdenſis Tractus, *le pays de Labourd.*
Lapurdum, *Baione.* c.
Laquedonia, *Cedogna.* c.
Lar, *Om.* r.
Larema, *Lerma.* o.
Larius, *Como, Cumerzet.* l.
Larius, Larli, *Larc.* r.
Laros, *l' Avant* or *Laront.* r.
Lascura, *Liscar.* c.
Latium, *Campagna di Roma.* p.
Latobrigii, *Brisgaw.* p.
Latone, *Dorote.* c.
Latrippa, *Medina Talnabi.* c.
Lavantum, S. *Andre.* c.
Laudonia, Lothaine. p.
Laudum, *Lodi.* c.
Laudunum, *Laon.* c.
Lauriacus Ager, *le Lauraguais.* t.
Laurentum, S. *Lorenzo.* c.
Laurentum, *Loreto.* c.
Lauriacum, *Lorch.*
Laurona, *Logronno.* c.
Laus, *Coro.* r. *Laino.* r.
Laus Pompeja, *Lodi.* c.
Lausdunum, *Loudun.* c.
Lædus, *Loir.*
Leanita, *Elcatif.* c. p.
Lecca, *the Leck.* r.
Lechæum, *Lestiocori,* p.
Ledesia, Leeds. o.
Ledrensis Urbs, *Nicosia.* o.
Ledum, *Lez.* r.
Legia, *Leye.* r. *Leige.* c.
Legio Germanica, *Leon.* c.
Leinlus, *Leyne.* r.
Lemnos, *Stalimene.* i.
Lemovicum Urbs, *Limoges.* c.
Lentia, *Linz.* c.
Leobriga, *Lemburgh.* c.
Leoburgum, *Lawenburgh.* c.
Leocata, *Licata.* c.
Leodium, *Liege.* c.
Leogus, *Lowis.* l.
Leomania, *Lemaigne,* p.
Leona, *Leondori.* c.
Leonicæ, *Lugues.* c.
Leonis Monaſterium, Lemſter. o.
Leontina, *Lentini.* c.
Leopolis, *Lemburgh.* c.
Leopolis, *San Leo.*
Leovardia, *Leuwarden.* c.
Leptis, *Tripoli of Barbary.* c.
Leprolium, *Levroux.* c.
Lerina, S. *Honore.* i.
Lerra, *Conesnon.* r.
Lertius, *Lers.* r.
Lesbos, *Mettelin, Metylene.* i.
Lesura, *Lisse.* r.
Leta, *Leto Morte.* r.
Lethes, *el Lima.* r.
Lethes, *Bedlar, Guadalete.* r.
Letia, *Leschi.* r.
Letteranum, *Letters.* c.
Leucadia, S. *Maura.* i.
Leuci, *Sfacchia.* r.
Leucobria, Whithern. c.
Leuconia, *Nicosia.* c.
Leucorea, *Wittenburg.* c.
Leuctra, *Maina.* c.
Levina, Lenox. p.
Levinus, Levin. r.
Lexovium, *Lisieux.* c.
Liboulus, Lecky, Liſſey, r.
Liburnia, *Croatia.* p.
Liburnia, *Libourne,* a c. *of France in the Territory of Bourdeaux.*
Liburnus, *Legorn.* c.
Libya Deserta. *Elber.*
Licus, *the Lech.* r.
Liger, Ligeris, *Loyre.* r.
Ligerula, *le Loyret.* r.
Ligno, *Loignon.* r.
Liguidon, *Liasto.* o.
Liguia, *Evola.* r.
Liguria, *the States of Genoua.*
Lila, Lile, *Rissel.* c.
Lilybæum, *Marsala.* c.
Limagus, *Limat.* r.
Limania, *Limagne.* t.
Limnos, Ramsey. i.
Limonum, *Poictiers.* c.
Limosium, *Limoux.* c.
Lindemagus, *Limat.* r.
Lindum, Lincolnia, Lincoln. c.
Lingones, *Langres.* c.
Linienus, Wother. r.
Linum, Lynne. o.
Liria, *Lez.* r.
Liris, *Garigliano.* r.
Litomerium, *Leutmeritz.* c.
Liquentia, *Livenza.* r.
Lobodunum, *Laudenburgh.* o.
Locanus, *il Proteriato.* r.
Lochia, *Loches.* c.
Locoritum, *Forchaim.* c.
Locra, *il Capitello.* r.
Locrida, *Giustandil.* c.
Locris, *Giraci.* c.
Locta, *Loket, Elterbogen.* o.
Lodunum, *Loudun.* c.
Logana, *Lobne, Lone.* r.
Logia, Lough Foyle. r.
Logus, Lug. r.
Lombaria, *Lombes.* c.
Lomundus, Loch Lomond. l.
Londinum, Londinium, Londoniæ, *Augusta Trinobantum,* London. c.
Londinum Scanorum, *Lundan in Schonen.* c.

Longobar-



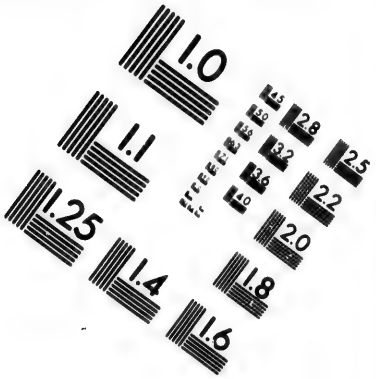
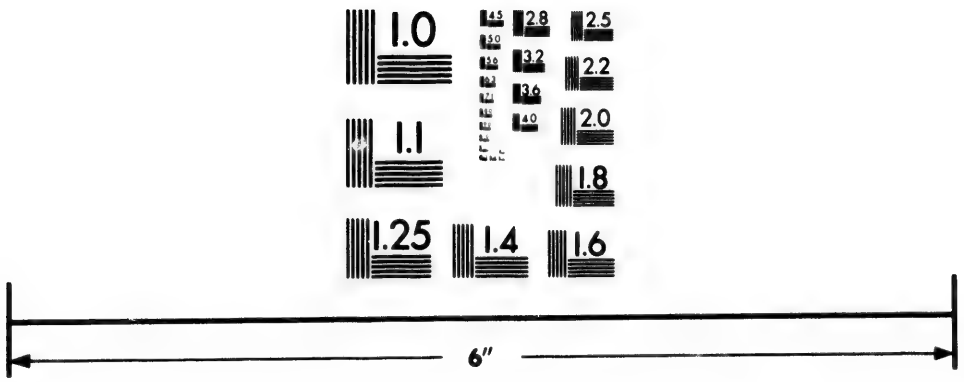
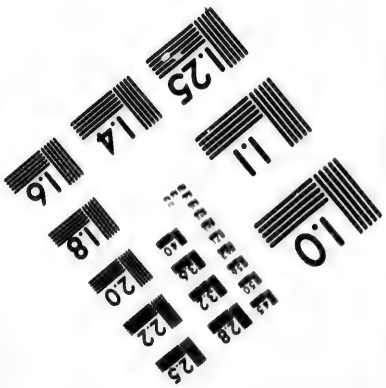


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)





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Longobardia, *Lombardy.* k.
Longovicum, *Lancaſter.* c.
Lopadusa, *Lampedoſa.* i.
Lorda, *Lourdes.* c.
Lotharinga, *Lorraine.* p. or *weſtrick.*
Lovanium, *Loeven, Louvain.* c.
Lous, Piergo, *Paline.* r.
Loutoſa, *Louſes.* o.
Loxa, *Loſſe.* r.
Lubrenſis Urbs, *Maſſa.* c.
Luceoria, *Luſuck, Luckp.* c.
Luceria, *Nocera d'Ili Pagani.* c.
Luciferi Panum, S. *Lucar.* o.
Luciſburgum, *Luxemburgh.* c.
Luciona, *Luzon.* c.
Lucophibia, *Witherne.* c.
Lucorea, *Wittenburg.* c.
Lucronium, *Longruno.* c.
Lucus Allurum, *Oviedo.* c.
Lucus Auguſti, *Lugo.* c.
Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden.* c.
——— Convenarum, S. *Bertrand.* c.
——— Seguſianorum, *Lyon.* c.
Lugidunum, *Glogaw.* c.
Luguvallum, *Carliſle.* c.
Luiſium, S. *Jean de Luz.* c.
Luna Nova, *Sarzana.* c.
Lunæ Montes, *Gibel Caph.* m.
Lunda, Lundis, *Lunden.* c. c.
Lupariæ, *Louvieres.* c.
Lupfurdum, *Meiſſen.* c.
Lupia, *Loing.* r.
Lupias, *Lippe.* r.
Luppia, *Lipſtadt.* c.
Lupus, *le Loup.* r.
Luſitania, *Portugal.* k.
Luteria, *Paris.* c.
Luteva, *Lodeves.* c.
Lutis, *Leyta.* r.
Lutomagus, *Monſtreuil.* c.
Lutra, *the Lawter.* r.
Lutra, *Keiſers Lautern.* c.
Lutum, Douth. t.
Luxiona, *Luſſon.* c.
Lycaonia, *Cogni.* r.
Lycaſtrum, *Locaſtelli.* o.
Lycia, *Briquia.* p.
Lycia, *le Lez.* r.
Lycias, *the Lack.* r.
Lychnidus, *Giuſtandil.* c.
Lycopolis, *Munia.* c.
Lycormas, *Fidaro.* r.
Lycus, *il Platano.* r.
Lydia, *Cavaſia.* p.
Lydius, *Caſtoro.* r.
Lynius, *le Lyez.* r.
Lyra, *Lire, Lire.* o.
Lyris, *ſive Liris.* r.
Lyſias, *Liziſſa.* o.

M

Macaria, *Julliers.* o.
Macaria, *Magna.* i.
Macedonia, *Jamboli, Comnoltzari, Janna.* p.
Macella, *Strongeli.* c.
Macerïæ, *Mariens.* c.
Machora, *Traina.* c.
Machlinia, *Mechlin.* c.
Maclovia, *Maclovipolis.* S. *Malo.* c.
Macra, *Magra.* r.
Maderiacum, *Mezieres.* c.
Madoce, *Adin.* c.
Madritum, *Madrid.* o.
Madus, *Matdſtone.* o.
Mæander, *Mindre.* r.
Mæatæ, *Northumberland.*
Magalona, *Magalone.* c.
Magi, *Radnor.* o.
Magna Græcia, *Calabria.* p.
Magneſia, *Mangreſia.* c.
Magneſia, *Maniſſa.* c.
Magnopolis, *Mecklenburg.* c.
Magnus Portus, *Southampton,* and *Portſmouth.* c.
Magontiacum, *Ments.* c.
Magrada, *Arumed.* r.
Maldra, *Maudre.* r.
Malduenſe Cœnobium, *Malmeſbury,* o.
Maleos, *Le Mul.* i.
Malmogia, Malmoe, *Elleboge.* c.
Malva, *Mauve.* r.
Malava, *Mulvya.* r.
Malobodium, *Maubeuge.* o.
Mamertidum, *Martarano.* c.
Mammilla, *Zeuta.* c.
Manapia, *Wexford.* c.
Mancunium, Manduellum, *Mancheſter.* o.
Manliana, *Magliano.* c.
Manſuetinum, *Baboliza.* o.
Manſus Verduni, *Le mas de verdun.* c.
Mantiana, *Gelucheſat.* l.
Manua Carpetanorum, *Madrid.* c.
Manuaſca, *Manoſque.* c.
Maracanda, *Badaſcian, Samarcand.* c.
Marchenium, *Norburow.* o.
Marchia, *Merche.* p.
Marchia, *Mark, Markiſh-landt.* p.
Marcodurum, *Duren.* c.
Marcomani, *Bohemia.* k.
Marcopolis, *San Marco.* c.
Marcovada, *Margoſeſt.* c.
Maria, *Marcotis, Bubira.* l.
Mariduunum, *Caermarthen.* o.
Margus, *Morgah.* r.
Marionis Urbs, *Lunenburg* c.
Marionis Altera, *Lubeck.* o.
Marius, *Meriſch.* r.
Marithæ, *Martinos.* m.
Marobudum, *Pragat.* c.
Martinopos, *Tours.* c.
——— *Mirsburgh.* c.
Maſicum, *Maſſych.* o.
Maſſalioticum, *Gras de Paſſon.*
Maſſilia, *Marſeille.* c.
Maſta, *Graro.* m.
Marcola, *Matera.* c.
Mathis, *Matin.* r.
Matiſco, *Maſcon.* c.
Matium, *Candia.* c.
Matrinus, *Piomba.* r.
Matrona, *le Marne.* r.
Mattiacum, *Marpurg.* c.
Mauritania, *Barbary.* c.
Maxera, Mazera, *Fivi.* r.
Machlinia, *Mechelen.* p.
Medama, *Roſſarno.* o.
Medama, *il Metramo, Miſano.* r.
Medeni, *Newport.* o.
Media, *Servan, Shirvan.* p.
Medii, *Meath.*
Mediolanum, *Munſter.* c.
Mediolanum, *Milan.* c.
Mediolanum, *Lancaſter.* o.
Mediolanum Santonum, *Saintes.* c.
Mediolum, *Medina Celi.* c.
Medoacus Major, *La Brenta.*
——— Minor. *il Bachillone.* r.
Meduana, *Mayenne.* r. & c.
Meduacus, *Medway.* r.
Medulanus, *Medoc.* r.
Meduntæ, *Mante.* c.
Megalopolis, *Mecklburgh.* c.
Megies, *Mydwiſch.* c. *in Tranſylv.*
Mela, *Garza* r.
Melani, *Gibel Tor, Gibel Monſa.* m.
Melas, *Genſui.* r. *Mauroneri.*
Meldæ, *Meaux.* c.
Melfictum, *Moiſetta.* c.
Melibocum, *Hartſwaldt.* m.
Meligranum, *Migiano.* o.
Melita, *Malta.* i.
Melocabus, *Coburg.* c.
Melocacus, *Coburg.* o.
Melodunum, *Melun.* c.
Melos, *Milo.* i.
Melphes, *Molpa.* r.
Melphis, *Melfi.* c. *Melfa.* r.
Menapii, *Kiſel.* o.
Menehildis fanum. S. *Menehould.* c.
Menevia, S. Davids. o.
Menlaſcus, *Donoſtein, Oria.* r.
Menoba, *Guadiamar.* r.
Menoſgada, *Egar, Heb.* r.
Menuthias, *Madagaſcar.* i.
Memphis, *Cairo, Alcairo.* c.
Meroe, *Galgala.* i.
Mervinia, *Mertonethſhire.*
Merovei Foſa, *the Marne.* r.
Merula, *la Maira, Moira,* r.
Meſſapia, *Terra d' Otranto.* p.
Meſopotamia, *Diarbech.* p.
Meſſana, *Meſſina.* c.
Meſſapia, *Terra d' Otranto.* i.
Meſſenia, Methone, *Modon.* c.
Meſſene, *Moſeniga.* c.
Meſſuium, *Magdeburg.* c.
Metaurus, *Metramo, Matra, Marro.* r.
Metæ, *Mitz.* c.
Metelis, *Roſetto.* c.
Metelliburgus, *Middleburg.* c.
Methymna, *Medina Alnabi.* c.
Middelſurtum, *Milbar.* o.
Midia, *Meath.* p.
Midorius, *Midoux.* r.
Miletus, *Malito.* c.
Mimantium, *Mande.* c.
Mimenus, *Niemen.* r.
Mincius, *il Minzo.* r.
Minervium, *Monemagi.* c.
Minio, *il Mingone.* r.
Minius, *Minho.* r.
Mirabellum, *Mirbeau.* c.
Mirapiſca, *Mirepoix.* c.
Mirecurtium, *Mircourt.* c.
Miſa, *Marotta* r.
Miſnia, *Meiſſen.* c.
Miſſina, p.
Mœnus, *the Mayne.* r.
Mœſia ſuperior, *Servia.* p.
Mœſia inferior, *Bulgaria.* p.
Moguntia, *Mentz.* c.
Molinæ, *Moulins.* c.
Molo, *Moulon.* r.
Mona, *Angleſey.* i.
Mona, Monapia, *Monavia, Man.* i.
Monachium, *Munich, Munchen,* i.
Monaius, *Poſina.* r.

Moni-

Monaſterium, *Munſter.* p. c.
——— Mounſter. p.
Mons Albanus, *Montauban, Montalbano.* c.
——— Alcuinus, *Montalcio.* c.
——— Altus, *Montalto.* c.
——— Belligardus, *Montbilliard.* c.
——— Vici, *Mondovi.* c.
——— Feretranus, *Monſelvro.* c.
——— Ferratus, *Monferrat.* p.
——— Medius, *Monmedi.* c.
——— Limarii, *Montelimar.* c.
——— Lunæ, *Bed.* m.
——— Peſſulus, *Mompellier.* c.
——— Phyſcon, *Monte Fiſcone.* c.
——— Regalis, *Monreale.* c.
——— Relaxus, *Morlaix.* c.
——— Serratus, *Monſerrat.* m.
——— Serratus, *Monſerrat.* i.
Monces, *Mons.* c.
Montillum Ademari, *Montelimar.* c.
Mopſueſtia, *Malmiſtre.* c.
Moraxenſis Lacus, *Uchterſee, Murtenſee, Murat.* l.
Moravus, *Marh.* r. *Moravt.* r.
Morgonticacum, *Georgeto.* o.
Morgus, *Orco.* r.
Morundia, *La Morvant.* t.
Moſa, *the Maes, Meuſe.* r.
Moſcus, *Moſca.* r.
Moſomum, *Monſan.* r.
Motuca, *Medica.* c.
Motycanum, *il Sicili.* r.
Mulda, *Multaw.* r.
Munitium, *Gottingen.* c.
Mura, *the Mur, Murt.* r.
Muracincta, *Mures, Mours.* o.
Murſa, *Eſſeck.* o.
Murſia, *Murrs.* c.
Muſſipontum, *Pont a Monſon.* o.
Mutina, *Modena.* c.
Mutrovis, *Mittaw.* o.
Myadus, *Mitauſe.* c.
Myra, *Stramita.* c.

N A

Nabalis, *Nerſa.* r.
Nabanda, *Tanar.* o.
Nabathæa, *Beraab.* p.
Nabius, *Miranda.* r.
Nabus, *Nab.* r.
Næbis, *el Neiva.* r.
Næomagus, *Nions.* o.
Nævia, *Porto Maggiore.* o.
Naiſus, *Niſſa.* c.
Namæus, *Naveru.* r.
Nanigeris, *Zeilan.* l.
Nannentes, *Nantes.* c.
Nantuates, *Pays de Vaud.* t.
Naparis, *Streth, Daiſtre.* r.
Nar, *Nera.* r.
Narbo, *Narbonne.* c.
Narda, *Narden.* o.
Nariſci, *Nortgaw.* t.
Narita, *Gitracia.*
Naro, *Narenta.* c.
Natoſie, *Aſia the Leſs.* Naduli. t.
Nava, *Nawa.* r.
Navalis, *Zeal.* o. and *Nettuno.* o.
Navilubio, *El Mullon.* r.
Naulum, *Noli.* c.
Naupactus, *Lepanto.* c.
Naupliæ, *Napoli di Romania.* c.
Nauportus, *Laubach.* c.
Nauſtathmus, *Fontana Bianca.* d.
Navus, *the Naw.* r.
Naxuana, *Naſcivan.* c.
Naxus, Naxia, *Naſia.* l.
Nea, Nota. p.
Neapolis, *Naples.* c.
Neapolis, *Tripoli.* c.
Neapolis Macedoniæ, *Chriſtopol.* c.
Neapolis Peloponneſiaca, *Napoli di Malvaſia.* c.
——— Sardiniæ, *Napoli.* c.
Neapolis Auſtriæ, *Newſtat.* c.
Nebis, *Neiva.* t.
Nebrodes, *Madonia.* m.
Necium Allobrogum, *Annecy.* c.
Neda, *Longarola.* r.
Nedus, *le Nay.* r.
Nedina Vallis, *il Valle di Noto.* p.
Neetum, *Noto.* c.
Nemauſium, *Niſmes.* c.
Nemeſia, *Nyms.* r.
Nemetum, Nemetes, *Spire.* c.
Nemetocenna, *Arras.* c.
Nemorenſis Vallis, *il Valle di Demona.* p.
Nemoſium, *Nemours.* o.
Nemus, *Nemi.* o.
Nemtidava, *Beſtrave. Neſtadt.* c.
Neoburgum, *Naumburg.* c.
Neoburgum, *Newburg.* c.
Neoburgum, *Newberry.* o.
Neo Cæſarea, *Tocato.* c.
Necomienſis Lacus, *Neuenburgerzée.* l.
Neocomium, *Neufchaſtel, Neuenburg.* o.
Neodunum, *Del.* c.
Neoforum, *Newmarkt.* o.
Neoforum, *Neufmarché.* o.
Neomagus *ſive* Noviomagus, *Nimeguen.* c.
Neomagus, *Spire.* c.
Neopyrgum, *Newburgh, Newtsburg.* c.
Neopurgum, *Naumberg.* c.
Neoſelium, *Neuhauſel.* c.
Neoſtadium, *Neuſtadt.* c.
Nepet, *Perzolo.* c.
Neracum, *Nerac.* c.
Nericia, *Nerke.* p.
Nerigon, *Norway.* k.
Nerikum, S. *Maura.* i.
Neritum, *Nardo.* c.
Nerolinga, *Nerlingen.* c.
Nerva, *El Nervio.* r.
Nervii, *Haynault.* p.
Neruſi, *Vence.* c.
Neſter, *Nieper.* r.
Netina Vallis, *Noto.* p.
Neuſtria, *weſtrick.* p.
Neuſtria, *Normandy.* p.
Nicæa, *Nice de Provence.* c.
Nicæa, *Iſnich.* c.
Nicaſtrum, *Nicaſtro.* c.
Nicer, *the Necker, Neckr.* r.
Nicia, *Lenza.* r.
Nicia, *Nura.* r.
Nicii, *Fuoa.* c.
Nicomedia, *Iſmigmid.* c.
Nicopia, *Nykioping.* c.
Nicopolis, *Glanich.* c.
Nicopolis, *Nigeboli.* c.
Nicopolis, *Provela.* p.
Nidroſia, *Drontheim, Trunheim, Trunten.* c.
Ninus, Ninive, *Ninive.* c.
Niſſa, *Niſan.* c.
Nita, *Nied.* r.
Nithia, Nichisdale. p.
Nitiobriges, *l' Agenois.* t.
Nitria, *Neyracht.* c.
Nivaria, *Teneriffa.* i.
Nivernum, *Nevers.* c.
Nivernenſis, *Provincia Nivernois.* p.
Niveſdum, *Live, Livre.* c.
Nivus, *le Nive, Errobi.* r.
Noarus, *the Save.* r.
Noas, *Sithnizo.* r.
Noedonum, *Leondal,* or *Dol.* c.
Neomagus, *Liſieux.* c.
Nomen Dei, *Nombre de Dios.* c.
Nonigentum, *Nogent.* o.
Nora, *Nura.* c.
Norba Cæſarea, *Alcantara.* c.
Nordovicum, Norwich. c.
Norici, *Norway.* p.
Noreja, *Goritia.* c.
Noricum, *Auſtria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Saltzburg,* and part of *Bavaria.*
Notra, *Noere.* r.
Novantæ, Galloway. p.
Novempopulonia, *Gaſcoigne.* p.
Noverogus, *Niort.* o.
Novlodunum, *Noyon.* c.
Novlodunum, *Nevers.* c.
Noviomagus, *Noyon.* c.
Noviomagus, *Nimmegen.* c.
Noviomum, *Noyon.* c.
Novoſtadium, *Newſtadt.* c.
Novum Caſtrum, Newcaſtle. c.c.
Novum Mercatum, New-Market. t.
Novus Portus, Newport. t.
Nuceria, *Nocera.* c.
Numantia, *Soria, Garay.* c.
Numidia, *Barbary.* k.
Nurſia, *Norcia.* c.
Nyſſa, *Niſa.* c.

O A

Oanus, *Fraſcolari.* r.
Oaxes, *Armire.* r.
Obacer, *Oakre.* r.
Oboca, Dopo. r. Awenmore. r.
Obrincus, *Moſſels.* r.
Obris, *Orbe.* r.
Obtricum, *Maeſtricht.* c.
Occirania, *Languedoc.* p.
Occhardus, *Tartar.* r.
Ocelis, *Zidon, Zibet.* c.
Ocellum, Holdernefs, Spurnhead, *Capt.*
Ocetis, *Hoy, Hethy, South Ronals.*
Ochus, *Obusgir.* r.
Ocinarius, *il Scanto.* r.
Ocrinum, *the Lands-end, a Capt.*
Ocriculum, *Ocricoli.* o.
Octavium, *Corduna.* c.
Octodurum, *Toro.* c.
Odera, *Oder.* r. r.
Odeſſus, *Varna.* c. *Limano.* c.
Odia, *Odia, udia.* c.
Odiella, *Odiel.* r.
Odora, *Orne.* r.
Oeaſo, *S. Sebaſtian, Capt.*

Oeſo, *Aiſo*. c.
Oeni Pons, *Inſpruck*. c.
Oeni Provincia, *Intball*. p.
Oeno ſtadium, *Inſtadt*. c.
Oenus, *Inn*, r. *Carnero*. r.
Oeſia, *Oiſt*. r.
Olandia, *Oland*. I.
Olbia, *Nicea*. c.
Olchinum, *Olcinium, Dulcigno, Dolcigno*. c.
Olda, *Le Lat*. r.
Olfinum, *Elpen*. c.
Glimachum, *Lymbach*. o.
Olina, *Le Orne*. r.
Oliſippo, *Lisbon*. c.
Oliris, *Old*. r.
Olivula, *Villa Franca*. o.
Ollius, *l'Oglio*. r.
Olomutium, *Olmitz*. c.
Olruna, *Tolder*. r.
Olympia, *Belvedere*. c.
Olympus, *Caloiteon Oros*. m.
Olympus, *Latha*. m.
Onaſus, *Ens*. r.
Oningis, *Oringe Jam*. c.
Onoldium, *Onoldum, Onſpach*. o.
Oppavavienſis Ducatus, *Tropaw*.
Oppolia, *Oppelin*. c.
Orba, *El Rio de la Guerva*. r.
Orbio, *l'Orbieu*. r.
Orcades, *the Iſles of* Orkney.
Orcelis, *Oribuela*. c.
Ordovices, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flintſhire.
Oreſta, *Adrianople*. c.
Oreſunda Fretum, *the Sound*.
Oretani, *La Manch*. p.
Orgelia, *Orgelium, Orgia, urgil*. c.
Orine, *Murcia*. I.
Orge, *Sorgue*. r.
Orgus, *Orco*. r.
Orontes, *Dracone, Farfar*. r.
Oropitum, *Orvietto*. c.
Orovernia, Ireland.
Orſona, *Oſſuna*. c.
Orthoſie, *Tortoſa*. c.
Oſca, *Hueſca*. c.
Oſilia, *Oeſel, Eſel*. I.
Oſitia, *Oſterlandt*. p.
Oſmus, *Sladitza*. r.
Oſſa, *Fiore*. r.
Otonium, *Odenſee*. c.
Ottadini, Northumberland. p.
Overum, *Oviedo*. c.
Ouſta, *L'Ouſte*. r.
Oxama, *Oſma*. c.
Oximenſis Pagus, *Hieſmes*. c.
Oximum, *Hieſmes*. o.
Oxonium, Oxford. c.
Oxus, *Deiſtan, Geichon*, r.
Ozecarus, *Zezares*. r.

P A

Pabulenſis Pagus, *Le Pays de Paux*. r.
Pacta, *Patti*. c.
Pactius, *Oava*. r.
Pactolus, *Sarabat*, r.
Pactya, *Pazzi*. c.
Padus, *Po*. r.
Pæſtum, *Peſt, Peſto, Peſti*. c.
Pagus Francus, *Franc*. c.
Palæo-caſtrum, *Policaſtro*. c.
Palantia, *Palencia*. c.
Palatium Diocleſiani, *Spalatro*. c.
Palis, *Paglia*. r.
Palma, *Malorca*. c.
Palmatia, *Venaria, Give*. I.
Palum, *Pau*. c.
Palus Meotis, *Limen, Zabre, Tana*. p.
Pamphylia, *Carama, Settalia*.
Pandataria, *S. Maria*. I.
Panis, *Perne*. r.
Pannonia, *Auſtria, Stiria, Sclavonia, and the Lower Hungary*.
Panormus, *Palermo*. c.
Panyaſus, *Spirnazza*. r.
Paphlagonia, *Roni, Bolli, Flagiana*. p.
Papia, *Pavia*. c.
Paraſtaba, *Pereſtaw*. c.
Pariſii, *The East Riding of* Yorkſhire.
Pariſii, *Pariis*. c.
Parnaſſus, *Liacoura, Parnaſſo*. m.
Paropanaſſiadæ, *Cabul, or Sablestan*. p.
Paropamiſus, *Calchiſtan*. m.
Paros, *Paris, Paro*, I.
Paropaſmus, *Navagrot*. m.
Parthenius, *Sangari*. r.
Parthenope, *Betente*, I.
Parthenope, *Naples*. c.
Parthenopolis, *Magdeburg*. c.
Parthia, *Galania*. p.
Paſtovia, Paſtow. o.
Patara, *Patera*. c.
Patavia, *Peſſaw*. c.
Patavium, *Padova*. c.
Pathiſſus, *Tibiſcus*. r.
Pathmos, *La Palmoſa*. I.
Patræ, *Patras*. c.
Patruiſſa, *Braſſaw*, or *Clauſenburg*. c.
Paulon, *il Paglion*. r.
Paulino, *Buzanich*. r.
Pax, *La Pax*. c.
Pax, Auguſta, *Badajox*. c.
Pax Julia, *Beja*. c.
Peopolis, *Wurtzburg*. c.
Pedemontium, *Piedmont*. p.
Pedenatium, *Peyenas*.
Pediculi, *Oſtuni*. c.
Peiſo, *Newſidler te*. I.
Pelius, *Pelion, Petras*. m.
Peloponneſus, *Morea*. p.
Pelorum, *Capo di Faro, Cape*.
Peluſium, *Belbais, Belbes*. c.
Peneus, *Salampria*. r.
Penica, *Pengick*. c.
Perga, *Pirgi*. c.
Pergamus, *Pergamo, Bergamo*. c.
Perinthus, *Heraclea*. c.
Perſia, *Farſi, K. Farſiſtan*. k.
Perſicus Sinus, *Elcatif*.
Perticus Ager, *Le Perche*. p.
Perufia, *Perugia*. c.
Peſtum, *Piſtb*. c.
Petavium, *Petovio, Petaw*. c.
Petina, *Pedena, Pettaw*. c.
Petra, *Herac*. c.
Petropolis, Petriburgus, Peterborough. c.
Petrocorienſis Provincia, *Perigord*. p.
Petrocorium, *Perigueux*. r.
Petrovaradinum, *Peterwardein*. c.
Petuaria, Beverley, Hull. o. o.
Phabiranum, *Bramen*. c.
Phæacia, *Corfu*. I.
Pharan, *Faro*. c.
Pharia, *Leſina*. I.
Pharſalus, *Farſa*. c.
Phaſiana, *Terra Nova*. c.
Phaſis, *Faſſo, Faxo*. r.
Phaſelis, *Fionda*. o.
Phellos, *Fello*. c.
Pheugarum urbs, *Halberſtadt*. c.
Philadelphia, *Filadelphia*. c.
Philetum, *Groningen*. c.
Philippi, *Philippo*. c.
Philippopolis, *Filibe, Filippopoli*, c.
Philippopolis, *Philippeville*. o.
Phiſcon, *Fiſcone*. m.
Phiternus, *Biſerno*. r.
Phlygadia, *Flicz*. m.
Phocæa, *Fogia, Fochia*. c.
Phrigida, *Friul*. c.
Phrudis, *Braſſo'e*. r.
Phrygia, *Dargut-lili*. p.
Phuſca, *Fiſchio, Fiſco*. c.
Phycocle, *Cirvia*. c.
Picenum, *Marcha Anconitana*. p.
Pictavienſis Provincia, *Poitou*. p.
Pictavium, *Poitiers*. c.
Pinarolium, *Pignerol*. c.
Pindus, *Mezzovo*. m.
Pintia, *Valladolid*. c.
Piræus, *Porto di Lione*. p.
Piſaurum, *Peſaro*. c.
Piſaurus, *Foglia*. r.
Piſcaria, *Peſchiera*. c.
Piſciacum, *Poiſſy*. r.
Piſidia, *Verſacgli, Verſacgli*. p.
Piſidion, *Porto Zova, Zuat*. c.
Piſtoraca, *La Piſtuerga*. r.
Pituerium, *Pluviers*. c.
Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.
Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.
Plavis, *Piave*. r.
Plubium, *Saſſari*. c.
Plumbinum, *Piombino*. o.
Podium, *Le Puy*. c.
Polonia, *Poland*. k.
Polybianum, *Leybnitz*. o.
Pomona, Mainland. I.
Pompelon, *Pampelune*. c.
Pons Arcus, *Pont de l'Arche*. c.
—— Audomari, *Pont Audomar*. c.
—— Cæſaris, *Pont de Ce*. o.
—— Fractus, Pontefract, Pomfret. o.
—— Poledrum, *Bentivolio, a Caſtle*.
—— S. Spiritus, *Pont Eſprit*. c.
—— Saravii, *Sarbruck*. o.
—— Trajani, *Alcantara*. c.
—— Urſonis, *Pont Orſon*. o.
Pontana, Drogheda. c.
Ponteſium, *Pont-Oiſe*. o.
Ponticum, *Ponthieu*. p.
Pontipolis, *S. Pons*, c.
Pontus, *Genoch*. p.
Porata, *Pruth*. r.
Portus Auguſti, *Porto*, c.
—— Baiocenſis, *Port en Beſſin*. p.
—— Belus, *Porto Belo*.
—— Bulgaricus, *Porto di Cavana*. p.
—— Cale, *Porto*. p.

——Corcagix, Cork Haven.
——Deſideratus, *le Port deſiré.* p.
——Dives, *Porto Ricco.* p.
——Garlanorum, *Tarmouth.* p.
——Gori, *il Porto di Gori.* p.
——Gratiæ, *Havre de Grace.* p.
——Gruarii, *Porto Gruaro.* p.
——Herculis, *Porto Ercole.* p.
——Iccius, *Calice.* o.
——Longus, *Porto Longone.* p.
——Ludovici, *Porto Lovis.* p.
——Magnus, Southampton.
——Magnus, Portſmouth.
——Mauricius, *Porto Moriſo.* p.
——Monoeci, *Monaco.* o.
——Oreſtis, *Porto Ravaglioſo.* p.
——Oſtium, Portſmouth. p.
——Pacis, *Porto de la Paz.* p.
——Paulæ, *il Porto di Paula.* p.
——Regius, *il Porto Royal.* p.
——Regius, Port Royal. p.
——Romantinus, *Porto di Gruaro.*
——Salorius, *Porto di Salo.* p.
——Santonum, *Rochelle.* c.
——Veneris, *Port endres.* p.
——Veneris, *Porto Venere.* p.
Portugallia, *Portugal.* k.
Poſidium, *Suts.* c.
Poſonium, *Presburg.* c.
Poſtonia, *Adelſpurg.* o.
Potentia, *Potenza.* c. r.
Pontremulium, *Pontremoli.* o. r.
Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea.*
——Alacris, *Portalegre.* c.
Præneſte, *Paleſtrina.* c.
Præſidium, Warwick. c.
Prætoria Auguſta, *Cyonſtat.* c.
Precopia, *Præcops.* c.
Priverum, *Piperno.* o.
Probatopolis, *Schaffhauſin.* c.
Proconneſus, *Marmora.* i.
Procopiana Villa, *Procopie.* c.
Propontis, *il mare di Marmora.*
Proſtropæa, *Tropea.* c.
Pruſa, *Burſa, Barech.* c.
Ptolemais, *Aca, Acre.* c.
Puteoli, *Pozzuoli.* c.

QUA.

Quadi, *Moravia, Bohemia,* and *Auſtria.*
Quantia, *la Chanche.* r.
Quercetum, *Quiney.* o.
Quercopolis, *Aichſtadt.* c.
Quinctiopolis, *S. Quintin.* c.
Quinque Eccleſiæ, *Funff-kirchen.* c.
Quintanica, *Vits.* r.
Quiſſus, *the Quiſſe.* r.
Quiza, *Oran.* c.

RA

Rabath, *Petra.* c.
Raceburgum, *Racketſpurg.* c.
Raceburgum, *Ratzburg.* c.
Raconicum, *Raconick.* c.
Radacophanum, *Radicophani.* o.
Radeſia, *Retz.* r.
Radlantia, *Redutte.* r.
Radinga, Reding. o.
Ramus, *Ramekins.* f.
Ranula, *Rentlle.* r.
Rapa, Rapoe. o.
Raptus, *Oby.* r.
Ratiaſtum, *Limoges.* c.
——*Angouleſme.* c.
Ratisbona, *Regenſpurg,* Ratisbone. c.
Ravius, Erne, Trouvis. r.
Rauraci, *Baſil.* c.
Rea, *Rt.* i.
Reate, *Reati.* c.
Reatina Palus, *Lago di Ritti.* l.
Rebellium, *Ravello.* c.
Recinetum, *Ricanati.* c.
Redæ pagus, *Le Comte de Razes.* r.
Redæſtum, *Rodoſto.* c.
Rodones, *Rennes.* c.
Reeſium, *Rées.* c.
Regalis Villa, *Realville.* c.
Regenſes, *Ritz.* c.
Reginæ Gradecium *Koningſgretz.* c.
Reginus, *Regin.* r.
Regiomons, *Koningberg.* c.
Regium Lepidi, *Reggio.* c.
Regium, *Rees* c.
Regiopolis, Kingſtown. o.
Regni, Suſſex, Surrey, Hantſhire.
Reii, *Rits.* c.
Remi, *Reims.* c.
Reſiſto, *Rodoſto.* c.
Rha, *wolga, Edel, Thamar.* r.
Rhætia, *les Grifons.*
Rhage, Leiceſter. c.
Rhange, Nottingham. c.
Rhatomagus, *Monſtruil.* c.
Rhatoſtathybius, Taff. r.
Rhauraris, *Erault.* r.
Rhebas, *Ribas.* r.
Rhedones, *Rennes.* c.
Rhegium Julium, *Regio.* c.
Rhenus, *the Rhine.* r.
Rhenoberga, *Rhinberg.* c.
Rhigodunum, Ripon. o.
Rhigodunum, Warrington. o.
Rhicymna, *Retimo.* c.
Rhluſiavia, *Giengen.* c.
Rhizana, *Riſano.* c.
Rhobodium, Fairfoxeland,
Rhoda, *Roſas, a Caſtle.*
Rhodanus, *the Rhoſne.* r.
Rhodigium, *Rovigo.* c.
Rhodope, *Valiza, Rulla.* m.
Rhodopolis, *Roſtock.* c.
Rhodumna, *Roane.* o.
Rhodus, *Rhodes.* i.
Rhotomagus, *Roan, Rouen.* c.
Rhuſpina, *Sous.* c.
Rhuſuccorus, *Algiers.* c.
Rhutupiæ, Sandwich. o.
Rheutenenſis Provincia, *Rovergue.* p
Rhymnus, *Jayck.* r.
Ricina, *Raglin.* i.
Ricomagum, *Riom.* c.
Riparia, *La Riviere.* r.
Ripavia, *Rivadavia.* c.
Riſelia, *Rille.* r.
Rivi, *Ritux.* c.
Rium, Rye. o.
Rivogia, *Rioja.* p.
Roboretum, London-Derry. c.
Rocianum, *Roſſano.* c.
Rodium, *Rois.* c.
Roſſa, *unde adj.* Roſſenſis, Rochester. c.
Roia, *Roye.* c.
Roma, *Rome.* c.
Roma, *Rom.* i.
Romandiola, *Romagne.* p.
Romaricus Mons, *Remiremont.* o.
Romarinum, *Limene.* r.
Romorentinum, *Romorentin.* c.
Roſarum Urbs, *Roſtock.* c.
Rosburgum, Roxburg. o.
Roſetum, *Groſſeto.* c.
Roſſium, Roſſe. c.
Roſtrum Nemaviæ, *Memmingen.* c.
Rotanus, *Tavignani.* r.
Rotomagus, *Roan, Rouen.* c.
Rotundus Mons, *Romont.* c.
Roxolania, *Red Ruſſia.* p.
Rubea, *the* Mont Cacp. *Cap.*
Rubeacum, *Ruffach.* c.
Rubi, *Rube.* c.
Rubicon, *il Piſatello.* r.
Rubo, *Dwina, Duna.* r.
Rubricatus, *Lobregat.* r.
Rubricatus, *Jadog, Guadilbarbar.*
Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea.*
Ruconia, *Rioja.* p.
Ruefium, *Ritux.* c.
Ruefium, *Le Puy.* c.
Rugia, *Rugen.* i.
Rugua, *Rue.* c.
Rumelia, *Grece.*
Rupella, *Rochelle.* c.
Rupes Regia, *Rocroy.* o.
Rura, *Roer, Roure.* r.
Ruramunda, *Roermonde.* c.
Ruſcino, *Le Tet.* r.
Ruſcine, *Rouſſillon.* f.
Ruſcurum, *Algiers.* c.
Ruſicibar, *Sarcelle.* o.
Ruſna, *Ruſſe.* r.
Rutenenſis Provincia, *Rovergue.* p.
Ruteni, *Rodez, Rodes.* c.
Ruteni, *the Ruſs, Muſcovy.* k.
Rutuba, *Rolta.* r.
Rutupiæ, Richborow, Sandwich, Ritchetter.

SA

Saade. c.
Saba, *Meroë.* i.
Saba, *Sabis, Sambre.* r.
Sabaria, *Guns, Gantz.* r.
Sabatia, *Bracciano.* t.
Sabatium, Vada, *Vado.* p.
Sabatus, *il Savato.* r.
Sabatus, *Sabato.* r.
Sabaudia, *Savoy.* p.
Sabina, *Sabina.* p.
Sabis, *Sambre.* r.
Sabolium, *Sable.* c.
Sabrina, Severne. r.
Sabuloneta, *Sabionetta.* o.
Sacri Capilli, Hallifax. o.
Sacrum Promontorium, *Le Cap de S. Vincent.*
Saduca, *Guadalquivir eja.* r.
Sæna, *Sitna.* c.
Sagis, *Gorio, Porto di magna Vacca.*
Sagium, *Sete.* c.
Sagra, *Alaro.* r.
Salopia, Shrewsbury, o. or Shropshire. pr.
Sagrus, *Sangro.* r.
Saguntia, *Gilgonza.* o.
Sala, *Saal.* r. *la Stille.* r.

Sala,

Sala, *Salé.* c.
Sala, *Seile.* r.
Sala, *Tſſel, Iſſel.* r.
Salacie, *Alcazar.* c.
Salamis, *Colouri, S. Brouſſa.* i.
Salamis, *il porto Conſtanzo.* c.
Salapia, *Salpe.* c.
Salaſſi, *Val d' Aouſte.* t.
Salda, *Saude,* r.
Saldæ, *Bugia.* c.
Saldube, *Guadalquivirejo.* r.
Salduba, *Sarragoza.* c.
Salentini, *Parte della Terra d' Otranto.* p.
Salera, *Saudre.* r.
Salia, *Sella.* r.
Salia, *Sellie.* r.
Salinæ Vagiennorum, *Saluza.* c.
Salisburgum, *Saltzburg.* c.
Salmona, *Salm.* r.
Salmurium, *Saumur.* c.
Salo, *Xalon.* r.
Salodorius Pagus, *Solleure.* p.
Salodorum, *Solothurn.* c.
Salopia, Shrewsbury, Shropſhire. c. t.
Salſum, *Guadajox, Salobral.* r.
Salvatoris Fanum, *San Salvador.* c.
Salutiæ, *Saluzzo.* c.
Samandria, *Zendrow, Semendre.* c.
Somarobriva, *S. Quintin.*
—— *Amiens.* c.
Sambia, *Szamland.* p.
Sambroca, *Trr, Tech.* r.
Sanctio, *l' Ubaye,* r.
Sandava, *Segelwar.* c.
Sandomira, *Sendomir.* c.
Sangulterſa, *Santerre.* p.
Sangarius, *Sangari, Zagari, Acada.* r.
Sangoſſa, *Sanguſa.* c.
Sanitium, Sanitium, *Sintz.* c.
Santones, *Xaintes.* c.
Samonia, *Saintonge.* p.
Sapina, *Sauna.* r.
Sapis, *il Savio.* r.
Sarabris, *Taro.* c.
Saræpons, *Sarbruck.* o. &
Saravus, *Saure,* r.
Sarcinium, *San Trupet.* o.
Sardica, *Sofia, Sophia, Triadizza.* c.
Sardiula. i.
Sargetia, *Iſtrig.* r.
Sarisburia, Sarisbury. c.
Sarmatia, *Tartary.*
Sarnia, Garnsley. i.
Sarta, *la Sarte.* r.
Sarum, Sarisburia, Salisbury. c.
Sarus, *il Sangro.* r.
Saſima, *Saſam.* c.
Savaria, *Muer.* r.
Savaria, *Gunz.* r.
Savaria, *Leybnitz, Gratz.* c. c.
Savona, *Savan.* c.
Savo, *Saone.* r.
Savus, *le Sev.* r.
Savus, *the Save.* r.
Savus, *Saffay.* r.
Saxulum, *Saſſulo.* o.
Scaldis, *Schelde, Eſcaut.* r.
Scandava, *Schesburg, Segiſwar.* o.
Scandinavia, *Norway, Sweden* and *Lapland.*
Scania, *Schonen.* i.
Scaphuſa, *Schaffhauſen.* c. & pr.
Scapris, *Scabris, Scarline.* o.
Scardus, *Marinat, Maranal.* m.
Scarpa, *la Scarpe.* r.
Schuela, *Schuſ.* i.
Scoras, *l' Iſere.* r.
Scordiſci, *Raſcia.* r.
Sculteuna, *il Panaro.* r.
Scupi, *Scopia, Uſchub.* c.
Scyllaceum, *Scilletium, Squillaci.* c.
Scyros, *Schiro* i.
Schylla, *Scilla, Sciglio, a Rock.*
Scythia, *Tartary.*
Sebaſtia, *Sauſtia.* c.
Sebaſtianopolis, S. *Sebaſtian.* c.
Sebaſtopolis, *Sivas.* c.
Seberus, *il Fornello.* r.
Sebuſiani, *la Briſſe, Lyonnois & le Forez.*
Sebuſium, *weiſſemburg.* o.
Secerræ, *San. Saloni.* o.
Secontia, *Siguenza.* c.
Secovia, *Segovia.* c.
Sedelocus, *Sauſtin.* o.
Seduni, *Haut Valais.* t.
Sedunum, *Sion, Sitten.* c.
Segedunum, *Segedin.* c.
Segeſta, *Barbara,* c.
Segeſterorum Urbs, *Siſteron.* o.
Segeſwarla, *Schuſſpurg.* c. *in Tranſilvania.*
Segethuſa, *Cronſtadt.* c.
Seglanum, *Sarzana.* c.
Segobriga, *Segorve.* c.
Segodunum, *Rodez.* c.
Segodunum, *Nurenburg.* c.
Segobria, *Segorve.* c.
Seguana, *Seine, Seyne.* r.
Segubia, *Segovia.* c.
Seguntia, *Siguenza.* c.
Seguſiana, *Lyonnois.* t.
Seguſii, *Gevaudan.* p.
Seguſium, *Suſa.* c.
Seguſtero, *Siſteron.* c.
Sela, *Guardia.* r.
Selampura, *Lampura.* c.
Selandia, *Seelande, Zeelande.* i.
Selenoburgus, *Lunenburg.* c.
Seleucia ferrea, *Caragar.* c.
—— Pieria, *Seleuche Jelber.*
—— Meſopotamiæ, *Bachud, Bagdat, Bagdet.* c.
—— Ad Belum, *Divortegi, and Salefica.*
Selibria, *Selymbria, Silivrea.* c.
Selinus, *Iſtanos.* c.
Selymbria, *Silivrea.* c.
Sempronium, *Ottenburg, Sopron.* c.
Semurium, *Semur.* c.
Sena, Sæna, *Siena.* c.
Senega, *Zanaga, Ovedec.* r.
Senna, *Seine,* r.
Senia, *Zeng.* r.
Senomagus, S. *Paul de trois Chateaux.* c.
Senones, *Sens.* c.
Sentica, *Zamora.* c.
Sentii, *la Dioceſſe de Digne.*
Senus, Scena, Secana, Shannon. r.
Separa, *Seure.* r.
Septæ, *Ceuta.* c.
Septem Caſtrenſis, *Tranſylvania.* p.
Septempeda, *San. Severino.* c.
Septimancæ, *Simancas.* o.
Septmanci, *Languedoc.* p.
Septonia, Shaftsbury. o.
Sequana, *la Seyne.* r.
Sequani, *le Franche Comté.* p.
Serabis, *Segura.* r.
Serbes, *Miron, Hund Iczr.* r.
Serezana, *Sarzana.* c.
Seria, *Xeres de Guadiana.* c.
Serius, *Caramoran. Kiang.* r.
Serræ, *Serres.* c.
Servania, *Schirwan.* p.
Serveſta, *Zerbeſt.* c.
Serviodurum, *Stranbingen.* c.
Serus, *Pase.* r.
Seſmarus, *la Semoy.* r.
Seſſellium, *Seiſſel.* o.
Seſſites, *la Seſia.* r.
Seſſui, *Sezz.* c.
Seſtus, *the Europe Dardanel.* i.
Setabis, *Xativa, Gativa.* c.
Setela, Desmouth. r.
Seva, *Sec.* r.
Severopolis, *San Severo.* c.
Siberna, *Siberia, S. Severina.* c.
Sicambri, *Franconia.* p.
Sicambri, *Guelderland.* p.
Sicania, *Sicily, Sichlia.* i.
Sicoris, *Segre.* r.
Siga, *Humain, Arſigol.* c.
Siga, *Sitg, la Sige.* r.
Sigerum, *Sigeth.* c.
Signia, *Segni.* c.
Silarus, *Sele, Silare.* r.
Silva, *Silves.* c.
Silva Ducis, *Hertogenbuſch, Boſleduc.* o.
Silvanectum, *Senlis.* c.
Silures, Worceſter, Hereford, Gloucester, Monmouth and Glamorganſhires.
Silurum Inſulæ, *the Scilly.*
Simarus, *Jarota.* r.
Simyra, *Emeſſa.* c.
Sinarum Imperium, *China.*
Singidunum, *Zendrow.* c.
Singilia, *Antiquera.* c.
Singilis, *Xenil.* r.
Sinus Balticus, *the Baltick Sea,* Germ. *De Belt.*
Sinus Tarentinus, *Golfo di Taranto.*
Sipontum, *Siponto, Manfredonia.*
Siris, *Senno.* r.
Sirmium, *Sirmiſh, Syrmia.* c.
Siſca Legionis, Caer Leon. c.
Siſcia, *Siſſeg.* c.
Siſſum, *Seiſſel.* c.
Siſterio, *Stirone.* r.
Sitomagum, Thetford. o.
Slonima, Dionim. c.
Sobanus, *Menan.* r.
Sodera, *Sodera.* c. o.
Sodera, *Sauldre.* r.
Soderani, *Berlin.* c.
Sogdiana, *Mawralnaher.* p.
Solana, *Solane.* r.
Solis Vallis, *Soltwedel.* o.
Solma, *Selms.* i. r.
Solodurum, *Soleurre.* c.
Solonia, *Sologne.* t.
Somona, *la Somme.* r.
Sontius, *Iſonzo.* r.
Sophia, *Sofia, Triadizza,* c.
Soppia, *Suippe.* r.
Sorabi, *Miſnia.* p.

Sora-

Sorabis, *Segura.* r.
Sordifici, *Part of Hungary.*
Sorviodunum, **Old Sarisbury.**
Sossius, *Merfata,* r.
Soteropolis, S. *Salvador.* c.
Sotia, *Ayre, a City of France.*
Sparta, *Miſtra.* c.
Spedia, *Spetia.* c.
Spenderobis, *Semender.* c.
Sperchius, *Agriomela.* r.
Spinæ, **Newberry.** o.
Spiritus Sanctus, S. *Eſprit.*
Sraberus, *Segura.* r.
Stagna Volcarum, *Maguelone.*
Stalicanus Portus, *Leandoni.*
Stampæ, *Eſtampes.* c.
Stapulæ, *Eſtaples.* o.
Stauronesium, *Crautznach.* c.
Stella, *Eſtella.* c.
Stephanodunum, **Dunſtafag.** o.
Stephanopolis, *Braſſaw, Kronſtadt* and *Landskroon.*
Stoarius, *Stoer.* c.
Stoecades, *Hyeres.* i.
Strateburgum, *Strasburg.* c.
Stratonica, *Franco Caſtro.* o.
Stridonium, *Sdrin.* c.
Strigonium, *Gran.* c.
Strongyle, *Stromboli.* i.
Strymon, *Marmora, Stromona.* r.
Suana, *Soana,* or *la Flore.* c.
Suerdones, *the Hither Pomerania.*
Subelanum, *Belforte.* o.
Subſylvania, *Underwalden.* r.
Sucro, *Xucar.* r.
Suditi Montes, *Fitchtelberg.* m.
Suecia, *Sweden.* k.
Sueſſa, *Seſſa.* c.
Sueſſiones, *Soiſſons.* c.
Suevia, *Schwaben.* p.
Suevus, *Odrr.* r.
Suillus, **Loch Suilly.** l.
Suinus, *Salino.* r.
Suitia, *Schwitz, Swiſs, a Canton.*
Suiga, *Sergut.* r.
Sulmo, *Sermoneto.* c.
Sunda, *the Sound.*
Sundis, *Stralſund.* c.
Supia, *Suippe.* r.
Sur, *Elter.* c.
Sura, *Saur, Sour.* r.
Surrentum, *Sorrento, Sorrisnto.*
Surius, *Stwry.* r.
Suſatum, *Seeſt, Souſt.* c.
Suvidnia, *Schweidnitz.* c.
Sylva Arduenna, *Achterwalde.*
——— Bacenis, *Semana, Hartswaldt, Swartſwaldt.*
Sylva-Ducis, *Hertogenboſch,* Gallis *Bois-le-Duc.* c.
Sylvanectum, *Senlis* c.
Sylvania, *Underwaldt.*
Syria, *Souriſtan.* p.

T A

Tabaci Inſula, *Tabago.* i.
Taberna, *Taverna.* c.
Tabernæ Alſaticæ, *Elſas Zabern, Saverne.* c.
Tabreſium, *Tauris.* c.
Tacubis, *Tomar.* o.
Tader, *Segura.* r.
Tænarium, *Cape Matapan.*
Texali, **Baquan.** p.
Tagonus, *Tajuna.* r.
Tagus, *Tajo, Tage.* r.
Tallafates, *die Eyffel.* t.
Tallates, *Dalkendorff.* c.
Tamara, **Tamer.** r.
Tameſis, **Thames.** r.
Tamiata, Tamiatis, Tamiathi, *Damiata.* c.
Tana, **Tayne.** r.
Tanager, *Negro.* r.
Tanais, *Don, Tana.* r.
Tanais, *Azack, Aſoph.* c.
Tanodunum, **Taunton.** o.
Taneſos, **Thanet.** i.
Taphre, *Precop.* c.
Taprobana, *Zeilan.* i.
Tara, *Terrain.* r.
Taras, *Tara.* r.
Tarentefia, *Moutiers.* c.
Tarentum, *Taranto.* c.
Tarracina, *Terracina.* c.
Tarraco, *Tarragona.* c.
Tarteſſus, *Tariffa.* c.
Tarteſſus, *Guadalquivir.* r.
Tarvanna, *Tervouane.* c.
Tarvifium, *Treviſo.* c.
Taſta, *Acqs, Dax.* c.
Tauredunum, *Tournon.* o.
Taurencium, *Toulon.* c.
Tauresium, *Giulandil.* c.
Tauresium, *Tauris, Tebris.* c.
Taurianum, *Palma.* c.
Taurica Cherſoneſus, *Krim-Tartary.* p.
Taurinum, *Turio, Torino.* c.
Tauriſium, *Trevis.* c.
Tauromenium, *Tavormina.* c.
Taurum, *Toro.* c.
Taurunum, *Belgrade.* c.
Taurus. m.
Taurus, *Carthestan, Kornthourn, Thaurn.* m.
Taurus, *Eltor.* c.
Tavus, *Tay.* r.
Teanum, Tiano. c.
Tedanium, *Oxria, Zermagna.* r.
Tela, *la Thile.* r.
Teleſia, *Teliſe.* c.
Telis, *Egli.* r.
Tellina Vallis, *the Valtelint.* t.
Telo, *Toulon.* c.
Telonius, *Turano.* r.
Tenčteri, *Marck, Weſtphalia.*
Tenera, *Dender.* r. *Denre.*
Teneramunda, *Dendermonde.*
Tenæ, *Thienen.* o.
Teoracia, *Tetrache.* t.
Tephlis, *Tiflis.* c.
Tergeſte, *Trieſte.* c.
Terias, *Jaretta.* r.
Teriolium, *Tirol.* p.
Termonia, *Dortmund.* c.
Termulæ, *Termini.* c.
Terna, *Ternois.* r.
Ternenſis Pagus, *Ternois.*
Terſa Leporia, *Terskoy, Leporie.* p.
Tertia, *Tercera.* i.
Tertona, *Tortona.* c.
Tervanna, *Tervouane.* c.
Terulum, *Tervil.* c.
Teuderium, *Paderborn.* c.
Teviotia, **Tividale.** p.
Teutones, *Germany.*
Thelis, *Egli.* r.
Thebæ, *Stives.* c.
Theoci Curia, **Tewksbury.** o.
Theodemirenſis Ager, *Thimerais.* t.
Theodonis Villa, *Thionville.* c.
Theodoſia, *Caffa.* c.
Theorodunum, **Wells.** c.
Thera, *Gozi.* i.
Thermæ, *Termini,* and **Bath.** c.
Thermæ Superiores, *Oberdaden.* c.
——— Salinuntiæ, *Sacca.* c.
Thermidava, *Dagno.* c.
Theſſalia, *Theſſaly.* p.
Theſſalonica. c. *Salonichi.*
Thicis, *Ter.* r. *Tech.*
Thinus, **Tyn.** r.
Thoeda, *Tove.* r.
Thracia, *Romania.* p.
Thule, *Iſeland,* **Shetland.** i.
Thurium, *Sibari.* c.
Thuſcia, *Tuſcany, Florence.* t.
Thyamus, *Calama.* r.
Tiberiopolis, *Varna.* c.
Tibur, *Tivoli.* c.
Ticarius, *Groſſo, Bozzo* or *Ficari.* r.
Tichis, *Ter, Tech.* r.
Ticinum, *Pavia.* c.
Ticinus, *Tecino, Teſino.* r.
Tifernus, *Biferno, Tifterno.* r.
Tigurum, *Zurich.* c.
Tilavemptus, *Tajamento, Tagliamento.* r.
Tingis, *Tangier.* c.
Tiola, *Topino.* r.
Tiburtium, *Tornus.* o.
Tiracia, *Tetrache.* t.
Tirolis, *Tirol.* p.
Titius, *Kerka.* r.
Tmolus, *Tomalize.* m.
Tortium, *Tours.* c.
Togiſonus, *Scioco.* r.
——— *Vigazolo.* l.
Tokxum, *Tokay.* c.
Tolca, *Tonque.* r.
Toletum, *Toledo.* c.
Toliapis, **Shepey.** i.
Toloſa, *Toloſe, Toulouſe.* c.
Tormis, *Tormes.* r.
Tornacum, *Tournay.* c.
Tornus, *Torne.* r.
Torpatum, *Derpt.* c.
Tortunum, *Thorn.* c.
Toxandri, *Kempen.* t.
Tragurium, *Tran, Troghir,* and *Traou.* c.
Trajana Colonia, *Kellen.* o.
Trajani Pons, *Alcantara.* c.
Trajanus Portus, *Civita Vecchia.*
Trajectum, *Trajette.* c.
——— Francorum, *Franckfort.* c.
——— Inferius *ſive* Ultrajectum, *Utrecht.* c.
——— Superius *vel* ad Moſam, *Maeſtricht.* c.
Trama, *Tiefmes.* r.
Tranium, *Trani.* c.
Trantalpina Gallia, *Lombardy.*
Trans-Iſalana, *Over-Iſſel.* p.
——— Oxiana, *Mawralnaher.*
——— Tagana, *Alenteja.* p.
Trapezus, *Trebiſonda.* c.
Traſimenus, *il Lago di Perugia.* l.
Trecaſſes, Trecæ, *Troyes.* c.
Trecaſſes, *Champagne.* p.

Treccorium, *Lantrignac, Treguier.* c.
Tremonia, *Dortmund.* c.
Treva, *Trevve,* r. *Travemond.* o.
Treviri, *Trier, Germanis, Trevves, Gallis.* c.
Trevoltium, *Trevoux.* c.
Tribocci, *Alſatia.* p
Tribullum, *Trebigna.* c.
Tricaſſes, *Champagne.* p.
——— *Troyes.* c.
Tricorium, *Galumbatz.* o.
Tridentum, *Trent.* c.
Tridinum, *Trin, Trino.* o.
Trinacria, *Sicily.* i.
Trinitas, *Trinidad.* i. c.
Trinobantes, **Eſſex, Middleſex.**
Triſantonum Portus, **Southampton.** c.
Trivicum, *Trevico.* c.
Troſſulum, *Monte-Fiaſcone.* c.
Truentus, *Tronto.* r.
Truncum, *Saumur.* c.
Trundhemum, *Dronthoim.* c.
Trutavia, *Forcheim.* c.
Tuaſis, **Twede.** r.
Tuama, **Toam.** c.
Tuaſis, **Tees.** r.
Tuberum, *Rotenburg.* c.
Tuder, *Todi.* c.
Tueda, **Twede.** r.
Tuerovius, **Tadv.** r.
Tueſis, **Berwick** c.
Tugienſis Pagus, *Zug.*
Tulcis, *Francoli.* r.
Tullum, *Toul.* c.
Tunnocellum, **Tinemouth.** o.
Tuntobriga, *Braganza.* c.
Tundera, *Tonderen.* c.
Tungri, *Tongren.* c.
Tuola, *Golo.* r.
Turia, *Foſſa.* r.
Turias, *Guadalaviar.* r.
Turiaſo, *Tarazona.* c.
Turigum, *Zurich.* c.
Turingia, *Thuringe.* p.
Tuinus, *Tecino.* r.
Turris Julii, *Trughila.* c.
Turritana, *Saſſani.* c.
Turobia, *Alcantara.* c.
Turones, *Tours.* c.
Turonia, *Touraine.* p.
Turulium, *Turvel.*
Turela, *Tulle.* c.
——*Tudela.* c.
Tyde, *Tuy.* c.
Tyrambe, *Temerne.* c.
Tyras, *Nieſter.* r.
Tyras, *Bialogrod.* c.
Tzuzulum, *Zurlick.* c.

V A

Vabræ *Vabres,* c.
Vacca, *la Vouga.* r.
Vaccia, *Vatzen.* c.
Vacomagi, *Roſſe.* p.
Vadanus Mons, *Vaudemont.* o.
Vadicaſſes, *Nivernois.* p.
Vadicaſſum, *Nivers.* c.
Vaga, **Wetwang.** r.
Vagieni. *Marquiſat de Saluces.*
Vagniacæ, **Maidſtone.** o.
Vagoritum, *Stez.* c.
Vagria, *Wageren.* p.
Vagus, *Vag, Wag.* r.
Vahalis, *Wal,* r. *Qualm.*
Valavia, *Vilas.* p.
Valdanus, *Walpo.* r.
Valdecum, *walteck.* c.
Valdemontium, *Vaudemont.* o.
Valderſinga, *Vaudrevange, Waldrafingen.* c.
Valgentia, *Valence.* o. *Valenza.* c.k.
Valentiani, *Valtuciennes.* c.
Valentiniani, Municipium, *Manheim.* c
Valleſia, *Valais, walliſſerlandt.*
Valeſium, *Valois.* t.
Valliſoletum, *Valladolid.* c.
Vallis Telina, *le Valtelin.* t.
Vana, *Wana.* r.
Vandalicia, *Andalazia.* k.
Vangena, *wangen.* c.
Vangiones, *the lowir Palatinate.*
Vangiones, *Worms.* c.
Vapingum, *Gap.* c.
Vara, **Murray Fyth.**
Varadinum, *Waradin.* c.
Vardhuſia, *Wardhus.* p.
Vardus, *Gurdon.* r.
Varena, *Garanne.* i.
Vargiones, *Baar.* p.
Varmia, *Emeland, Warmer Land.* p.
Varra, *the Warte.* r.
Varus, *Var, Varro.* r.
Vaſates, *Bazas.* c.
Vaſcones, *Gaſcogne.* p.
Vaſgovia, *Vauge, Waſgwo.* p.
Vaſio, *Vaiſon.* c.
Vaſtinum, *Gaſtinois.* p.
Vatrenus, *Santerno.* r.
Vaudum, *waad.* t.
Vaurum, *Vaur, Lavaur.* c.
Ucetia, *Uzes.* c.
Vecta, *Vecht* o.
Vectis, **Wight.** i.
Vedaſus, *Bidaſſoa.* r.
Vedra, **Were.** r.
Veli, *Scrofano.* o.
Velauni, *le Velai.* p.
Vella, *Piſciota.* c.
Velicer, *Aa.* r.
Velitræ, *Veletri.* c.
Velocaſſes, *le Vexin.* p.
Venda, *wenden.* c.
Venedocia, **North-Wales.** p.
Veneris Portus, *le Port Vendres.*
Venerius, *Wener.* r.
Venetia, *Venice.* c.
Venetia, *Vannes.* c.
Venſienſis Urbs, *Vence.* c.
Venta Belgarum, **Wincheſter.** p.
Venta Icenorum, **Caſter.** o.
——Silurum, **Caerwent.** o.
Venuſia, *Venoſa.* c.
Verbanus, *il Lago Maggiore.* l.
Verbinum, *Vervins.* o.
Verda, *Verden.* c.
Verda, *Dona-wert.* c.
Vereſis, *l'Oſa.* r.
Veria, *la Vere.* r.
Veria *ſive* Campoveria, *Tur-Vere.* c.
Vermelandia, *Wermerland.* p.
Vernolium, *Vernueil.* c.
Veronium, *Vernon.* c.
Verodunum, *Verdun.* c.
Verolamium, **S. Albans.** o.
Veromandui Urbs, *Vermand.* c.
Verovicum, **Warwick.** o.
Vertis, *Donawert.* c.
Veſalia, *Weſel.* c.
Veſalia ſuperior, *Ober-weſel.* c.
Veſconcio, *Beſanzon.* c.
Veſprium, *Veſprin, Wiſbrun.* c.
Veſulum, *Veſoul.* c.
Veſuna, *Perigueux.* c.
Veteravia, *Wetterau.* p.
Ulens, *il Portatore.* r.
Viana, *Weiſſenborn.* c.
Vibanaranarum, *Bar in Podalia.*
Vibovalentia, *Monte Leone.* c.
Viburgum, *Wiborgh.* c.
Vicelïacum, *Vezelay.* c.
Vecenonia, *Vilaine.* r.
Victoria, **Abernethy.** c.
Vidana, *Vilaine.* r.
Vider, *Vecht.* r.
Vidua, **Drobagh,** or **Dirg.** r.
Viducaſſes, *Beſſin.* r.
Vienna, *Wien.* c.
Vienno, *Vienne.* c.
Vigenna, *Vienne.* r.
Vigelibanum, *Vigevano.* c.
Vigorina, **Worceſter.** c.
Vimaria, *Weimar.* c.
Vincium, *Vence.* c.
Vinda, *Wenden.* c.
Vindalicus, Vindelicus, *la Naſque.* r.
Vindana, *Vannes.* c.
Vindaſcinus Comitatus, *Venaiſin.*
Vindelis, **Portland.** o.
Vinderius, *the Bay of* **Knockfergus.**
Vindinum, *Mans.* c.
Vindobona, *Vienna* in *Auſtria.*
Vindocinum, *Vendoſme.* c.
Vintimilium, *Vintimiglia.* c.
Vintium, *Vence.* c.
Virdo. *Wertach.* r.
Viria, *Vire.* c. r.
Viria, *Witland.* r.
Virodunum, *Verdun.* c.
Viſtula, *Weſel.* r.
Viſuntio, *Beſanzon.* c.
Viſurgis, *Viſera, Wiſer.* r.
Vitis, *il Montone.* r.
Viturius, *Bidouris.* r.
Vivarie, *Viviers.* c.
Uladiſlavia, *Waldiſlaw.* c.
Ulcinum, *Dulcigno.* c.
Uliarius, *Oleron.* i.
Viſſinga, *Flushing.* c.
Ultonia, **Ulſter.** p.
Ultrajectum, *Utrecht.* c.
Ulyſippo, *Lisbone.* c.
Umber, **Humber.** r.
Umbria, *Ombria.* p.
Umbro, *Ombrone.* r.
Ungaria, *Unghwar.* c.
Voerda, *Werden.* c.
Vogeſus, *Vauge, Waſgow.* m.
Vogaſica, *Waſgow.* m.
Volaterra, *Volterra.* c.
Volcæ, *Languedoc.* p.
Voliba, Voluba, **Falmouth.** r.
Volcinii, *Bolſena.* o.
Volumna, *Bostonne.* r.
Voluſilis, *Ess.* c.
Vomia, *Midnick.* c.
Vorganium, *Treguier.* c.
Vormacia, *worms.* c.
Voſavia, *Ober-Weſel.* c.
Urania, *Uri.* p.
Vratiſlavia, *Breſlaw,* c.
Urba, *l'Orbe.* r.

Urbeve-

Urbevetum, *Orvieto.* c.
Urbicus, *Orbigo.* c.
Urbio, *l' Orbiu.* r.
Urbs, *Orba, Urba.* r.
——— *Borbe.* r.
——— Vetus, *Oldenburgh.* c.
——— Vetus, *Orvieto.* c.
——— Vetus, *Civita Vecchia.* c.
Urcitum, *Ajuzzo.* c.
Urla, *Ori.* c.
Urium, *Tato.* r.
Urpanus, *Valpon.* r.
Ursi Mon, *Orcimont.* p.
Utica, *Bserta.* c.
Utinum, *Udine.* c.
Utriculum, *Otricoli.* c.
Vulturius, *Volterno.* r.

Uxama, *Osma.* c.
Uxantus, *Ouessant.* i.
Uxentum, *Ugento.* c.
Uzetia, *Uzes.* c.

W I

Walachria, *walcheren.* i.
Wellæ, *inde adj.* Wellensis, Wellæ. c.
Wibigginum, Wegan. o.
Wintonia, Winchester. c.

X A

Xanthus, *Scamandro, Santo, Siribi.* r.
Xera, *Xeres.* c.

Y E

Yesda, *Alrach.* c.

Z A

Zabesus *Millenbach.* c. *in Transylvania.*
Zacus, *Zack.* r.
Zacynthus, *Zante.* i.
Zaladiensis Comitatus, *Salawar.*
Zancle, Messana, *Messina.* c.
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